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92

GAZETTER
of
MASSACHUSETTS

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A GAZETTEER OF MASSACHUSETTS,

CONTAINING

DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL THE

COUNTIES, TOWNS AND DISTRICTS

IN THE COMMONWEALTH;

ALSO, OF ITS

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, CAPES, BAYS, HARBORS, ISLANDS,

AND

FASHIONABLE RESORTS.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF ITS

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES;

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER

USEFUL INFORMATION.

BY JOHN HAYWARD,

AUTHOR OF THE "NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER," "BOOK OF RELIGIONS," ETC.

REVISED EDITION.

BOSTON:

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1849.

guished mother. All such will join in the devout aspiration, with which the public document for our annual fasts and thanksgivings closes,

"God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"

NOTE REFERRED TO ON PAGE 11.

1. Those with this mark (*) brought their wives with them; those with this (†) for the present, left them either in Holland or England.

2. Some left behind them part, and others all their children, who afterwards came over.

3. Those with this mark (§) deceased before the end of March.

	Names.	No. in family.
1	Mr. John Carver,*	8
2	William Bradford,*	2
3	Mr. Edward Winslow,*	5
4	Mr. William Brewster,*	6
5	Mr. Isaac Allerton,*	6
6	Capt. Miles Standish,*	2
7	John Alden,	1
8	Mr. Samuel Fuller,†	2a
9	Mr. Christopher Martin,*§	4
10	Mr. William Mullins,*§	5
11	Mr. William White,*§	5b
12	Mr. Richard Warren,†	1
13	John Howland, c	
14	Mr. Stephen Hopkins,*	8d
15	Edward Tilly,*§	4
16	John Tilly,*§	3
17	Francis Cook,†	2
18	Thomas Rogers,§	2
19	Thomas Tinker,*§	3
20	John Ridgdale,*§	2
21	Edward Fuller,*§	3
22	John Turner,§	3
23	Francis Eaton,*	3
24	James Chilton,*§	3
25	John Crackston,§ e	2
26	John Billington,*	4
27	Moses Fletcher,§ f	1
28	John Goodman,§	1
29	Degory Priest,§ g	1
30	Thomas Williams,§	1
31	Gilbert Winslow,	1
32	Edmund Margeson,§	1
33	Peter Brown,	1
34	Richard Britteridge,§ h	1
35	George Soule, i	
36	Richard Clarke,§	1
37	Richard Gardner,	1
38	John Allerton,§	1
39	Thomas English,§	1
40	Edward Dotey, j } k	
41	Edward Leister. }	
		101

So there were just 101 who sailed from Plymouth in England, and just as many arrived in Cape Cod harbor. And this is the solitary number who, for an undefiled conscience, and the love of pure Christianity, first left their native and pleasant land, and encountered all the toils and hazards of the tumultuous ocean, in search of some uncultivated region in North Virginia; where they might quietly enjoy their religious liberties, and transmit them to posterity, in hopes that none would follow to disturb or vex them. *Prince's Annals.*

a One of these was the servant who died before their arrival.
b Besides the son born in Cape Cod harbor, named Peregrine.
c He was of Governor Carver's family.
d One of these was a son born at sea, and therefore named Oceanus.
e Mr. Morton calls him Craxton.
f Mr. Morton seems to mistake in calling him Jose.
g Mr. Morton calls him Digery.
h Mr. Morton calls him Bitteridge.
i He was of Governor Winslow's family.
j Mr. Morton seems to mistake in calling him Doten.
k They were of Mr. Hopkins' family.

A

DESCRIPTION

OF

COUNTIES AND TOWNS

IN

MASSACHUSETTS.

ABINGTON.

Plymouth Co. The first grant of lands in this town, was made by the Plymouth colony, in 1654, to Nathaniel Souther, who was the first secretary of the colony; afterwards, grants were made to various persons, among whom were Peregrine White, the first person born in the colony. The first settlements commenced about the year 1668. Its Indian name was *Manamaukeagin*, which signifies *many beavers*. The boot and shoe manufacture is the most extensive business done in the town;—by a statistical account lately made, it is found that over one million two hundred and fifty thousand pairs of boots and shoes are made annually, of the value of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that eighteen hundred and fifty persons are employed in this business, including women and children; there are other extensive manufactures in the town, such as brads, tacks, sprigs, shoe-nails, leather, boxes, &c. The value of the whole manufactures in the town amounts to at least one and a half millions of dollars annually. The amount paid for the transportation of goods and passengers, to and from Abington, is estimated to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars annually.

This town has been celebrated for introducing several important iron manufactures. Meeting-house bells were cast here, as early as 1769;—a deserter from the British army, a bell founder, was employed by Colonel Aaron Hobart, in this business, which was continued by him for years; the bell now in Centre Abington meeting-house was cast by him. When he gave up the business, he sent one of his sons and a blacksmith, and taught the late Colonel Paul Revere, of Boston, to mould and cast the first bell which he ever made. The copper company in Boston is named after this enterprising individual.

In the year 1775-6, Colonel Aaron Hobart contracted with the state to make cannon and shot, and the state furnished him with a large amount of materials to begin with, as pig iron and coal; this was a bold undertaking. Colonel Hobart had no knowledge of the business; he cast bells, it is true, and was the owner of a blast furnace for casting hollow ware, &c., but the exigency of the times required a powerful effort; the revolutionary war had just commenced, and there were but a very few cannon in the country; hundreds of merchant ships were in want of cannon to go out as privateers. The first attempts, (and they were the first that were ever made in the country,) proved very unsuccessful; in proving the cannon, they split;

the iron could not be kept sufficiently hot; it chilled too quick. So disastrous was the experiment, that all the stock provided by the state was expended, and his own fortune besides. This disappointment was severely felt by him and the public. But, providentially, at this dark hour, the cause of his failure was discovered; a Frenchman, in passing through the town, and stopping at a public house, hearing of the colonel's want of success, inquired the cause, and being told, he said there was no difficulty in keeping the iron sufficiently hot; on inquiry, he stated that he had worked in a cannon foundry in France. He was instantly invited to inspect the furnace, and stated at once the cause of the failure, which was, the flue or draft of the chimney was made large, and the chimney above small; he said the reverse ought to be the case,—the flue small, and the chimney large above; no time was lost in making this change, and the success was complete; the contract with the state was fulfilled, and individuals were supplied extensively. About three years after this, the concern was disposed of to the state, under the care of the late Colonel Hugh Orr, of Bridgewater, and removed to that town.

Another important manufacture took its rise early, in this town; the manufacture of cut tacks and brads. In this manufacture a large capital is invested, and from seventy-five to one hundred hands are employed. It is computed that about three hundred tons of iron are annually wrought.

To show the necessity of protection on American inventions, and domestic industry, we give a brief history of the manufacture of these useful and indispensable articles.

The making of tacks, by hand, commenced very early. The first attempt was to cut up old iron hoops into points, by a very imperfect kind of shears, and take them up, one by one, and place them in a common vise, and screw up and unscrew, for the purpose of heading each tack with a hammer. From this process, they were called "Cut Tacks;" but the mode in making by hand was much improved by movable dies, placed in an iron frame, in the shape of an ox-bow, the two ends, in which were placed the dies, being brought together by a lever pressed by the foot. In the first process, a man might make one thousand tacks per day; in the latter, eight thousand per day. This was a great improvement, and the inventor, Mr. Ezekiel Reed, was entitled to a patent. He made some attempts to conceal the operation, but it was so simple, and so easily applied, that others soon got it, and it came into general use.

With machines, or "tack tools," as they were called, thus improved, from three to four hundred men and boys were employed in making tacks, in this town and vicinity.

In 1815 and '16, a machine was invented by Mr. Jesse Reed, son of Ezekiel Reed, to make tacks at one operation; Mr. Melvil Otis, of Bridgewater, claimed and received a considerable share in the invention. Soon afterwards the machines were much improved by the inventions of Messrs. Thomas Blanchard, of Springfield, and Samuel Rogers, of East Bridgewater. For the exclusive patent rights of these inventions, Elihu and Benjamin Hobart, Esqs., of this town, paid thirty thousand dollars, in the first instance, to commence the business of making tacks. The price of tacks was reduced over fifty per cent. immediately, and one man could make more tacks in a day, on one of the patent machines, than fifteen could by hand, even in the last improved mode, by movable dies. One machine has turned out over two hundred and fifty thousand in a day.

When they had just got their machines into operation, they learned, with astonishment, that a large consignment of tacks had been received in this country from England. On inquiry, they found that a model of their "Patent Tack Machine" had been taken from this country, and patented, and the tacks sent here for sale. One or two individuals went from this country to England for that

purpose. The effect of this was to stop the manufacture of this article here entirely, and ruin the proprietors of the patent.

Under these circumstances, they were led, at once, to look to our government for relief and protection. It was asked, "Shall the British take our inventions and our market, without paying for them, to the ruin of our own citizens?" They referred to their models, in the Patent Office, and stated, that the price of tacks was already reduced fifty per cent., and that machines could be easily multiplied, not only to supply the United States, but all Europe.

A bill was immediately passed, fixing the duty on importation of tacks, at five cents per thousand, up to sixteen ounces to the thousand; after that at five cents per pound, and also including brads and sparables.

Without this tariff, the business must have been given up in this country. Iron and labor were lower in England than in this country, and the English had nothing to pay for patents, and having silenced competition here, they would have charged their own prices; it would have been difficult to have revived the business; indeed, it never would have succeeded without protection in its infancy.

Abington is very pleasantly situated on the highest lands between Narragansett Bay and Boston harbor. The centre of the town is about equidistant from Boston, Plymouth, and Taunton, a little over eighteen miles from each, eight miles from Weymouth Landing, twelve from Hingham harbor, and seven from the North river, in Hanover. There are, in this town, two large intervales, of about five hundred acres each, surrounded by high lands, mostly covered with water in the winter, and beautifully green in the summer; around them, and overlooking them, are many of the principal settlements. At the easterly part, there is a range of elevated lands, comprising over two thousand acres, called "Beech Hill," a beautiful tract of land, susceptible of great improvement. From this hill the waters flow north-east and south-west. No large rivers water the town, though Beaver brook, Streame's and Hersey's river, and French's stream, afford some good mill privileges. A part of Accord pond is in this town; the remainder of it is in Hingham and Scituate.

The soil of the town is strong, and good for production, though rocky and hard of cultivation. It is generally better for grazing than tillage. The surface is rough and broken. The meadow land abounds in peat. Some bog iron ore has also been found in it. The blue slate stone prevails on some parts of the upland.

The population of the town, in 1790, was one thousand four hundred and fifty-three; it is now, (1845,) ascertained to be over three thousand six hundred and eighty, and rapidly increasing.

The Old Colony railroad passes through the whole length of the town, over six miles, running north and south, which was completed, and in full operation in January, 1846. This road brings Boston or Plymouth within less than one hour's ride of Abington.

East Abington is a very flourishing part of the town, recently built up; its location is very central and inviting; the centre of which will be but a little over a mile from the railroad.

There are ten school districts in town. The number of scholars from four to sixteen years of age is about nine hundred. Two thousand seven hundred dollars is annually appropriated for public schools, and nearly one thousand dollars is expended in private schools, including an academy or a high school, established by a private company, they having erected an elegant building for that purpose.

The population of Abington is strictly of the Pilgrim family, as there is scarcely an inhabitant in the town of any other race or nation. Perhaps no town in the vicinity of Boston, holds out greater inducements for country seats and settlements, for men

of business or leisure, who wish for quiet retirement or a summer residence.

As early as July 4, 1706, an order was passed, requiring "the proprietors, purchasers, and inhabitants," to ascertain what they were able and willing to pay annually, "for the support of an able, learned, and orthodox minister." In 1710, the erection of a meeting-house was effected, and "on the 8th of December, 1711, Mr. Samuel Brown came to Abington, by a unanimous call from the people there, to settle." He was ordained November 17, 1714.

ACTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Acton was set off from Concord in 1735, and included what is now Carlisle. The first minister was the Rev. John Swift, who was settled November 8, 1738. The centre of the town is pleasant, having a large common, well shaded with trees, and surrounded by neat buildings, and good mowing and tillage land. It is watered by a branch of Assabet river, and by several ponds, the largest of which is Nagog pond, covering six hundred acres, and forty-seven feet in depth. The manufactures are boots, shoes, blinds, and sashes. The American Powder Company have large works in this town. Acton is five miles north-west by west from Concord, and twenty-one north-west from Boston. The railroad from Boston to Fitchburg passes through the west village, twenty-five miles from Boston.

This town is known in history as the native place of Isaac Davis, who commanded the Acton minute company, and was killed at the "Concord Fight," April 19, 1775. (See Centennial Address, at Acton, July 21, 1835, by Josiah Adams, Esq.) James Hayward, a son of Deacon Samuel Hayward, of Acton, was also killed, in the pursuit of the British, the afternoon of the same day. The following inscription is copied from his grave stone:—

"In memory of Mr. James Hayward, son of Capt. Samuel and Mrs Mary Hayward, who was killed in Concord fight, Ap. 19th, 1775, aged 25 years and four days,

"This monument may unborn ages tell,
How brave young Hayward, like a hero fell,
When fighting for his country's liberty,
Was slain; and here his body now doth lye.
He and his foe were by each other slain,
His victim's blood, with his, the earth did stain;
Upon the field he was with victory crowned,
And yet must yield his breath upon that ground,
He express'd his hope in God, before his death,
After his foe had yielded up his breath.
O may his death a lasting witness *bye*, (be)
Against oppression, and bloody cruelty."

ADAMS.

BERKSHIRE Co. This is a flourishing agricultural and manufacturing township, comprising two villages, north and south, whose trade, before the opening of the Western railroad, went to New York. It is forty miles east of Troy, New York, one hundred and twenty west north-west of Boston, twenty-one north from Pittsfield, and five miles south-east of Williamstown college. Its name was given in honor of the patriot, Samuel Adams. The Hoosack river passes through this town, and affords a great water power. There are in this town nineteen cotton mills, four satinet factories, and two calico printing establishments. There are also in this town large machine shops, four taneries, three air and cupola furnaces, and manufactories of shovels, spades, hoes, forks, chairs, and cabinet-ware. The total value of the manufactures of this place is about one million of dollars annually.

There are in the town a flourishing academy, and a valuable quarry of marble.

Between the years 1746 and 1756, this town was the scene of much Indian warfare. Traces of old *Fort Massachusetts* are still found. *Saddle Mountain*, the summit of which is called *Grey lock*, the highest of Massachusetts mountains, lies chiefly in this town, and, although it is three thousand five hundred and five feet above the level of the sea, is of easy ascent. A view from *Grey lock* probably gives "an idea of vastness and even of immensity" better than any other landscape in New England, Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, excepted. The natural bridge on *Hudson's brook*, in this town, is a curiosity worthy the notice of travellers. The waters of this brook have worn a fissure from thirty to sixty feet deep, and thirty rods in length, through a body of white marble, or limestone, and formed a bridge of that material, fifty feet above the surface of the water. There is a cavern in the town thirty feet long, twenty high, and twenty wide.

Another curiosity worthy of notice, is a cave, in the side of a hill, about a mile south of the north village, near the road to Cheshire. A narrow and difficult passage, about ten feet in length, leads to a room, large enough to contain six or eight persons. Northward, a small horizontal avenue, ten or twelve feet long, leads to another room, considerably larger than the first. From this, by descending twenty perpendicular feet, another room is entered, thirty feet long, by an average breadth of about twenty feet, and twenty feet high. Beyond this, and lower down, are smaller apartments, answering to bedrooms, pantries, &c. Further on no one has explored. The walls of the cavern are composed of limestone, belonging to the vast ledge of which Saddle mountain is built.

Colonel Williams, the founder of Williams College, was the first grantee of lands within the township, in 1750; and the first minister, the Rev. Samuel Todd, was settled about the year 1766.

ALFORD.

BERKSHIRE Co. This is a mountainous township, on the line of the state of New York. The valleys produce some grain; considerable portions of the rough parts of the town are good pasture land. There are several streams in the town, on which are manufactories, for domestic use, erected. The town was granted about the year 1740. It lies about one hundred and thirty miles west, from Boston, nineteen south by west from Pittsfield, and twenty-four miles east from Hudson, New York.

There were some settlers in the town previous to 1755. The first settled minister was the Rev. Joseph Avery, about the year 1780.

AMESBURY.

ESSEX Co. This town is situated on the north side of Merrimack river, forty miles north-east from Boston, six north-west from Newburyport, and seven north-east from Haverhill. It was taken from Salisbury in 1668, and is separated from it by Powow river, a navigable stream for vessels of three hundred tons. A pond, covering about one thousand acres, back of the town, ninety feet above the sea, serves as a reservoir for a constant and extensive water power. The manufacture of flannel and satinet is very extensively pursued. Many vessels are built here, of superior timber, and the manufacture of boots, shoes, leather, chairs, phaetons, gigs, and wagons of various kinds, is very considerable. The total amount of the various manufactures of this place is about five hundred thousand dollars annually. About half the population of the town is engaged in mechanical labor.

That part of the town called *the Mills*, is at the lower falls of the Powow, and forms a continuous settlement with the most populous part of Salisbury. The river here is but about two rods in width, and is crossed by several bridges.

There is much fine scenery about Amesbury; views from Whittier, Bear, and Pond hills, are delightful.

At the west end of the town, are two flourishing villages, with a small stream, at which are large manufactories of carriages of various kinds, axletrees, steel springs, and leather. Amesbury was formerly a noted place

for salmon. It is stated in an old book, that formerly it was stipulated in the indentures of apprentices, that they should not eat salmon oftener than six times a week.

Thomas Wells was settled as the first minister, in 1734.

Josiah Bartlett, M. D., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born here, in 1729. He was governor of New Hampshire from 1790 to 1793. He died May 19, 1795.

AMHERST.

Hampshire Co. Amherst was formerly the east parish of Hadley. It now comprises four handsome villages —the centre village, where the college is located, and the north, east, and south villages. The centre village lies seven miles east by north from Northampton, and eighty-two miles west from Boston. The town is watered by two good mill streams, which form Mill river, and which pass into the Connecticut at Hadley. The manufactures of this town consist of woollen cloth, boots, shoes, leather, paper, hats, tin ware, ploughs, axes, palm-leaf hats, chairs, cabinet-ware, stoves, joiner's planes, hammers, pistols, &c., and all kinds of carriages. The college is situated on elevated ground, in the centre village, surrounded by a fertile country, and commanding a prospect of one of the most picturesque sections of the state.

The first church was organized, and the first minister, the Rev. David Parsons, settled November 7, 1739. See *Public Institutions*.

"Here lies buried the body of the Reverend Zephaniah Swift Moore, D. D., President of the College at Amherst. He was a man preëminent for genius, and science, and sincere piety, as well as greatness of mind and humility. He was firm in his purposes, and yet very mild, easy to be entreated, modest, placable, full of mercy and good works. He was not censorious, and no dissembler. By his pupils he was loved and venerated as a father. To the great grief of all, he died on the 30th of June, in the year of our Lord 1823, and in the fifty-third year of his age. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Hanover, in 1793; he was pastor of the church at Leicester fourteen years. Professor of languages at Dartmouth College four years. President of Williams College two years. The trustees of the college at Amherst have ordered this stone to be erected."

ANDOVER.

Essex Co. This beautiful town lies twenty-two miles north of Boston, by the railroad, fifteen north-west from Salem, and ten east from Lowell. Its northern boundary, for some ten or twelve miles, is the winding Merrimac. Embracing a territory nearly ten miles square, it presents a great variety of delightful scenery. The Shawshine river passes through it from south to north, affording, in its course, many valuable water privileges, which are already mostly improved. There are also several sheets of water in different parts of the town, which, together, cover more than eight hundred acres. Most of the soil is arable; and many of the farms, especially in the northern part of the town, are highly cultivated. It has never been ascertained with much certainty, in what year the first inhabitants settled in this place, though it is thought to have been in 1643. Many of the present inhabitants can trace their descent in a direct line from the first settlers of the same family name. In one of the grave-yards there is a cenotaph bearing this inscription:

George Abbot.
born in England,
was one of the first settlers
of Andover, A. D. 1643;
where, in 1647, he married
Hannah Chandler.
He died Dec. 1681, Æ 66.
She died June, 1711, Æ 82.
Their descendants, in reverence for
their moral worth and Christian
virtues, erected this monument, A. D
1845.

The [illegible] of this single [illegible] in the [illegible] belonging [illegible] issued a [illegible] appear [illegible] and not far from seventy-five of the legal voters of the town, are Abbots, most of whom are [illegible] connexion.

Besides the scattered settlements in the agricultural districts, there are [illegible] villages in the north and south [illegible] of the town, some three miles [illegible] from each other, and several smaller villages near these. Of late [illegible] attention has been [illegible] to various kinds of manufacturing, until this interest has become quite prominent. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is now not far from five hundred thousand dollars; the value of manufactured goods one million dollars; and fabrics of various sorts are beginning to appear from the Andover mills which [illegible] the best foreign articles of the same kind. Among the articles which deserve to be particularly mentioned, are the flannels, fancy goods, linen yarn, and shoe-thread. Not less than four hundred and fifty tons of flax are annually used in the manufacture of this last article alone. A project has been proposed, which will undoubtedly succeed, which is to build up another *Lowell* along that portion of the Merrimac which forms the northern boundary of this town. The land, for several miles in Andover and Methuen, on both sides of the river, has been secured.

Within the last twenty years, Andover has grown so rapidly, that instead of two churches, which for a century had been enough, it now numbers eight, several of which are large and flourishing. The population of Andover at the present time is not far from six thousand. The various literary institutions which are located here are its principal attraction.

Phillips's Academy, which has now been in existence nearly seventy years, is every way worthy of its age, and of the name it bears. With ample endowments, convenient buildings, a chemical and philosophical apparatus, which cost over two thousand dollars, a valuable library of seven hundred volumes, and a corps of teachers, all of whom are men of experience and critical learning, this school is still regarded, as it has always been, by the public, with great favor. During the past year, the whole number of pupils connected with its different departments, has been nearly three hundred; a large proportion of whom have been studying the classics and higher mathematics. From the commencement of its operations to 1845, four thousand four hundred and thirty-seven individuals have enjoyed its advantages. This institution was incorporated several years before any other academy in New England, and is still deservedly conspicuous among them all. Its funds enable the trustees to secure the permanent services of distinguished teachers, without making any but the most moderate charges for tuition, while large numbers receive their entire tuition free.

The Theological Seminary. See Public Institutions.

The Abbot Female Academy. This academy is beautifully located, in the same village with the other literary institutions; it presents the additional attractions of a valuable philosophical apparatus, and cabinet of minerals, and a select library of modern works, together with a beautiful building, and grounds tastefully arranged and adorned. Nor is any effort or expense spared to furnish teachers of the first order. In 1844, there were one hundred and fifty pupils connected with it; and it is already filling a large space in the public eye.

Many of the most valuable publications of the day are issued from the Andover press. Its learned Quarterly, the Bibliotheca Sacra, has a large circulation across the Atlantic, and many of its volumes will be the text-books and classics of another generation.

Andover has become the chosen resort of many who desire to favor their children with the best means of obtaining a thorough education; and, located in the heart of New England,

it cannot fail to increase in population, wealth and fame.

The Indian name of Andover was *Cochichewick*, the present name of a brook which issues from Great Pond.

It derived its name from Andover, in England, and the church in the north parish was formed, and the Rev. John Woodbridge was settled in 1645.

This is the largest town in the county; it contains thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight acres, and was purchased of a sagamore of Massachusetts, named *Cutshumache*, for six pounds, and a coat.

ASHBURNHAM.

Worcester Co. This township was granted to Thomas Tileston and others, of Dorchester, for services in an expedition against Canada, in the year 1690. For many years it was called "Dorchester Canada." The first church was gathered in 1760, and the Rev. Jonathan Winchester ordained. Ashburnham lies on the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. It is watered by large ponds, which furnish good mill seats. There is much good land in the town, both for grass and grain. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods, boots, shoes, leather, chairs, cabinet-ware, fur and palm-leaf hats; the annual value of which is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This town is thirty miles north from Worcester, fifty miles north-west from Boston, and about seven miles north-west from Fitchburg.

ASHBY.

Middlesex Co. Ashby is on elevated land, bordering on [illegible] New Hampshire. Branches of the Squamacook rise here, and [illegible] to the Nashua, through Townsend. It is varied with hills and vales, and is rich in agricultural products, and fine scenery. There are some manufactures in the town of boots, shoes, chairs, wooden-ware, &c. In 1837, sixty thousand palm-leaf hats were manufactured.

The first minister was Rev. Samuel Whitman, from Weymouth. He was settled in 1778.

Ashby lies thirty-one miles west north-west from Boston, twenty-five north-west from Concord, and eight miles south south-east from New Ipswich, New Hampshire.

ASHFIELD.

Franklin Co. This town was granted to Captain Ephraim Hunt, of Weymouth, for services in the expedition to Canada, in 1690. It was formerly called *Huntstown*, and was first settled in 1742. The first church in the town was of the Baptist denomination, and was formed in 1761. The Rev. Ebenezer Smith was settled the same year. The soil of the town is good for tillage and pasture, but the surface is hilly and uneven. Some of the farmers have large dairies, and fine flocks of sheep. This town is elevated between the Deerfield and Westfield, and sends a small tributary to each of those rivers. Ashfield lies one hundred and five miles west from Boston, twelve south-west from Greenfield, and fifteen north-west from Northampton.

ASHLAND.

See page 363.

ATHOL.

Worcester Co. The Indian name of this town was *Paquoig*, or *Peyquage*. This pleasant town lies seventy miles west north-west from Boston, twenty-eight north-west from Worcester, and about twenty-four west from Fitchburg. Miller's river is a fine stream, and affords Athol a great water power. The manufactures of Athol consist of cotton goods, boots, shoes, leather, paper, iron [illegible], leather, &c.

The surface of the town is uneven, but the soil [illegible] and productive. There [illegible] of [illegible]

lages in the town, which, with many large farms, bear the marks of prosperity.

The Rev. James Humphrey, the first minister in the town, was settled, and the church gathered, in 1750.

ATTLEBOROUGH.

Bristol Co. This town lies at the north-west corner of Bristol county, twelve miles north from Providence, Rhode Island, twelve north-west from Taunton, and thirty south south-west from Boston. It possesses a fine water power. The Ten Mile river rises in the south part of Wrentham, and runs through the whole length of this town, from north to south, empties into Seekonk cove. On this stream are situated the principal manufacturing establishments. It contains six cotton factories, now in operation, four others having been burnt within a few years, and not yet rebuilt. It has one or two thread factories, and an extensive manufactory of superior metal buttons. The value of the manufactures in this town for the year ending April 1, 1837, amounted to about five hundred thousand dollars; that of cotton goods alone to two hundred twenty-nine thousand, five hundred seventy-one dollars. The other manufactures consist of boots, shoes, leather, combs, carpenter's tools, shuttles, clocks, straw bonnets, jewelry and eyes, and a large amount of jewelry. There are also several carriage and harness makers.

This was one of the early settlements in the old colony, and was purchased of Alexander, the elder brother of King Philip, in 1666, by Captain Thomas Willett. The original proprietors consisted of seventy-two. The town originally included Cumberland, Rhode Island.

This town suffered much during the celebrated King Philip's war. There was at this time a fortification here, called Woodcock's garrison. It was attacked by the Indians, who killed one man, and one of Woodcock's sons, wounded another, and burnt the son's house, and committed other outrages. The spot where the son was killed, is the oldest burying ground in town. In 1675, Attleborough was a frontier settlement.

This town was the birthplace of Rev. Naphtali Daggett, President of Yale College, and Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, President successively of Rhode Island College, Union, and Columbia, S. C., and whose writings, with a memoir of his life, have been recently published.

The first settled minister in Attleborough was the Rev. Matthew Short, in 1712; the second was the Rev. Ebenezer White, in 1715; the third the Rev. Habijah Weld, in 1726. Mr. Weld was a man of extraordinary virtues, and preached in this place fifty-five years. He received from his parishioners an annual salary of two hundred and twenty dollars, and the use of a parsonage lot which furnished him with wood and a little pasture. With a scanty patrimony, he purchased a small house and farm; and with these means, he educated fifteen children, and was noted for his hospitality and acts of charity.

AUBURN.

Worcester Co. Until 1837, this town had been called Ward, in honor of General Ward, of the revolutionary army. It was formerly parts of Stoughton, Leicester, and Oxford. There are a number of flourishing villages in the town. *Stoneville* and *Drury Mills* are important manufacturing villages. The Norwich and Worcester railroad passes by them. It lies five miles south by west from Worcester, and forty-five west south-west from Boston.

With an uneven surface, the soil is good, and productive. It is well watered by several beautiful ponds, and never-failing springs and rivulets; and French river passes through it. There are in the town large manufactories of cloth, paper, and other articles. The first church was formed in 1776, and the Rev. Isaac Bailey was settled the following year.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Barnstable is the chief town. This county includes the whole of Cape Cod, extending east and north into the Atlantic Ocean, and which Gosnold discovered in 1602. It is bounded north-west by Plymouth county, and west by Buzzard's Bay. Cape Cod lies in the form of an arm, half open; the elbow is at Chatham, twenty miles east of Barnstable; the hand (the wrist inclining inward) is at Race Point, thirty-three miles north by west of Chatham. The whole length of the cape is sixty-five miles, and the average breadth about five miles.

Below the town of Barnstable the county is quite sandy, so much so, that the people are generally dependent on Boston and other towns, for a large proportion of their meats and bread-stuffs. This deficiency is amply compensated by the unrivalled privileges enjoyed, and well improved by them, in the cod, mackerel, and other fisheries. This county has but little wood, but it is well stored with peat, and an abundance of pure soft water. About two millions of dollars are invested in the manufacture of salt. There were manufactured in this county, in the year ending April 1, 1837, six hundred and sixty-nine thousand and sixty-four bushels of salt, valued at two hundred and nineteen thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars. The manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, boots, shoes, iron castings, glass, cabinet and tin wares, cordage, &c., amounted to four hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and two dollars. The value of the fishery, in one year previous to April, 1837, was five hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars. The total annual value of the fisheries and manufactures, one million three hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars. The number of sheep in the county, in 1837, was seven thousand three hundred and thirty-two,—in 1840, six thousand two hundred and seven.

Barnstable county is noted for its fine sailors, and men of superior nautical talents. The ladies are celebrated for their fair complexions, and good housewifery; but are peculiarly subject to the vicissitudes pertaining to a maritime situation. In 1837, there were in this county, nine hundred and fourteen widows living, who had lost their husbands by the dangers of the sea. In two towns, (Harwich and Wellfleet,) there were two hundred and twenty-three widows who had thus lost their companions.

A canal, crossing the cape from Barnstable to Buzzard's bay, has been long contemplated; but the extension of the Old Colony railroad to some port on the south side of the cape, will probably supersede the necessity of that enterprise. See *State Tables*.

COURTS IN BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Supreme Judicial Courts. Law Term. At Plymouth and Taunton, alternately on the fourth Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday in September. Nisi Prius Term. At Barnstable, for Barnstable and Dukes counties, on the ninth Tuesday, next after the first Tuesday in March.

Common Pleas. At Barnstable, on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday of April, and the first Tuesday in September.

Meetings of the County Commissioners. At Barnstable, on the second Tuesday of April, and on the second Tuesday of October.

Probate Courts. At *Barnstable*, on the second Tuesdays of January, March, September, and December; and on the third Tuesdays of May and June. At *Sandwich*, on the second Tuesday of November. At *Falmouth*, on the

Wednesday next after the second Tuesday of November. At *Yarmouth*, of the second Tuesday of August. At *Harwich*, on the third Monday of April, and on the last Monday of October. At *Brewster*, on the Tuesday next after the third Monday of April, and on the Tuesday next after the last Monday of October. At *Orleans*, on the Wednesday next after the third Monday of April, and on Wednesday next after the last Monday of October. At *Chatham*, on the Thursday next after the last Monday of October. At *Truro*, on the Thursday next after the third Monday of April. At *Provincetown*, on Friday next after the third Monday of April, and on the Friday next after the last Monday of October.

BARNSTABLE,

The chief town of Barnstable county, is pleasantly located at the head of Cape Cod, and lies about sixty-five miles south east from Boston. The principal village inside the cape, contains the court house, custom-house, &c. Its harbor is formed by Sandy Neck and Scorgel, for vessels of eight feet draught of water. From this place packets constantly ply to Boston, and in summer months, steamboats run between this place, Plymouth, and Boston. There are a number of pleasant villages in the town. West Barnstable village is four miles from the court house. Hyannis, at the south side, is 4 miles south from the court-house, and has become, by an expensive breakwater, a most important harbor, perfectly safe from all winds, for all classes of vessels navigating the sound, and passing round the cape.

Centreville lies on the south side of the cape, eight miles from the court-house. Centreville and Cotuit are also on the south side, and, with Oysterville, afford good harbors for small vessels.

The manufacture of salt was commenced in this town as early as 1779. It then sold for six dollars a bushel. There was made twenty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-five bushels of salt in this town, in 1837. Between fifty and sixty sail of fishing and coasting vessels belong to this place. This town has numerous ponds, a considerable water power, some fine upland, and extensive salt marshes. The manufacture of vessels, salt, boots, shoes, hats, leather, cabinet-ware, chairs, and wooden-ware, amounted in one year to fifty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars.

The "Pilgrim Fathers" landed here, November 11, 1620, and here was their first interview with the lords of the soil—the *Mattachesset* Indians.

Barnstable was first settled by a part of the Rev. Mr. Lothrop's congregation, of Scituate. They came to this town in 1639. One of the emigrants was Samuel Hinkley, father of Thomas Hinkley, the last governor of Plymouth colony.

James Otis, the celebrated patriot, was born here, February 5, 1725. He was killed by lightning, at Andover, May 23, 1783.

Samuel Savage, M. D., an eminent physician, resided here many years. He died in 1831, aged eighty-three years.

On a monument in this town is the following inscription:—

"Rev. Oakes Shaw,
born at Bridgewater, 1736, graduated at Harvard College, 1755, ordained in this place 1760, died 11th February, 1807. Benevolence, affection, and sincerity characterized and endeared him in all the relations of social life. With unaffected piety and zeal, with unshaken constancy and fidelity, he discharged the various duties of the pastoral office. To perpetuate the remembrance of his virtues and talents, to prolong the influence of his character, and to testify their respect for his memory, this monument is gratefully erected by a bereaved and affectionate people."

BARRE.

Worcester Co. The surface of this township is elevated, and its soil of an excellent quality. It is well watered by Ware river, and several of its branches.

The manufactures of Barre are large, and increasing. In 1837, their value exceeded three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. They consist of woollen and cotton goods, copper pumps, boots, shoes, carriages, leather, palm-leaf hats, straw bonnets, axes, scythes, and gunpowder. Large quantities of beef, butter, cheese, &c., are annually sent from this town to Boston market. The village in the centre of the town is very pleasant, and has become the seat of much business. It lies sixty miles west by south from Boston, twenty-one north by west from Worcester, and fifteen north-east from Ware. Barre took its name in honor of Colonel Barre, an eloquent friend of America in the British parliament.

A church was formed in Barre, in 1753, and the Rev. Thomas Frink was installed their minister, the same year.

BECKET.

Berkshire Co. The surface of this town is mountainous, broken, and rocky. Stones of various kinds exist, but the granite prevails, frequently impregnated with iron and sulphur.

The soil is hard and cold, yielding corn and rye in moderate quantities. It is good land for grass, and excellent neat cattle and sheep cover the hills. There is an abundance of hard wood in the town, and "Becket charcoal," transported one hundred and thirty-five miles by the western railroad, which passes its northern border, has become a favorite article with some of the economists in Boston, for the ignition of anthracite coal, and other purposes. The streams are pure as crystal, but being natives of the town, are small; scarcely sufficient for mills for domestic purposes.

There are handsome ponds in the town, which afford fish of various sorts.

The air is exceedingly pure in Becket, and health and longevity is the consequence.

For a series of years, the number of deaths in the town, with a population exceeding one thousand, has averaged only about twelve in a year.

The town was first settled in 1755; a church was formed in 1758; and the Rev. Ebenezer Martin was settled as pastor.

Becket lies fifteen miles east south-east from Lenox, and sixty-five miles east from Albany.

BEDFORD,

Middlesex Co., is bounded on the north by Billerica, east by Burlington, south by Lexington and Concord, and west by Carlisle. It was formerly parts of Concord and Billerica. The Shawshine river rises in this town, and the Concord passes its western border. There are some manufactures in the town, but the people are principally engaged in agriculture.

The first minister in the town was the Rev. Nicholas Bowes, who was ordained July 15, 1730.

Bedford lies fifteen miles north-west from Boston, and five miles north-east from Concord.

BELCHERTOWN.

A beautiful town, in Hampshire county, originally called "Cold Spring," seventy-five miles west from Boston, fifteen east from Northampton, seventeen north-east from Springfield, and twenty-five S. E. from Greenfield. In the centre of the town is a collection of handsome buildings, among which is an elegant structure for the "Belchertown Classical School." The soil of the town is of an excellent quality, and well improved. Large quantities of wool are grown in this town. It is separated from Ware by Swift river, on the north. The principal manufacture is that of pleasure wagons, of which, about six hundred are annually made.

Mr. A. Shumway, of this place, has driven the stage between Belchertown and Northampton twenty-five successive years. In that period he made fifteen thousand trips, travelled two hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred miles, and carried at least one hundred and twenty-four thousand passengers; yet, although his hours of travelling were early in the morning and late in the evening, he never broke a limb, overturned his coach, or met with any serious accident whatever, during his whole career.

Belchertown was first settled about the year 1732. Colonel Timothy Dwight was one of the early settlers. The first minister was the Rev. Edward Billings, who was ordained in 1738. At that time, there were only twenty families in the town. On a monument in the grave-yard, is found the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Jesse Forward, pastor of the church in Belchertown, who, skilled in Evangelical Doctrine, exemplary in Christian duty, prudent in council, valiant for the truth, faithful and successful in labors, after a long and useful ministry, in which with reputation to himself, and to the spiritual benefit of his flock, he served God, and his generation, fell asleep March 5, A. D. 1811, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-ninth of his ministry. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

BELLINGHAM.

Norfolk Co. The soil in this town is light and sandy, and not very good for agricultural purposes. It is finely watered by Charles river, and has a good hydraulic power. Its manufactures, consisting of cotton and woollen goods, straw bonnets, boots and shoes, amounted, in one year, to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It lies eighteen miles south-west from Dedham, seventeen north by west from Providence, Rhode Island, and twenty-eight south-west from Boston.

Peter's river, Bungy brook, and Beaver pond, also water the town. The factory villages are pleasant and flourishing, and lie at the north part of the town, four miles from the centre village. Bellingham was formerly a part of Dedham.

Its first minister was the Rev. Jonathan Mills, in 1727.

BERKLEY.

Bristol Co. This town lies thirty-seven miles south from Boston, eighteen east from Providence, and five miles south from Taunton. The New Bedford and Taunton railroad passes through the south-east corner of the town. Berkley was formerly a part of Dighton, from which it is separated by Taunton river. The noted "Dighton Rock" is in the limits of the town of Berkley. A part of Assonet bay is also within the town. There are some coasting vessels belonging to this place, and some ship building is carried on.

The Rev. Samuel Toby was the first minister in the town. He was settled November 23, 1737, and died February 13, 1781.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Lenox is the shire town. This county is bounded north by Bennington county, Vermont; west by Rensselaer and Columbia counties, New York; south by Litchfield county, Connecticut; and east by Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden counties. This county is rough and hilly in many parts, but it affords considerable very fine land, and produces much wool, all sorts of grain, and exports great quantities of beef, pork, butter, &c. The number of sheep in this county, in 1837, was one hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hun

dred and sixty-two. Berkshire is the most elevated county in the state. On the east side lie the Green mountains, which shut it away from the rest of Massachusetts; and on the west are the Taghconic mountains, which separate it from the state of New York. Berkshire is a region of hill and valley, mountain and lake, beautiful rivers and laughing brooks—the very Piedmont of America.

The Housantonick and Hoosick are its chief rivers. The former empties into Long Island Sound; the latter into the Hudson.

This county possesses, in rich and inexhaustible abundance, three of the most important articles of the commerce of the world, *Iron, Marble*, and *Lime*, and its wood and water power are fully sufficient to enable it to fit them for the purposes of life.

The western railroad, passing through the heart of the county, has opened for Berkshire a new channel to the Atlantic, for its various productions. Boston can now fairly compete with New York for its valuable trade. In 1834, the amount of its transportation was thirty-four thousand and seventy-five tons; since that period, the amount has probably nearly doubled. See *State Tables*.

In Graham's Magazine for July, 1844, Miss Sedgwick, well known as a beautiful writer, and a native of one of its lovely vales, Stockbridge, thus truthfully speaks of Berkshire:—

"This county, until recently, has, from its sequestered position, remained in obscurity. Its communication with its own capital, even, has been impeded by the high and rugged hills that enclose it. But now the hills are brought low, and the rough places are made smooth. Man has chained to his car a steed fleeter than the rein-deer, and stronger than the elephant, and we glide through our mountain passes with a velocity more like the swiftness of lovers' thoughts than any material thing to which we can liken it.

"That section of the western railroad which traverses the wild hills of Berkshire is a work of immense labor, and a wonderful achievement of art. The pleasure of our citizens in surveying it is not impaired by the galling consciousness that there is yet a foreign debt to pay for it, or doubtful credit involved in it.

"Berkshire lies midway between the Connecticut and the Hudson. After leaving the wide meadows of the Connecticut, basking in their rich inheritance of alluvial soil, and unimpeded sunshine, you wind through the narrow valleys of the Westfield river, with masses of mountains before you, and woodland heights crowding in upon you, so that at every puff of the engine, the passage visibly contracts. The Alpine character of the river strikes you. The huge stones in its wide channel, which have been torn up and rolled down by the sweeping torrents of spring and autumn, lie bared and whitening in the summer's sun. You cross and recross it, as in its deviations it leaves space on one side or the other, for a practicable road.

"At 'Chester Factories' you begin your ascent of eighty feet in a mile, for thirteen miles. The stream between you and the precipitous hill-side, cramped into its rocky bed, is the Pontoosne, one of the tributaries of the Westfield river. As you trace this stream to its mountain-home, it dashes along beside you with the recklessness of childhood. It leaps down precipices, runs forth laughing in the dimpling sunshine, and then, shy as a mountain nymph, it dodges behind a knotty copse of evergreens. In approaching the 'summit level,' you travel bridges built a hundred feet above other mountain streams, tearing along their deep-worn beds, and at the 'deep-cut' your passage is hewn through solid rocks, whose mighty walls frown over you.

"Mountain scenery changes with every changing season—we might almost say with every change of atmosphere. In the spring, while the skirts of winter still hang over this high cold region, and the trees seem afraid to put out their buds, the Pontoosne breaks forth from its icy bars, and leaps and rushes

as if with exuberant joy for its recovered liberty. It is the first sound that breaks upon the wearisome lingering of winter, and its music strikes upon the ear like the sweetest of human sounds, the morning song of a child waking out from a dreary dream.

"In summer, as there is little on these savage hills of what is peculiar to summer, flowers and fruitfulness, it is a happy chance to make this pass when passing clouds hide the hot sun, and the rain is pouring down in sheets, when every little dropping rill that has dried away in the summer's heat, is suddenly swelled into a waterfall, and over the banks and down the cliffs they come pouring and leaping, reminding one of that wild fable of German, enamoring Undine and all her clan of water-spirits doing their whimsical freaks.

"In autumn, the beeches and maples on the hill-sides, are glowing with a gorgeous brightness, softened, and set off most exquisitely by the evergreen of the weeping pines, the massive cones of the Norway firs, and the graceful, pensive hemlocks that intersperse them.

"In winter, the art that sends you swiftly and securely through these stern mountains, is most gratefully felt. The trees bend creaking before the howling blast, the snow is drifting and drifting, here it is piled on either side in solid walls as high as your car, and there the hideous roots of the upturned stumps are bare. Even the hardy mountain children have shrunk from the biting blast, and the chattering dog has begged an inside berth. You see no little towhead peeping curious eyes, peering at you through the icy window, you hear not even the voice of a bark. On you glide, by the aid of the most recent discoveries and ingenious contrivances of art, through a country whose face is still marked with the savage grandeur of its primeval condition. To give the inhabitants in the smiling valleys below the full force of contrast, it should be not in summer. Then, you slide down amid green pastures, meadows and orchards. You glance at Hinsdale and Dalton, and enter Pittsfield, famed for its lofty elm, the last veteran of the original forest, (now, alas! a dying veteran,) for its annual fairs, its thriving medical institution, and for its rural wealth, possessing as it does within the limits of its township, perhaps more cultivated land than any other equal district in Massachusetts.

"We have crossed Berkshire by a road far superior to the Appian way. On every side are rich valleys and smiling hill-sides, and deep-set in their hollows, lovely lakes sparkle like gems. From one of these, a modest sheet of water in Lanesborough, flows out the Housatonic, the minister of God's bounty, bringing to the meadows along its course a yeasty renewal of fertility, and the ever-changing, ever-present beauty that marks God's choicest works. It is the most endearing of rivers; like a discreet rural beauty, it bears no burdens and does its work out of sight; its water privileges for mills, furnaces, and factories, are aside from the villages. When it comes near to them, as in Stockbridge, it lingers like a lover, turns and returns, and when fairly off, flies past rolling wheels and dinning factories, till reaching the lovely meadows of Barrington, it again disports itself at leisure.

"The mere summer visiters to Berkshire, know little of the various beauties of the Housatonic. To them it is a mere chance acquaintance, seen, perchance admired, and forgotten. But we who have lived in its companionship feel that

> 'loveliest there the spring days come,
> With blossoms and birds, and wild bees' hum;
> The flowers of summer are fairest there,
> And freshest the breath of the summer's air,
> And sweetest the golden autumn day,
> In silent sunshine glides away.'"

For a brief sketch of the BERKSHIRE JUBILEE, see *Pittsfield*.

Supreme Court. LAW TERM. At Lenox, [illegible] Tuesday in September. NISI PRIUS TERM. At Lenox, on the fourth [illegible] after the first Tuesday in March.

Common Pleas. At Lenox, on the fourth Mo[illegible] February, June, and October.

Mo[illegible] Commissioners. At Lenox, on the first Tuesdays in April and September.

Probate Courts. At Lenox, on the first Tu[illegible] in each month, exc[illegible] September; in which month, on the first Tuesday after the first Wednesday. At Great Barrington, on the second Tuesdays in February, May, August, and November. At Lanesborough, on the second Tuesdays in January, April, July, and October.

BERLIN.

WORCESTER CO. This township is bounded north by Bolton, east by Marlborough, south by Northborough, and west by Boylston. [illegible] It lies fourteen miles north-east from Worcester, and thirty west by north from Boston. [illegible] township. [illegible] Nashua brook, [illegible] Assabet, and Gates' [illegible] well stocked with fish.

Berlin was formerly part of Bolton and Marlborough.

Its first minister was the Rev. Reuben Puffer, D. D. He was ordained in 1781, and died 1829.

BERNARDSTON.

FRANKLIN CO. This is a township of superior land, [illegible] purposes, considerably elevated, between Fall and Connecticut rivers. It was formerly called *Fall Town*, from Fall river, which meets the Connecticut between Greenfield and Gill. It took its present name in honor of the British governor, Bernard. It lies ninety-six miles west by north from Boston, and seven north from Greenfield. Bald and West mountains afford delightful scenery;—the former is six hundred and thirty feet above the waters of the Connecticut. Here are springs containing magnesia, sulphur, and iron.

Bernardston produced, in one year, six[illegible] bushels of corn and rye, [illegible] and barrels of cider. There [illegible] in 1837, three thousand and twe[illegible] sheep in this town, [illegible] tures of shoes, leather, palm-leaf hats, and seyth[illegible]

The first [illegible] settlers came here in 17[illegible] houses, or forts, as they were [illegible]. These houses or forts were [illegible] of hewn logs, &c., and served [illegible] purpose of houses to live in, [illegible] a defence against the sudden, and [illegible] fatal, attacks of the Indians. They were built with [illegible] through which those within could fire, with elevated stands for a watch, where they could better see the approach of the enemy, and give the alarm. These houses were occupied by those by whose name they were called, and the occupants were among the first settlers in this town. At a proprietors' meeting held in Deerfield, in June, 1739, it was voted that a meeting-house should be built, fifty-nine feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty-three feet between joints. This house was built in two years after the first settlement of the town. It was situated on Huckle hill, and was the first meeting-house built in Fall Town. In October, 1740, it was voted that there be twenty pounds paid out for the support of preaching. And at an adjourned meeting it was voted that a committee be chosen *to cut the brush, and burn them, ten rods*

[illegible] Rev. John [illegible] Connecticut, the first [illegible] was ordained in 1741, and [illegible] dismissed, on account of the unsettled state of the times, in 1745. In the first French war, he acted for a season as chaplain at the fort, which was kept at Hoosic, near Adams. He was there at the time that fort was surprised and taken by a party of French and Indians, whence he was carried captive into Canada. After his release, he was installed a pastor in Chatham, Connecticut. From 1750 to 1761, there was no ordained preacher in Fall Town. The Rev. Job Wright, the next minister, was settled in 1761. About 1755, commenced the French and Indian war, in which the settlers in the town suffered severely; while it continued, the people lived mostly in Burke's fort. Every man that was capable, bore arms, and in some cases, females were under the necessity of bearing arms to defend their dwellings from the attacks of a barbarous enemy. When the men went into the fields, they took their arms with them, and constantly had some one on guard. Agriculture and education were but little attended to. The Indians were almost constantly lurking in the woods, which kept them in a perpetual state of danger and alarm.

One of the heroes in the French and Indian war, was John Burke, one of the first settlers. On his gravestone is the following inscription:—

"In memory of the Hon. Majr John Burke, who died Octr 27th, 1784, in ye sixty-seventh year of his age.

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with my span,
I must be measured by my soul,—
The Mind's the standard of the man."

BEVERLY.

ESSEX CO. This town lies sixteen miles north from Boston, by the railroad, and is united to Salem by a bridge across the North river, one thousand five hundred feet in length, built in 1788. It is bounded north by Wenham, east by Manchester, south by Salem harbor, and west by Danvers. It has a pleasant village at the north part of the town. The business of the town is much associated with that of Salem.

The people of this town are noted for their enterprise in commerce and the fisheries. There are some merchant vessels belonging to this place, about fifty sail of fishermen, and twenty coasters. The annual value of the fisheries at Beverly is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The manufactures, consisting of brittania-ware, tin and cabinet-wares, chairs, hats, boots, hair, mustard, and bricks, amounted in one year to about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The prosperity of this town has not suffered by the growth of luxury, or excess of trade; its fisheries and manufacturing concerns are steady and progressive.

As a proof of the morals of its inhabitants, it has been recently stated, that no conviction for crime has occurred within the town for five successive years.

Among many distinguished men who have lived and died at Beverly, was Captain Thomas Lothrop, who commanded the "Flower of Essex," a company of young men from this county, and who were, with their leader, almost wholly cut off by the Indians, at Bloody brook, in 1675.

From the elevated grounds in this town, much delightful scenery is presented. A part of the beautiful Wenham pond lies within the limits of the town.

The first church in Beverly was organized, and the Rev. John Hale ordained, on the 20th of September, 1667.

BILLERICA.

MIDDLESEX CO. This town is watered by the Concord and Shawshine rivers, and has a pleasant village, on high ground, near the centre. Its soil is good, and well improved. The Middlesex canal and the Boston and Lowell railroad pass through the easterly part of the town. Here are some

manufactures of [illegible] cloth, boots, leather, wooden-ware, straw bonnets, shaving and splitting knives, bed binding, soft soap, and spirits. Billerica lies eighteen miles north-west from Boston, seven south south-east from Lowell, and seven north-east by north from Concord.

Billerica Mills village is near the Lowell railroad, twenty-two miles from Boston.

This town was first settled about the year 1653, and was named from Billericay, a place in England. In 1663, the first church was gathered, and the Rev. Samuel Whiting ordained.

Captain Jonathan Danforth was one of the most active and enterprising settlers of Billerica. He was distinguished for his mathematical knowledge, usefulness, and piety. From his skill in surveying, he was frequently employed in locating new towns and settlements in the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The plans of his surveys were very numerous, and many of them remain. He also left other manuscripts. A poem was written on his death, (in 1712,) of which the following is an extract:—

"He rode the circuit [illegible] great towns and farms
To good behavior, and by well marked stations,
He [illegible] generations.
His art [illegible] the loadstone faced,
When oft by mines and streams it was assailed;
All this is charming, but there's something higher,
Gave him the lustre which we most admire."

BLACKSTONE.

See *Mendon*.

BLANDFORD.

Hampden Co. This is a mountainous township, of good land for grazing. Branches of Westfield river rise in the town, and give it a good water power. Blandford was originally settled by a company from the north of Ireland. The manufactures of the place consist of woollen cloth, paper, and leather. The agricultural products sent to market in 1836, amounted to twenty-two thousand three hundred and forty dollars. There were in the town, one thousand five hundred and thirty-five cows, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two merino sheep.

The Western railroad passes through Chester village, at the north part of the town. From Chester village to Boston is one hundred and nineteen miles, and to Springfield twenty-one miles, by the railroad.

The Rev. Mr. M'Clenathan, it is stated, was the first minister in Blandford, but the date of his settlement is not given.

BOLTON.

Worcester Co. The *Wattoquotlock* hills rise in Bolton, and divide the waters between Assabet and Nashua rivers. This town was formerly a part of Lancaster, and comprised most of the territory of Berlin. The town is now of good size, and contains much land of a superior quality. It has no large streams, but branches of the Assabet rise in the town, and the Nashua passes its northern border.

An abundance of good limestone is found in the town, and large quantities are prepared for market.

Bolton lies fifteen miles north north-east from Worcester, and thirty-one west by north from Boston, by the old road.

From the pleasant village in the centre of the town, to the Acton depot of the Fitchburg railroad, twenty-five miles from Boston, is about eight miles. The village of Fryville lies about two miles south from the centre of the town.

The first minister in Bolton was the Rev. Thomas Goss. The church was formed, and he was ordained, in 1741. In this town and Berlin, are a number of wealthy farmers, attached to the society of Friends.

BOSTON.

SUFFOLK CO. The ancient city of Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, and of New England, and the birthplace of American freedom, is naturally divided into three sections—*Old Boston*, *South Boston*, and *East Boston*, situated at the western extremity of Massachusetts Bay.

The peninsula on which Old Boston is built, extends from Roxbury on the south, to Winnesimet ferry on the north, and is nearly surrounded by the waters of Boston harbor on the east, and Charles river on the north and west. Its length is nearly three miles, and its average breadth about one mile. It originally contained about seven hundred acres, but its territory has been so greatly extended, by filling up around its borders, that it is supposed to contain now about twelve hundred acres. Its surface is quite uneven. It has numerous eminences, rising from fifty to one hundred and ten feet above the sea, affording admirable sites for building, and giving to it a peculiarly romantic appearance. It is in north latitude 42° 21′ 23″ and west longitude 71° 4′ 9″.

Boston lies, by the old post-roads, one hundred and sixty-three miles south south-west from Augusta, Maine; sixty-three south south-east from Concord, New Hampshire; one hundred and sixty south-east by south from Montpelier, Vermont; one hundred and fifty-eight east, (19′ south,) from Albany, New York; forty north north-east from Providence, Rhode Island; ninety-seven east north-east from Hartford, Connecticut; two hundred and eleven north-east by east from New York, and four hundred and thirty-two miles north-east by east from Washington.

Its Indian name was *Shawmut*. It was called by the first settlers *Tramount*, *Tremont*, or *Trimountain*, from three hills nearly in its centre. It took its present name on the 7th of September, 1630, in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, second minister of the first church, who came from Boston in England. The original proprietor of this territory was Wm. Blackstone, who, soon after its settlement by Governor Winthrop and others, removed to Rhode Island. Boston was incorporated as a city, February 23, 1822.

SOUTH BOSTON was set off from Dorchester, by legislative enactment, March the 6th, 1804. It is bounded south by Dorchester bay, and spreads about two miles on the south side of the harbor, above the forts. It contains about six hundred acres, and is laid out into regular streets and squares. The surface of this part of Boston is exceedingly picturesque. In about the centre of this tract, and about two miles from the City Hall, the memorable "Dorchester Heights," famous in revolutionary history, rear their heads one hundred and thirty feet above the sea, from which is presented a splendid view of Boston, its harbor, and the [illegible] country. It is connected with Old Boston by two bridges. Th[illegible] this new part of Bos-

ion-wing, through a bridge [illegible] Boston, [illegible] in population, and were in this present [illegible] population is supposed to exceed eight thousand.

East Boston, until recently, had been called *Noddle's Island*. It lies about six hundred and sixty yards north-east from Old Boston, and about the same distance from Charlestown. It is divided from Chelsea by Chelsea creek, six hundred feet wide, over which is a bridge, and from which is an excellent road to the Salem turnpike. The eastern railroad, to Salem, Newburyport, &c., commences at East Boston. The island contains about six hundred and sixty acres of land, and a large body of flats. It was purchased by a company of enterprising gentlemen, in 1832. They were incorporated in March, 1833, and the first house was commenced in October of the same year. The present population is about five thousand. A steamboat ferry is established between this place and Old Boston, starting from each side every five minutes. The time occupied in crossing is about three minutes. A ferry is about being established between this island and Charlestown.

The surface of the island is pleasingly variegated, and affords delightful sites for dwelling-houses and gardens, at moderate prices. This place is well located for manufactories of various kinds; particularly for ship-building, and all those branches of mechanics connected with navigation.

BOSTON HARBOR.

This harbor extends across Light-house channel and Broad sound, from Point Alderton on Nantasket, to Point Shirley in Chelsea, a distance between the islands of about four miles. It is said to cover an area of seventy-five square miles, more than half of which is good anchorage ground for ships of the largest class. The whole British navy might moor in this harbor with ease, and ride in safety. This harbor is formed by the sea, and is entirely free from sand bars and running ice, which often obstruct the passage of vessels to harbors at the mouths of large rivers.

The most important part of this harbor is entered by a narrow pass, between two and three miles below the city and navy yard; and is well protected by two powerful forts—Independence and Warren. The outer harbor, below these forts, will shortly be protected by a very powerful fortress, now erecting on George's Island, at a great expense, by the government of the United States.

This harbor is easy of access, and never obstructed by ice, except that part of it near the city; nor is that part entirely frozen over oftener than twice or three times in the common age of man. Boston harbor contains many islands of great beauty, and is the reservoir of the Mystic, Charles, Neponset, Manatiquot, and other small rivers. Its borders are environed by the towns of Hull, Hingham, Weymouth, Braintree, Quincy, Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Charlestown, and Chelsea; and the numerous small bays, coves, and inlets, indenting their shores, give great variety, and add much to the [illegible]

POPULATION AND INCREASE.

Owing to the almost insular situation of Boston, and its limited extent, its population appears small. But it must be considered that the neighboring towns of Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton, Cambridge, Charlestown, Medford, Malden, and Chelsea, although not included in the city charter, are component parts of Boston, and are as much associated with it in all its commercial, manufacturing, literary, and social relations and feelings, as Greenwich, Manhattanville, and Harlem are with the city of New York; or Southwark, and the Northern Liberties with Philadelphia.

The population of Boston in 1700, was 7000—1722, 10,567—1765, 15,520—1790, 18,038—1800, 24,937—1810, 33,250—1820, 43,298—1830, 61,391—and in 1837, 80,325.

According to the census of 1840, and the increase of population from 1830 to 1840, Boston and its immediate vicinity contained a population in 1845 as follows:—

Population of the city in 1840,	93,383	
Increase in five years,	24,331	117,714
Population in 1840, of nine towns, whose centre is within five miles of Boston,	44,029	
Increase in five years,	9,530	53,559
		171,273
Population in 1840, of other towns, whose centre is within ten miles of Boston,	34,491	
Increase in five years,	5,705	40,196
Total population of Boston and its vicinity in 1845,		211,469

The above calculations in relation to the population and growth of Boston were in type before the very valuable report by Mr. Shattuck on the census and statistics of Boston was published. It appears by his report, that the United States census contained material errors, which render the above statements incorrect. The population of 1840 was only 85,000, instead of 93,383 That of 1845 by actual enumeration was 114,366, showing an increase of 29,366,—34 per cent. nearly. The increase of the *seven* towns immediately adjoining Boston,—Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Somerville, Charlestown and Chelsea,—is stated to have been 18,308 in five years. For further information, the reader is referred to Mr. Shattuck's important work

Rateable Polls in Boston.

1800,	4,538.	1820,	7,810.	1830,	13,096.	1840,	17,696.
1810,	7,754.	1825,	11,660.	1835,	16,188.	1845,	24,257.

This account of the rateable polls in Boston, does not agree with the decennial returns of the State, in consequence of those returns being made the years next succeeding.

p42-110 are further, informational data on the city of Boston, which were not copied for this set because of lack of dimes.

BOSTON CORNER.

This unincorporated, triangular lot of land lies at the south-west corner of the state, and was so called in honor of the "Boston State;" as Massachusetts was frequently called, before the revolution; much as it is now called the "Bay State." It is about two miles in length, and its greatest breadth is about a mile and a half. It contains some excellent lands, and forms a school district. It is politically attached to Mount Washington, but being separated from it by a mountain of some two thousand feet in height, the trade and social relations of its people are with their neighbors, on the borders of the states of Connecticut and New York. This district was first settled by David Porter, in 1763.

BOXBOROUGH.

Middlesex Co. There are no streams of importance in this town to aid its people in manufacturing. They depend mostly on its soil for support, some of which is good, but in many parts of the town it is light and the surface broken and hilly. It has some manufactures of straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, and shoes. It produces some hops, and good lime-stone. There is a pleasant village in Boxborough, through which the Boston and Fitchburg railroad passes, twenty-seven miles north-west from Boston, and seven miles north-west from Concord.

BOXFORD.

Essex Co. This pleasant agricultural town was formerly called "Rowley Village," a part of Rowley; and its inhabitants were noted in the cause of liberty, eight of whom fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. There are some pleasant ponds in the town, from which spring branches of several small rivers, which empty into Ipswich bay. These streams afford the town an [illegible] water power for [illegible] mestic purposes, and [illegible] manufactures. The first church in the town was organized in 1702, and the Rev. Thomas Symmes was settled the same year. Mr. Symmes was succeeded by the Rev. John Rogers, in 1709. Boxford lies twenty-five miles north from Boston, and twelve miles south-west from Newburyport.

BOYLSTON.

Worcester Co. Boylston was formerly a part of Shrewsbury, and formed a parish of that town from 1742 to its incorporation.

The surface of the town is hilly and broken, but the soil is strong and productive, affording much agricultural product, and an abundance of almost all the varieties of wood found in the country. It is watered by the south branch of Nashua river, which passes its northern border, by several brooks or small rivers, and by some delightful ponds, well stored with pickerel and other fish.

From Diamond hill, near the centre of the town, you may get a fine view of the surrounding country, and fill your pockets with those beautiful little baubles called *diamonds*.

A church was formed here in 1743, and the Rev. Ebenezer Morse became pastor the same year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Eleazer Fairbanks in 1777.

Boylston lies forty miles west from Boston, and seven north from Worcester.

BRADFORD.

Essex Co. This is a very pleasant town, on the south side of Merrimack river, and united to Haverhill by a bridge of six hundred and fifty feet in length, and a railroad viaduct. The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified, and the soil various. Much of the land is of a superior quality; some of the hills afford extensive and charming prospects.

Bradford has long been known for its excellent schools and seminaries of learning, one of which, the *Female Seminary*, incorporated in 1803, under the name of Bradford Academy, affords facilities for a thorough and accomplished education to a large number of young ladies. This institution is situated in the west village, near the depot of the Boston and Maine railroad, on an elevated spot, about one half mile from Haverhill, and commands a beautiful view of that town, and of the hills which lie along the river. The number of young ladies connected with this institution during the year ending July, 1844, was two hundred and nineteen. In 1845, there were two hundred and fifty scholars. The regular course of study occupies three years, though pupils are admitted for a shorter time, if they desire it.

In this town are several fine ponds, affording a variety of excellent fish. There are here a factory for the manufacture of twine and shoe-thread, and several tanneries, but the principal manufacture is of boots and shoes, the annual value of which is about three hundred thousand dollars.

The first church was formed as early as 1682, and the Rev. Zachariah Symmes was settled the same year.

Bradford lies ten miles west southwest from Newburyport, eighteen north by west from Salem, sixteen northeast from Lowell, and by the Boston and Maine railroad thirty-one miles north from Boston.

BRAINTREE.

Norfolk Co. The territory of this town was attached to Boston from the first settlement of Boston, to the incorporation of Braintree, in 1640. The first settlers called it by various names—Mount Dagon, Merry Mount, and Mount Wallaston. They at last adopted the name of a town in England, from whence some of the first settlers came.

Braintree is celebrated for the antiquity of its settlement, (1625.) and for the eminent men it has produced.

In 1792, the north parish in the town was set off and incorporated by the name of Quincy, and in the following year the south parish, Randolph, became a separate town.

The surface of Braintree is variegated by hill and dale, presenting many delightful views of Boston, its harbor, and the adjacent country. The soil is a strong gravelly loam, and very productive. Excellent granite abounds here, of which large quantities are annually quarried and transported; and some of the best merchant ships are built of native white oak and cedar. The first granite used in this country for the purpose of building houses, was furnished by Mr. John Hayward, of this town, in 1752, for the erection of "King's Chapel," in Boston. There are a number of companies in this town engaged in the stone business; between thirty and forty thousand tons are annually quarried, and one hundred and fifty men employed. See *Quincy*.

Indications of coal have been so strong as to warrant an attempt at mining. The holly tree (Ilex aquifolium) is indigenous.

The Manatiquot river, which rises in Randolph, after meandering through this town, and receiving the waters of Great and Little ponds, meets the tide waters of Boston harbor at Braintree landing, on Weymouth Fore river, ten miles from Boston. At this place there is considerable trade in lumber, lime, wood, coal, and bread stuffs, and some navigation is employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

Beside this village, which is closely connected with the largest village in Weymouth, there are several others in the town; that at Newcomb's Neck, on Hayward's creek, about a mile from Quincy, has become a place of deposit and export of vast quantities of granite, of all dimensions, both in its rough state and hewn.

The manufactures of Braintree consist of boots, shoes, cotton and woollen goods, paper, leather, nails, axes, cotton gins, chocolate, carriages, granite, straw bonnets, tin ware, and vessels. The value of these articles of manufacture, for the year ending April 1, 1837, amounted to three hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

The Manatiquot affords this town

excellent mill sites; some of which lie near ship navigation, and are very valuable.

Braintree lies ten miles south by east from Boston, and twelve east by south from Dedham.

The Old Colony railroad passes through the centre of the town.

There are three Trinitarian congregational churches and a Baptist society in Braintree.

First Church.

Organized September 10, 1707.

Rev. Hugh Adams, ordained Sept. 10, 1707, left Aug. 22, 1710.

Rev. Samuel Niles, ordained May 23, 1711, died 1762, aged 88.

Rev. Ezra Weld, ordained Nov. 17, 1762, died January, 1816, aged 80.

Rev. Sylvester Sage, installed Nov. 4, 1807, dismissed May 4, 1809.

Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., ordained July 3, 1811.

During the absence of Dr. Storrs, as missionary agent, Rev. E. A. Park was settled from Dec. 21, 1831, to Jan. 17, 1834.

Union Society.

The meeting-house of this society, at the head of Weymouth Fore river, was built in 1811; dedicated on the first Wednesday in January, 1812, and the Rev. Daniel A. Clark ordained the same day, and was dismissed in October, 1813.

Rev. Jonas Perkins ordained June 14, 1815.

South Society.

The meeting-house of this society was built in 1829; the Rev. Lyman Mathews was ordained Aug. 4, 1830, and dismissed in September, 1844.

Rev. Francis V. Tenny was ordained Aug. 7, 1845.

Baptist Society.

This society built their house of public worship in the autumn of 1842, and the Rev. George N. Wait was settled Sept. 1, 1844, left 1845.

BREWSTER.

Barnstable Co. Brewster lies thirteen miles east from Barnstable, nine miles north north-west from Chatham, and seventy-eight south-east from Boston. It is bounded on the east by Orleans, south by Harwich, west by Dennis, and north by Barnstable bay.

The westerly part of this town was the Indian *Satucket*, the easterly part *Namskeket*, at which place the boat's crew of the Mayflower had a slight encounter with the Indians.

It was set off from Harwich in 1803, and took its name from Elder Brewster, one of the first settlers of Plymouth colony, a man of great learning and piety, who died in 1644. A large number of enterprising ship-masters sailing to foreign ports, reside here.

From three ponds in this town, covering about one thousand acres, a never-failing stream is produced, on which are a paper-mill, carding, and grist-mill.

There are about thirty thousand bushels of salt manufactured in this town yearly. The product of the cod and mackerel fishery in 1844, was one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

Peat of good quality abounds in this town, and furnishes many families with a good article of fuel.

Some parts of the soil is light and sandy, others clay and loam, which, by the application of manures obtained from the sea-shore, have been made to produce good crops of grain and grass.

Here are an academy and four religious societies.

There is a convenient breakwater for the accommodation of packets and other small vessels, where they lie in safety at any season of the year.

A church was organized here, October 16, 1700, and the Rev. Nathaniel Stone was settled the same day. He was succeeded by Rev. Isaiah Dunster in 1755, and the Rev. John Simkins in 1791.

BRIDGEWATER.

Plymouth Co. This township was formerly very large. It now forms three other townships of the same name—*North*, *East*, and *West*. In 1790, before its division, it contained four thousand nine hundred and seventy-five inhabitants. The south parish of ancient Bridgewater now constitutes the town of that name. It was incorporated as a second precinct in 1716, and the partition line was run easterly and westerly across the town, leaving much the largest part on the northerly side, "regard then being had to the erection of other parishes in future."

The first meeting-house was built in 1717, and Rev. Benjamin Allen, their first pastor, was ordained the next year. His successor was John Shaw, who was ordained in 1731, and died in 1791, in the sixtieth year of his ministry. Mr. Shaw's successor was Zedekiah Sanger, D. D.

Bridgewater contains some of the best lands in Plymouth county. Taunton river, which washes the southern border of the town, is a stream of some importance; vessels have been built upon it of one hundred and fifty tons burthen, and floated down its current during high water in freshets. There are in the town large factories of anchors, nails, machinery, cotton gins, boots and shoes.

Old Bridgewater was a part of Duxbury, and was purchased of the Indians by Captain Miles Standish, in 1645. The consideration paid for the whole territory was seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose skins, and ten yards of cotton.

Its Indian name was *Nunketest*.

The chief village in the town is very pleasant, and is the seat of considerable business. It lies twenty-seven miles south by east from Boston, twenty west by north from Plymouth, and seventeen south from Weymouth landing.

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. John Shaw, almost sixty years a faithful pastor of the second church of Christ, in this town, who departed this life on the 29th of April, 1791, aged eighty-three years. O man! greatly beloved! thou shalt rest and stand in thy lot at the end of days."

BRIGHTON.

Middlesex Co. This was formerly a part of Cambridge, and called "Little Cambridge," until its incorporation in 1807. It lies five miles south-west by west of Boston, fifteen miles south-east from Concord, thirty-five east from Worcester, eight north by east from Dedham, and fifteen north-west by north from Weymouth landing.

The western and northern boundaries of this town are washed by Charles river, on which, in Brighton, are situated four extensive lumber-yards, and two coal and wood establishments. Sloops and schooners of several hundred tons burthen navigate this river to Brighton.

It is one of the pleasantest located towns in the state; the soil is excellent and highly cultivated; and, in common with all the towns in the vicinity of Boston, Brighton has become the residence of many people of wealth and taste, who possess beautiful country-seats and splendid gardens. Winship's Gardens are noted throughout the country for their nursery of fruit-trees and shrubbery, and for their grand display of plants and flowers of every variety. J. Breck & Co.'s Garden, and Horticultural and Seed Establishment, and Warren's Gardens attract much attention.

Brighton is the largest cattle market in New England. Near the spacious *Cattle Fair Hotel*, and connected therewith, are extensive barns, stables, and sheds, for the shelter of stock, and more than one hundred pleasant and convenient yards for the sale of cattle, sheep, and swine, many of which are paved, and all furnished with excellent water. The Boston and Worcester railroad passes through Brighton, over which the cars of the great western railroad run, bringing large numbers, weekly, of cattle, sheep, and swine to market. There are extensive slaughtering establishments in the town, and large numbers of cattle and sheep are slaughtered weekly for the Boston market. The business at the market is generally conducted

on the cash principle; little or no credit extends beyond one week.

The Bank of Brighton, established for the accommodation of buyer and seller, is located near the market.

Monday is the market day, when sellers and buyers meet in throngs to traffic in live stock, both for slaughter and domestic use.

SALES OF CATTLE AT BRIGHTON MARKET FOR TEN SUCCESSIVE YEARS.

1835.

51,096 Beef Cattle,
15,872 Stores,
98,160 Sheep,
23,142 Swine,
} Sales estimated at $1,878,032.

1836.

38,504 Beef Cattle,
11,8[illegible] Stores,
82,830 Sheep,
15,667 Swine,
} Sales estimated at $1,858,202.

1837.

31,644 Beef Cattle,
16,216 Stores,
110,206 Sheep,
17,052 Swine,
} Sales estimated at $2,449,231.

1838.

25,830 Beef Cattle,
9,573 Stores,
104,640 Sheep,
26,164 Swine,
} Sales estimated at $2,058,004.

1839.

23,263 Beef Cattle,
15,252 Stores,
95,400 Sheep,
26,086 Swine,
} Sales estimated at $1,901,564.

1840.

34,160 Beef Cattle,
12,736 Stores,
124,172 Sheep,
32,350 Swine,
} Sales estimated at $1,990,577.

1841.

36,607 Beef Cattle,
18,794 Stores,
128,650 Sheep,
31,872 Swine.
} Sales estimated at $2,400,881.

1842.

32,070 Beef Cattle,
17,126 Stores,
106,655 Sheep,
39,935 Swine,
} Sales estimated at $1,741,740.

1843.

22,915 Beef Cattle,
19,605 Stores,
98,820 Sheep,
43,060 Swine,
} Sales estimated at $2,126,641.

1844.

37,616 Beef Cattle,
4,136 Stores,
92,271 Sheep,
52,740 Swine,
} Sales estimated at $1,689,374.

WINSHIP'S HORTICULTURAL GARDEN, AT BRIGHTON. This was the earliest attempt, in this section of the country, at raising young ornamental and useful plants for sale, in the style of the nurseries of Europe; and the skill and enterprise of its proprietors have conducted it to a point which equals any other establishment of the kind on the American continent.

It originated in the year 1822, in the cultivation of about two and a half acres, chiefly with young fruit-trees; but the increasing taste of the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity for flowers, soon caused this branch to become a profitable addition, so that now the extent of the border, from twelve to twenty feet wide, allotted to varieties of herbaceous flowers alone, exceeds one mile. The whole surface covered with young fruit and ornamental trees and flowers, comprises twenty-five acres.

The importation of the beautiful trees, shrubs, and flowers, which have so long decorated the gardens of Europe, although attended with considerable expense and risk, has been an object of constant solicitude with these gentlemen; hence, fine young plants, of the most showy kinds, which their experience has proved to be able to endure the winters of this climate, are to be found here in abundance.

It might have been imagined that

such an increase of cultivation, besides the numerous additional establishments which have been put into operation since 1822, would have caused a fall in the prices; such, however, is not the case; the prices obtained have been higher than formerly, and the demand has rather exceeded the supply, so that the utmost ingenuity and industry of the nurserymen have been taxed to meet this demand.

This is indeed but a parallel case with these establishments in Europe, and the rapid increase of the taste for horticulture, wherever it has once taken firm hold, is a proof how much happiness it diffuses, and in what universal estimation the pursuit is held. The cultivation of green-house plants and florist's flowers, has still to take a stride in this country; and for this, the proprietors of this nursery are evidently making active preparations, by increasing their stocks both by extensive propagation and by importations.

BRIMFIELD.

HAMPDEN CO. This town lies nineteen miles east by north from Springfield, fifty west north-west from Providence, Rhode Island, and seventy west by south from Boston. From the centre of the town to Palmer depot, on the western railroad, eighty-three miles from Boston, is about seven miles.

The first minister was the Rev. Richard Treat, who was ordained in 1725.

This is a fine farming town, with a good soil, and is well watered by Quinebaugh river. The articles manufactured in this town in one year, amounted to one hundred and five thousand two hundred and sixty two dollars. The manufactures consisted of cotton goods, boots, shoes, leather, palm-leaf hats, chairs and cabinet-ware. The value of wool grown in one year was four thousand and sixty-seven dollars.

In this town the celebrated General William Eaton spent his last days.

"In March, 1792, he was appointed a captain in the army of the United States; and whilst in this situation, he performed various services upon the western and southern frontiers. He continued in the army until 1797, when he was appointed consul to Tunis. He continued in this difficult (and it may be added, perilous) situation until 1803, during which period, he discharged the consular functions with great firmness and ability. In 1804 General Eaton returned to America, and visited Washington, where he disclosed the famous enterprise which he had planned to restore the ex-bashaw of Tripoli, and having obtained the sanction of government, he embarked in July of the same year, in the Argus sloop of war, with the intention of engaging in this bold and hazardous undertaking, and arrived at Alexandria, in Egypt, on the 25th of November following. From Alexandria he proceeded to Cairo, where he found the ex-bashaw, who approved of the enterprise, and after having made suitable arrangements, and recruited about five hundred men, (one hundred of which only were Christians,) it was determined by Eaton and the ex-bashaw to cross the desert and seize the province and city of Derne. After a difficult and fatiguing journey, through a dreary desert, presenting innumerable obstacles, they arrived within the province of Derne, and soon attacked and captured the city, having the assistance of the Hornet sloop of war. The boldness and desperate bravery of General Eaton and his little party, alarmed the reigning bashaw and his barbarian subjects, who almost thought they were something more than human beings; but the progress of General Eaton was arrested by a peace which the American consul concluded with the bashaw. After this, General Eaton returned to his native country, and was everywhere received with the most distinguished applause, the grateful tribute of patriotic and heroic achievements.

"General Eaton was a very extraordinary character; he possessed much original genius, was bold in his conceptions, ardent in his passions,

determined in his resolutions, and indefatigably persevering in his conduct. He possessed considerable literary acquirements, and the style of his writings was characteristic of his mind; bold, energetic, and decisive. His courage was equalled only by his resolution; and the boldness of his enterprises, by his ability and perseverance to execute them."

EPITAPHS IN THE GRAVE-YARD.

"This is erected as a faint expression of filial respect; and to mark the spot where repose the remains of Gen. WILLIAM EATON, who died June 1st, 1811, Æ. 47."

"In memory of STEPHEN PYNCHON, Esq., who died February 5, 1828, Æ. 55.

"One truth is certain, when this life is o'er
Man dies to live; and lives, to die no more."

BRISTOL COUNTY.

TAUNTON and NEW BEDFORD are the shire towns.

The surface of this county is somewhat broken, but generally level. Its soil in many parts is of an inferior quality. It has a maritime coast of considerable extent, indented with numerous headlands, small bays, and harbors, and its people are extensively engaged in navigation and the fishery.

This county gives rise to many important streams that fall into Massachusetts and Narraganset bays, and its water power is abundant in almost every town. It abounds in excellent iron ore, and in no section of our country, of its extent, are more extensive manufactures of that material, for almost all the uses of man.

This county is bounded north by Norfolk county, east by Plymouth county, south-east by Buzzard's bay, and west by the counties of Providence, Bristol, and Newport, Rhode Island. In King Philip's time this part of the country was called *Pancunnawcutt*.

The value of the manufactures in this county for the year ending April 1, 1837, was seven million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars. Product of the fishery two million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars.

The Taunton and Pawtucket are its chief rivers. See *State Tables*.

COURTS IN BRISTOL COUNTY.

Supreme Court. LAW TERM. See *Barnstable County*. NISI PRIUS TERM. At Taunton on the seventh Tuesday next after the first Tuesday in March. At New Bedford on the second Tuesday in November.

Common Pleas. At Taunton on the second Mondays of March and September. At New Bedford on the second Mondays of June and December.

Meetings of the County Commissioners. At Taunton on the fourth Tuesdays in March and September.

Probate Courts. At Taunton on the Friday next after the first Tuesday of January; on the first Tuesdays of March and November; on the first Friday next after the first Tuesday of June, and on the Friday next after the first Tuesday of August. At New Bedford on the first Tuesdays of February, June and December. At Freetown on the first Tuesday of January. At Rehoboth on the first Tuesday of April. At Dighton on the first Fridays next after the first Tuesdays of April and October. At Norton on the first Tuesday of July. At Westport on the first Tuesday of August. At Seekonk on the first Tuesday of September. At Fall River on the first Tuesday of October. At Attleborough on the first Tuesday of May.

GREENE COUNTY

BROOKFIELD.

WORCESTER Co. This is one of the oldest towns in the county, and was settled in 1660, several years prior to the shire town itself. The nearest settlements for many years were Marlborough on the east, and Springfield on the west; from which latter place the original settlers came. In 1665, the land was fairly purchased of Shattooquis, sachem of the Indians by whom the settlers were surrounded, and who claimed to be the "sole and proper owner." This deed, a copy of which is still extant, sets forth the boundaries in terms sufficiently vague and indefinite to furnish ample room for dispute and contention, but included all and rather more than what now constitutes the town of Brookfield. The Indian name of the territory was *Quoboag*. For some forty years after the settlement, the Indians were very troublesome; especially during King Philip's war; and in 1675, when the town contained but about twenty families, it was assaulted by a large body of Indians. The inhabitants collected in one house, which they fortified in the best manner their circumstances would permit. The Indians rushed into the town, and after burning about twenty houses and barns, assaulted the garrison. This was defended with desperate bravery, against an overwhelming superiority of numbers, for three days, during which time the assailants made the most vigorous attacks, by a constant discharge of balls and burning arrows, by which latter they hoped to set fire to the house. At length, finding all other means ineffectual, they loaded a cart with flax, straw, and other combustibles, and by the aid of long poles, endeavored to thrust the burning mass against the building. At this moment of peril, a plentiful shower of rain, which seemed to the besieged quite miraculous, extinguished the flames, and saved the inhabitants from destruction. At length, when all the resources of the inhabitants were exhausted, and they were on the point of surrendering in despair, Major Willard, with "a troop of forty-eight light horse," from Lancaster, made his appearance; the savages burned the meeting-house, and the only dwelling-house left in the town, and hastily retreated.

The next winter the inhabitants were "ordered away by the general court," on account of the difficulty of defending them at such a distance from the other settlements; and they did not return till after a lapse of ten or twelve years, when Indian hostilities having ceased, the town increased rapidly in population, and became at length divided into three parishes, viz., the first parish, or that which is now called West Brookfield; the second parish, which in 1812 was incorporated as the town of North Brookfield; and the third, now commonly called South Brookfield, but which improperly has the post-office name of "Brookfield."

East Brookfield, a thriving village of recent growth, lies partly in Brookfield and partly in North Brookfield, and has the advantage of a considerable water power, mills, furnace, &c., &c.

Quoboag pond is a large and handsome sheet of water, in the east part of Brookfield, and discharges itself through the Podunk meadows, into the Sashaway, one of the principal branches of the Chicopee river. Wickaboag is another beautiful pond, in the west part of the town, and discharges itself into the same stream. These ponds afford a great variety of fish, and were much resorted to by the aborigines, with whom this was a favorite place of residence.

The western railroad passes through the entire width of the town, and gives great facilities to the inhabitants, many of whom are now engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes; and the general business of the entire town, consisting of the three nominal divisions of East, South, and West Brookfield, is rapidly increasing.

The agricultural products of this town are butter, cheese, wool, and fine beef cattle.

The manufactures consist of boots,

shoes, leather, iron castings, ploughs, chairs, cabinet-ware, palm-leaf hats, silver plate, shoe makers' rolling and shingle machines, sleighs, carpenters' hammers, coach wrenches, sewing silk, and wooden legs.

Few towns present finer scenery, better cultivation, or a more intelligent and elevated population. A church was gathered here, and the Rev. Thomas Cheney was settled in 1717. Mr. Cheney died in 1747, and was succeeded by the Rev. Elisha Harding in 1749.

East Brookfield lies, by the railroad, sixty-four miles west from Boston, twenty miles west from Worcester, and thirty-four east from Springfield. *South Brookfield* lies three miles, and *West Brookfield* five miles farther west from Boston than East Brookfield.

BROOKLINE.

Norfolk Co. This delightful town is connected with Boston by the mill-dam across Charles river bay, one of the most beautiful and expensive avenues leading to the city. It is distant from Boston about four miles south-west, and from Dedham five miles north north-east.

This town is remarkable for its varied surface, high state of cultivation, elegant country-seats and gardens, excellent roads, and for its rich and picturesque scenery. Many gentlemen of taste and fortune make this their residence.

Wood, the author of "New England's Prospect," in describing Boston and other places in the vicinity, in 1633, says:—

"The inhabitants of this place, [Boston,] for their enlargement, have taken to themselves farm-houses in a place called Muddy River, [Brookline,] two miles from the town, where there is good ground, large timber, and store of marsh land and meadow. In this place they keep their swine and other cattle in the summer, whilst the corn is in the ground at Boston, and bring them to town in the winter."

When Mr. Wood wrote the above, he little thought that in less than two hundred years, *Muddy River* would become the "Hyde Park" of a splendid city, whose ancient corn-fields would be so densely covered with buildings, that not even a *pig* would be permitted to winter within its borders, unless he gave satisfactory evidence to the mayor and aldermen that he was very *learned*.

BUCKLAND.

Franklin Co. Buckland lies one hundred miles west by north from Boston, and ten miles west from Greenfield. It is separated from Charlemont, of which it formerly was a part, by Deerfield river. It has a good mill stream, Clesson's river, which passes through the town, but at present its people confine themselves chiefly to agricultural pursuits. The surface of the town is uneven, but the soil is strong, and well adapted for grazing.

Considerable wool is sheared in this town.

The first minister in Buckland was the Rev. Josiah Spaulding in 1794.

BURLINGTON.

Middlesex Co. The centre of this town lies about three miles north-west from the Woburn depot, on the Lowell railroad, ten miles from Boston. The surface of the town is uneven, and the soil light and sandy. It is good land for hops and rye, and considerable quantities of them are grown. A branch of the Shawshine, Vine brook, waters the town. Burlington was formerly a part of Woburn.

CAMBRIDGE.

Middlesex Co. This ancient town became a city March 17, 1846.

Old Cambridge, the seat of the oldest and best endowed college in the United States. This part of the city, situated about three miles west from Boston, contains three churches Charles River Bank, a Savings Bank

&c., with all the buildings belonging to the university. See *State Institutions*.

Cambridge Port comprises seven meeting-houses or churches, a bank, insurance office, &c. Also the town-house, and the several public offices for the transaction of municipal affairs. This section of Cambridge is about midway between Old Cambridge and Boston, and is in a high state of prosperity.

East Cambridge is a very busy part of the city, and has risen into consequence within a few years. It contains six places of worship, a court-house, jail, and house of correction. This part of Cambridge is immediately connected with Boston, by several bridges over Charles river.

This town was incorporated by the name of Newton in 1630. It took the name of Cambridge in 1638. The first printing-press in America was established here, by Stephen Day, in 1639. The first work printed was the "Freeman's Oath."

From the first settlement of the country, Cambridge has been a place of great importance. It has ever been closely connected with Boston in all its patriotic and literary relations, and were it not for municipal distinctions, it might be considered a part of that city.

At the commencement of the revolution, and during the year 1775, the head-quarters of the American army were in this town, and here Washington entered upon his duties as commander-in-chief. His quarters were at the Craigie house, situated on the street between the college and Mount Auburn. The present proprietor displays good taste, by preserving as nearly as possible the original external appearance of the house. The Washington elm, on the westerly side of Cambridge common, is an object of interest, as under its branches Washington is said to have been stationed while his commission was proclaimed to the army of twenty thousand men drawn up on the common; and here he drew that sword, which, turning every way, like the sword of the angel, became salvation to his country, and terror and confusion to her adversaries.

Here are various and extensive manufactories. They consist of glass, hats, leather, boots and shoes, shoe blacking, tin ware, chairs and cabinet-ware, railroad cars, chaises, coaches, and other carriages, iron axletrees, harnesses, organs, carpenters' tools, clothing, pumps and blocks, cigars, brass and britannia ware, bricks, ropes and twine, soap, brushes, varnish, confectionary, stamped and stained paper, stoves, sheet iron, glue, pocket-books and medicine.

Cambridge is very pleasant, although not so elevated as some of the neighboring towns. Its surface is gently undulating, and its soil, which is very good, is cultivated with great taste and skill. Besides the buildings of the University, it contains a United States arsenal, other handsome public buildings, and many very elegant private residences.

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Mount Auburn Cemetery. This hallowed spot lies about a mile west of the University, in the towns of Cambridge and Watertown. It contains about one hundred acres of land, the highest part of which is one hundred and twenty-five feet above the river, and is laid out with gravelled walks, and planted and embellished with all the varieties of trees, shrubbery, and flowers. Lots of ground, of three hundred square feet, at suitable distances along the winding passages, are appropriated as family burial places, with the perpetual right to purchasers of enclosing, decorating, and using them for that purpose. Numerous monuments of exquisite workmanship are already erected, which add, if possible, to the melancholy grandeur of the scene. It is an enchanting spot;—a magnificent resting-place of the dead. This cemetery was dedicated September 24, 1831.

We cannot deny ourselves the grat-

ification of quoting a few lines from the *descriptive* part of Judge STORY's admirable address on that occasion :—

"A rural cemetery seems to combine in itself all the advantages which can be proposed to gratify human feelings, or tranquillize human fears; to secure the best religious influences, and to cherish all those associations which cast a cheerful light over the darkness of the grave.

"And what spot can be more appropriate than this, for such a purpose? Nature seems to point it out with significant energy, as the favorite retirement for the dead. There are around us all the varied features of her beauty and grandeur—the forest-crowned height; the abrupt acclivity; the sheltered valley; the deep glen; the grassy glade, and the silent grove. Here are the lofty oak the beech, that 'wreaths its old fantastic roots so high,' the rustling pine, and the drooping willow,—the tree that sheds its pale leaves with every autumn, a fit emblem of our own transitory bloom; and the evergreen, with its perennial shoots, instructing us that 'the wintry blast of death kills not the buds of virtue.' Here is the thick shrubbery, to protect and conceal the new-made grave; and there is the wild-flower creeping along the narrow path, and planting its seeds in the upturned earth. All around us there breathes a solemn calm, as if we were in the bosom of a wilderness, broken only by the breeze as it murmurs through the tops of the forest, or by the notes of the warbler, pouring forth his matin or his evening song.

"Ascend but a few steps, and what a change of scenery to surprise and delight us! We seem, as it were, in an instant, to pass from the confines of death to the bright and balmy regions of life. Below us flows the winding Charles, with its rippling current, like the stream of time hastening to the ocean of eternity. In the distance, the city,—at once the object of our admiration and our love,—rears its proud eminences, its glittering spires, its lofty towers, its graceful mansions, its curling smoke, its crowded haunts of business and pleasure, which speak to the eye, and yet leave a noiseless loneliness on the ear. Again we turn, and the walls of our venerable University rise before us, with many a recollection of happy days passed there, in the interchange of study and friendship, and many a grateful thought of the affluence of its learning, which has adorned and nourished the literature of our country. Again we turn, and the cultivated farm, the neat cottage, the village church, the sparkling lake, the rich valley, and the distant hills, are before us through opening vistas; and we breathe amidst the fresh and varied labors of man.

"There is, therefore, within our reach, every variety of natural and artificial scenery, which is fitted to awaken emotions of the highest and most affecting character. We stand, as it were, upon the borders of two worlds; and as the mood of our minds may be, we may gather lessons of profound wisdom by contrasting the one with the other, or indulge in the dreams of hope and ambition, or solace our hearts by melancholy meditations."

CANTON.

NORFOLK Co. This town was formerly the first parish in the old town of Stoughton. The Indian name of the town was *Punkapog*, so called from a tribe of Indians who lived on the borders of a pond of the same name. This tribe was converted to Christianity by the unceasing efforts of Rev. John Eliot, the celebrated apostle to the Indians. Mr. Eliot divided his labors between the Indians at Natick and Punkapog; preaching, for some time alternately, at each place, every other Sunday. His son, who was a preacher, succeeded his father in the ministry at Punkapog, when the apostle was called to a wider field of missionary exertion. At a later period the tribe was supplied by a native preacher of their own, whose name was *Ahanton*. In the year 1674, the tribe was reduced to twelve families. In 1845, only two or three of unmixed Indian blood remain, and these receive a pension from the state of fifty dollars each, per annum.

The natural scenery of this town is beautifully diversified and picturesque. Punkapog pond is a beautiful little lake, and affords fine fishing.

Blue Hill, six hundred and thirty-five feet above the level of the sea, and the highest land near the sea-coast of Massachusetts, is situated partly in this town and partly in Milton. From its summit, (which is a few rods from Canton line, and about eleven miles from Boston,) there is a magnificent view of the metropolis and its harbor, of the ocean and the surrounding country.

The east branch of Neponset river, and several large ponds and reservoirs give this town an extensive water power. There are in the southern village, two rolling-mills, for the manufacture of copper bolts and sheathing, on a large scale; two furnaces for refining copper, and casting bells and brass cannon; forges and furnaces for the manufacture of iron wheels and axles for railroad cars; iron castings and shapes in all varieties; machine shops, five cotton mills, and one carpet factory. Besides the foregoing, there are in the town manufactures of boots, shoes, hats, hoes, &c. Amount of manufactures for one year, ending April 1, 1837, six hundred and ninety-five thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

The viaduct or railroad bridge, over one of the ponds and river at this place is conceded to be the most elegant and massive structure of masonry in the United States. It cost the company ninety-three thousand dollars. It is six hundred and fifteen feet in length, connected at intervals by buttresses five and a half feet thick, extending transversely across the walls, and projecting four feet beyond their faces; their elevation is crowned by segment arches that support the coping, surmounted by a parapet wall three feet eight inches high. Near the bottom are six large arches, for the passage of water, and in another place is an arch still larger, through which passes a town road. From the top of the viaduct to the bottom of the pond, the distance is about seventy feet.

A branch railroad to Stoughton, four miles distant, enters the Boston and Providence railroad near the viaduct.

The *Fowl Meadows*, so called, a large portion of which are in Canton, extend seven miles in length, with varying breadth. The meadows contain excellent peat; and will in process of time, as wood and coal become scarce, furnish a supply of fuel almost inexhaustible.

This town lies fourteen miles south by west from Boston, and six miles south-east from Dedham.

It can be easily approached by the Boston and Providence railroad; the depot is in the vicinity of the factories.

CARLISLE.

MIDDLESEX Co. Carlisle was formerly a district of Concord. It is watered, on its eastern boundary, by Concord river. Its soil is not very productive, and its surface is rough and rocky.

The first meeting-house in the town was built in 1783, and the first minister, the Rev. Paul Litchfield, was ordained November 7, 1781. He died November 7, 1827. Mr. Litchfield was succeeded by the Rev. Stephen Hull, in 1830.

This town lies five miles north from Concord, and twenty-one north-west from Boston, by the old road through Bedford.

CARVER.

PLYMOUTH Co. Carver derived its name from that of the first governor of Plymouth colony. Until 1790 it was the second parish in the town of Plymouth, and is, in regard to surface and soil, not very promising to the agriculturist. In the year 1700, lands sold here for two shillings the acre. There are large tracts of wild

cedar swamp in the town, and a great number of handsome ponds, which furnish a variety of fish, and excellent iron ore. These ponds produce several small streams, which flow into Taunton river, and Buzzard's bay.

This is a noted place for iron castings, and some of the best in the country are manufactured here. In 1837, three hundred tons were made, valued at thirty thousand dollars. The first cast-iron tea-kettles in the United States were made here, about the year 1762. There are other manufactures in the town, such as boots, shoes, &c.

Most of the people in this town are descendants of the first settlers at Plymouth, and know how to get a good living and thrive on a poor soil.

The first minister in Carver was the Rev. Othniel Campbell, in 1734; the second was the Rev. John Howland, in 1746; the third, the Rev. John Shaw, in 1807.

Carver lies eight miles south south-west from Plymouth, and thirty-eight south-east from Boston.

CHARLEMONT.

Franklin Co. This was formerly a frontier town, in which many Indian aggressions were committed. The remains of Hawk's, Taylor's, and Rice's garrisons, are still to be seen.

Mount Peak, and other lofty elevations, with the romantic Deerfield meandering through the extent of the town, give to Charlemont much delightful scenery. Although the general features of the town are rough and cragged, it contains large tracts of valuable land, which yield the farmer a rich reward for his labor. Much wool is grown in the town, and many cattle are annually sent to market. It has a great water power, and its manufactures are increasing.

The first congregational church in the town was organized in 1788, and the Rev. Isaac Babbit was settled in 1796. He resigned in 1798, and the Rev. Joseph Field was settled. Mr. Field resigned in 1823, and the Rev. Wales Tileston was settled in 1825, and resigned in 1837.

Charlemont lies fifteen miles west from Greenfield, and one hundred and five miles west north-west from Boston.

CHARLESTOWN.

Middlesex Co. In the year of our Lord 1628, "six or seven persons, with the consent of Governor Endicott, travelled from Naumkeag, (Salem,) through the woods westward, and came to a neck of land, between Mystic and Charles rivers, called Mishawum. It was full of Indians, called *Aberginians;* and with the unconstrained consent of their chief, they settled there." Their old sachem being dead, his eldest son, John Sagamore, was chief in power. He is described as a man of gentle and good disposition, and was probably induced to give his consent to the settlement on account of the advantages he had derived from the skill of Thomas Walford, a blacksmith, who had previously taken up his residence, and built himself a house, which he had thatched and palisadoed, at the south end of the west hill, not far from the river.

In 1629, a considerable number of persons arrived at Salem from England. Being dissatisfied with their situation at this place, Thomas Graves, with some of the company's servants under his care, and others, to the number of one hundred in all, removed to Mishawum, where they laid out the foundation of a town. Mr. Graves laid out the town in two-acre lots, one of which he assigned to each inhabitant; and afterwards he built a great house for the accommodation of those who were soon to come over to New England. In 1630, a fleet, bringing more than fifteen hundred persons, arrived in Massachusetts bay, the sixth of July. Among the passengers were Governor Winthrop and several other distinguished gentlemen. The governor and several of the patentees took lodgings in Charlestown, in the great house built there the year before; and the rest of the company erected cottages, booths, and tents

about the town hill. Their place of assembly for divine worship was under a tree.

The town and the river were named in honor of Charles Ist, the reigning sovereign in England at the time of its settlement. The peninsula on which Charlestown is built, is small in territory, of an oval form, and with a surface so irregular and variegated, that at almost every step some new and delightful view is presented.

It is united to Boston as a port of entry, and in its various commercial and manufacturing pursuits.

This town is noted for its sacrifices in the cause of liberty; and its soil will ever be dear to the patriot's bosom. The town is not so regularly laid out as Philadelphia, yet it is neatly built, and contains many elegant public and private edifices. The streets are wide and airy, and many of them have recently been planted with trees for shade. Considerable shipping is owned here, engaged in foreign and domestic commerce.

The value of the manufactures, in Charlestown, the year ending April 1, 1837, exclusive of a large amount of leather, was three hundred and ninety thousand dollars. The articles manufactured were as follows: soap, candles, boots, shoes, hats, morocco, chairs, cabinet-ware, vessels, combs, tin-ware, and spirits.

Charlestown has rapidly advanced in business and population within the last seven years. New manufactures have been introduced into the town, as those of linseed oil, lard oil, a lead factory, &c. A large portion of the territory formerly used as pastures, has been covered with new and neat dwelling-houses, and many of the business men of Boston reside here.

Its population in 1845 was estimated at more than twelve thousand.

The *Charlestown Branch railroad,* running to Fresh pond, in Cambridge and Watertown, and recently extended to West Cambridge and Lexington, has added largely to the wealth and prosperity of the town, within the last three or four years.

By means of this road, the *Ice trade,* which was commenced here in 1803, has been greatly extended, and large cargoes of this *staple* of New England are now sent to the most distant parts of the commercial world—to the southern portion of our own country, to the West Indies, South America, the East Indies, and even to England, to please the palate of that prince of epicures, John Bull himself. In 1843, there was exported from this place forty-four thousand tons of this Yankee commodity; forty-six thousand tons in 1844, and in 1845 the demand increased.

Some ten or twelve thousand tons of ice are annually used in Boston and its vicinity.

The *Fitchburg railroad* also terminates in this town, on land adjoining the Warren bridge, not exceeding half a mile from the new custom-house in Boston. This road was commenced through the energetic and indefatigable efforts of Alvah Crocker, Esq., of Fitchburg. It was built by S. F. Belknap, Esq., the contractor for the whole work. S. M. Felton, Esq., of Charlestown, and J. P. Whitwell, Esq., were the engineers. The road was opened to Fitchburg, (forty-nine and three quarter miles,) on the 5th of March, 1845. They have a large brick passenger depot, and another large freight depot, an engine house, machine shop, &c., on their land, near Warren bridge, bordering the river.

There are in the town four first class public grammar schools,—one exclusively for girls, and a large number of primary schools,—all well conducted and sustaining a good character. There are two female seminaries, some private schools, and several public halls. The town also has one well-conducted newspaper, called the *Bunker Hill Aurora and Boston Mirror,* established in 1827, by William W. Wheildon, Esq., its present proprietor and editor.

See *Bridges,* under Avenues in Boston; *State Prison,* under State Institutions, and *Asylum for the Insane,* under Somerville.

17th June, 1825, the corner-stone of an *Obelisk* was laid on the heights in this town, by the illustrious La Fayette, to commemorate the battle between the Americans and British, on the 17th of June, 1775. In that battle, four hundred and forty-nine Americans and one thousand and fifty-five Britons were slain. Charlestown was burnt by the British the same day. The site of the monument is sixty-two feet above the level of the sea. It is of hewn granite, thirty feet square at the base, fifteen feet square at the top, and two hundred and twenty feet in height. It was finished, and its completion celebrated, on the 17th June, 1843.

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THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD. This naval depot is situated on the north side of Charles river, on a point of land east of the centre of the town of Charlestown, extending along the harbor from the mouth of the Charles to the mouth of the Mystic river.

This yard was purchased by the United States, under authority of an act of Congress, in the year 1800. The state of Massachusetts, by an act of the legislature of that year, gave its assent to the sale, under certain restrictions. Aaron Putnam was the agent of the United States in making the purchase. Unable to agree with the principal proprietor, John Harris, on the price of the land, Putnam petitioned the Court of Sessions, for the county of Middlesex, then sitting in Concord, to summon a jury to fix upon its fair value. The petition was granted, the jury made their award, and Harris conveyed his portion of the land for the consideration of sixteen thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars. Besides Harris, there were several other proprietors. The cost of the whole purchase, including commissions, was about forty thousand dollars.

On the side next the town, the yard is protected by a wall of stone masonry, sixteen feet high; on the harbor dock; except the approach to these, a sea-wall is extended the whole harbor line.

This dry dock was authorized by the honorable Congress, commenced 10th July, 1827, and opened for the reception of vessels 24th June, 1833. It is built of beautifully hammered granite, in the most workmanlike and substantial manner; is three hundred and forty-one feet long, eighty feet wide, and [illegible] deep, and cost about six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

There are in this yard four large ship-houses, various mechanic shops, store-houses, dwelling-houses for the officers, and marine barracks, besides an extensive rope-walk of granite. There are, too, in the yard, large quantities of timber and naval stores, exceeding in value two millions of dollars.

More or less ships of war are at all times lying here in ordinary. Two line of battle ships, the Vermont and the Virginia, are now on the stocks, in ship-houses, in an unfinished state. The keel of the former was laid down in September, 1818, and of the latter in May, 1822. Both are yet in a good state of preservation, and, upon emergency, might be put into the water, and got ready for sea in a few months. There is a sufficient depth of water for the largest ships of war to lie afloat, at all times, at the ends of the wharves.

The yard contains within the wall about one hundred acres, and, independent of all buildings and works, the site would now readily command more than one million dollars.

Many improvements have been made in it within a few years. Its general appearance is neat and fit; and for all manufacturing purposes connected with building and equipping ships of war, perhaps no other yard in the Union offers so great facilities. Connected with the yard, and under the general direction of the commandant, are also a naval magazine, and hospital at Chelsea.

WORCESTER CO. The lands in this town are elevated and rough [illegible] some strong and rich, and [illegible] for agricultural purposes. Many small streams rise in the hills [illegible] and form the head branches [illegible] Quinebaug, by which the south-eastern part of the town is [illegible]. There is a good water power in the town, and considerable manufactures, but the farming interest is the most prominent.

Charlton was taken from Oxford in 1754, and lies thirteen miles south-west from Worcester, and fifty-seven west south-west from Boston, by the western railroad.

A church was organized in Charlton in 1761, and the Rev. Caleb Curtis ordained. He was succeeded by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, in 1788; Rev. Erastus Larned, in 179[illegible]; Rev. Edward Whipple, in 1804; Rev. John Wilder, in 1827; Rev. William H. Wattemore, in 1833; and Rev. Isaac R. Barbour, in 1836.

CHATHAM.

BARNSTABLE CO. The soil of Chatham, if soil it can be called, is rather better than is generally found in this part of Cape Cod. Its surface consists of sand hills, with narrow valleys between them, ponds and swamps.

The harbor of Chatham, which was formerly a good one, is now nearly destroyed by the shifting of the sand-bars near its mouth. Where the entrance to it formerly was, there is a beach twenty-five feet high, covered with beach grass, and a mile in length.

Nature has been indulgent to this town, in common with all the towns on the Cape, in giving it the necessary and healthful element of soft and pure water, from no less than thirty handsome ponds.

If the good people of Cape Cod and Boston should change places, it is quite certain that the female portion of the former could not long retain their beautiful complexions, un[illegible] relief.

There is considerable wealth in this place. A large amount of tonnage is owned here, which sail from other places. The value of fish cured at Chatham is very considerable, and large quantities of salt are made. There are also some manufactures of shoes, and other articles of domestic use.

The village is elevated and pleasant. In a fair day, Nantucket can be seen without a glass, twenty miles.

Its Indian name was *Manamoyit*. It was first settled about 1665. In 1720 the first church was formed in the town, and the Rev. Joseph Lord was ordained. He preached here twenty-nine years.

Chatham lies on the south side of the cape, twenty miles east from Barnstable, and thirty-two south south-east from Provincetown. Across the cape to Brewster is about nine miles.

CHELMSFORD.

MIDDLESEX CO. Chelmsford was granted, in 1655, to some persons in Woburn and Concord, and comprised the territory of Westford and Lowell. Its first minister was the Rev. John Fisk, in 1654. The Indian name of the place was *Pontu[illegible]*, the name of the celebrated falls on the river Merrimack, at Lowell; and the name of a large and powerful tribe of red men, who lived by fishing and hunting in the neighborhood of the rapids on that beautiful stream. There is a great variety of soil in the town; some of it is very good and productive, but a large part is broken, sandy, and swampy.

The manufactures of the town are important and increasing. They consist of cotton and worsted goods, scythes, and various kinds of iron ware.

This place is noted for its beautiful granite and limestone.

Middlesex village, at the head of the Middlesex canal, is a pleasant place, but its business has declined

and the diminution of business on the canal.

The village of North Chelmsford lies on the banks of the Merrimack, and is very pleasant; it contains a depot on the Nashua railroad, four miles west from Lowell, [illegible] north-west from Boston, and forty-six miles south by east from Concord, New Hampshire.

CHELSEA.

Suffolk Co. This town was formerly a part of Boston, and now with that city forms the county of Suffolk. It was called by the first settlers Rumney Marsh, instead of the Indian name of *Winnisemet*. For nearly a century this town was retarded in its growth, on account of the difficulties attending getting to and from Boston. At the time of its incorporation, it required, with a team, a journey of nearly twenty miles, although the distance across the water was less than one and a half miles. Since the steam ferry and other avenues have been opened, the town has grown rapidly, and bids fair to be equal in population to any other place in the immediate vicinity of Boston. It contained in 1845, about five thousand inhabitants.

A new and delightful village has sprung up in the vicinity of the ferry, since 1830, containing over seven hundred buildings, erected on spacious streets, with side-walks, lamps, &c., giving the place the appearance of a city. There are nine religious societies in the town; handsome school-houses and good schools, for the support of which five thousand six hundred dollars were raised for 1845.

The surface of the town is broken into several beautiful eminences, affording delightful views of Boston, Charlestown, Bunker Hill, Medford, Lynn, Nahant, and Boston harbor. Powder-horn hill, about four miles from the ferry, is two hundred and twenty feet in height.

With the exception of Winnisemet village, at the ferry, the inhabitants, cultural pursuits.

There is a printing office in the town, an extensive iron foundry, a laundry, steam saw-mill, grain mill, planing and turning establishments, balance factory, [illegible] establishments, blacksmith shops, &c. The principal manufactures of Chelsea are of leather, steam-engines, steam-boilers, salamander safes, iron-castings, upholstery, wood, steel, and copper engravings, snuff, cigars, harnesses, carriages, tin-ware, stone-ware, boots and shoes, bricks, salt, varnish, shoe-blacking, whiting, a great variety of machinery, and other articles.

The United States Marine Hospital and the Naval Hospital in this town, are on a large plot of ground, in a delightful and airy situation, and afford a comfortable retreat for sick and disabled seamen. Point Shirley, extending south-eastward, forms the northern part of Boston harbor, and has become a fashionable resort in summer.

Winnisemet ferry, leading from the foot of Hanover street, in Boston, to this town, is probably the oldest establishment of the kind in America. The first grant was given to Thomas Williams, in 1631. The distance across Charles river is about a mile and a third. Neat and commodious steamboats are continually running across this delightful stream, making the *Winnisemet* of the Indians the *Hoboken* of Boston.

CHESHIRE.

Berkshire Co. This town lies ten miles north from Pittsfield, and was first settled in 1767. The first church in the town was formed at Stafford's Hill village, in 1769, and Elder Peter Werden was settled the following year.

The centre of the town, through which the south branch of the Hoosic runs in a northern direction into Adams, is a rich and fertile valley. To the east and west of this, the ground

tains. The township is admirably fitted for grazing [illegible] attention of the inhabitants [illegible] turned; though considerable quantities of grain are raised. Extensive and valuable dairies are kept, and the *Cheshire cheese* [illegible] a wide and merited celebrity. The famous *mammoth cheese*, presented to President Jefferson, January 1, 1802, contributed much to bring this town into notice. On a given day, the dairy-women sent their curds to one place. The quantity was too great to be pressed even in a cider-mill; so that in addition to the intended present, three additional cheeses were made, weighing seventy pounds each. The mammoth cheese weighed about one thousand four hundred and fifty pounds. Mr. Jefferson sent back a piece of this to the inhabitants to satisfy them of its excellence; and he also sent pieces [illegible] said, to the governors of the several states.

From the west village, or "Four Corners," to S[illegible] Adams is about four miles.

CHESTER.

Hampden Co. This town contains two flourishing villages, both of which are on the western railroad. The first we meet, in going from Boston to Albany, is *Chester village*, on the north branch of Westfield river, and busily engaged in manufacturing. This village is twenty-one miles west from Springfield, and one hundred and nineteen miles west from Boston, by the railroad.

Factory village lies seven miles westward of Chester village, and is watered by the western branch of the Westfield river. It has good mill privileges, many of which are well improved.

Chester is a mountainous township, but it has good land for grazing, and produces much good wool, and many fine cattle. We witness much wild scenery as we pass through this town, some of which is exceedingly picturesque.

Hawkins Co. This is a mountainous township, having the north branch of the Westfield river passing through its whole extent.

The first church here was formed in [illegible], and the Rev. Benjamin Mills settled the same year.

There is a considerable manufacturing interest in Chesterfield, and much of the most valuable kinds of wool is grown. The soil is rough, but excellent for grazing. Beryl and emeralds are found here. In the channel of the Westfield river at this place, is a curiosity. The river is worn into the solid rock, in places, nearly thirty feet in depth, and may be traced from the bridge nearly sixty rods, appearing as if cut out by human tools.

Chesterfield lies about eleven miles west north-west from Northampton, and [illegible] hundred and one west north-west from Boston.

CHILMARK.

Dukes Co. This township comprises the westerly part of the island of Martha's Vineyard; also a range of smaller islands called the Elizabeth Islands, and the Island of Noman's Land. That part of the territory which lies on Martha's Vineyard is more varied in its surface than that of any other part of the county. At the northern and western parts of it are hills of considerable height, from which fine views are obtained of the ocean, the sound, through which vessels are continually passing, the Elizabeth Islands, and many parts of the shores in Buzzard's bay, and Barnstable county.

Between these hills are many pleasant and fertile valleys, productive of grass and all sorts of grain. Swamps are numerous, and, when drained, are converted into good meadow lands.

Granite boulders abound, many of them of large size, and curious in their shape. There are a few small streams in the town, and a number

of ponds. Iron ore is found here, and exported to the main.

Gay Head comprises the south-western part of this township, and of the island of Martha's Vineyard. This headland forms the western part of a peninsula of between three and four miles in length. It lies about sixty miles east north-east from Montauk, on Long Island, and is a noted landmark for sailors.

This bluff or head is about one hundred feet above the sea, and is crowned by a light-house. It is formed of clay and other kinds of earth, having most of the colors of the rainbow. In a clear day, this part of the island, which bears evident marks of volcanic eruptions, makes a *gay* appearance. From this circumstance it derived its name.

Gay Head consists of some of the best land on the island, about two thousand four hundred acres of which are reserved to the descendants of the native Indians, who till and improve it, and on which they reside. They number about two hundred and thirty, but few of which are of pure blood. Their church, which was founded more than one hundred and fifty years ago, consists of about forty communicants. Divine service is usually performed by some of their own people, and within a few years their condition has been much improved in regard to temperance.

The *Elizabeth Islands*, a part of this town, lie between Martha's Vineyard and the main land, and form Vineyard Sound on the south-east, and Buzzard's Bay on the north-west. They are thirteen in number, and extend in a south-west course about seventeen miles, from Wood's Hole, a strait between them, and the most south-westerly part of Barnstable county.

Beginning north-east, the first island is Nannamesset, which is a mile and a quarter long, and half a mile in breadth. It is inhabited by three families, and has salt works. In the south-west part of the island is a high hill called Mount Sod. The next island, Onkatomka, is three quarters of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. Between Nannamesset and Nashawn, towards the sound, are two small islands, called the Ram Islands. South-west from Nannamesset, and divided from it by the gut, is Nashawn. This island is seven miles and a half long, and a mile and a quarter broad. The soil in the eastern part is a sandy loam, and good; in the western part light and inferior. Nearly one half of the island is in woods and swamps. At half a mile distance north of Nashawn, in Buzzard's bay, are three small islands, called Weepecket Islands, the largest of which is not a quarter of a mile in length. West of Nashawn, and separated from it by a strait called Robinson's Hole, is Pasque Island, which is a mile and three quarters long. The soil is light, and more stony than the other Elizabeth Islands. South-west from Pasque, and separated from it by Quick's Hole, is Nashawenna, three miles and a quarter long, and a mile and a quarter broad. Cattahunk lies west of Nashawenna, from which it is separated by a shoal, and is two miles and a half long, and three quarters of a mile broad. The soil is rich and good. North of Cattahunk is Penequese, which is three fourths of a mile long, and half a mile broad. Three quarters of a mile east of Penequese is Gull Island, which is less than a fourth of a mile in length.

The soil of these islands is generally good; it is well adapted for grazing. Sheep, which find no shelter here in the winter, are always in good condition, and produce heavy fleeces. These islands were formerly noted for an abundance of game. Some deer are still found.

Noman's Land. Chilmark extends her jurisdiction to this little island, comprising a territory of about a mile and three quarters in length, and three quarters of a mile in width. It lies four miles from Squibnocket point, at the south-east part of the town, and a little more than six miles south by

east from Gay Head light. The land is composed of hills of moderate elevation, with warm, gravelly soil; and of several swamps, with some bushes and peat. Some sheep are kept here, but the island is mostly used by fishermen, and by pilots, who visit it in the winter season, to look for vessels coming on the coast, for whose accommodation a dwelling-house and several huts are erected.

From Chilmark to Edgarton is twelve miles, and to Tarpaulin cove, on the island of Nashawn or Naushon, is seven miles. To Boston, via. Wood's Hole and New Bedford, is eighty-three miles; twenty-eight of which is by water.

CLARKSBURGH.

Berkshire Co. The soil of this town is hard and stony. About two thirds of it lies on the Hoosic and Bald Mountains, which is cold and rocky, but covered with valuable oak, chestnut, spruce, and hemlock timber. Between the mountains, the soil is good for grazing, affording a suitable proportion of arable land to accommodate the inhabitants, for the production of dairies and wool. Wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and flax are successfully cultivated in every part of the town, except on the rocky clefts of the mountains.

Clarksburgh sends to market some produce of the dairy and some wool, but its principal commodity is lumber, of which much is manufactured, and sent to the neighboring towns.

The town is well watered by Hoosic river and Hudson's brook. It was first settled by a number of persons, by the names of Ketchum, from Long Island, and Clarke from Rhode Island, in 1769.

It lies about twenty-five miles north from Pittsfield, and one hundred and twenty west north-west from Boston, and is bounded on the west by the north part of Williamstown.

COHASSET.

Norfolk Co. This town was, till 1770, a precinct of Hingham, and was called Conohasset,—an Indian name, signifying a fishing promontory.

The first religious society was formed, and a meeting-house built in 1715; and the Rev. Nathaniel Hobart was settled in 1721.

It is little more than four miles square, and contains some excellent soil; though it is, for the most part, rocky, and difficult of cultivation. Its productions are principally corn, potatoes, and the different kinds of grain. The inhabitants, however, rely chiefly upon navigation and the fisheries for their support,—having about fifty vessels employed in the fishing, coasting, and merchant's service. The Conohasset river flows through a part of the town into the harbor, and in its course turns two grist-mills, one of which is quite an extensive flour and meal establishment. This river anciently formed the boundary line between the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies.

In the south-westerly part of the town, there is a fresh pond, of ninety acres, abounding with pike and other fish, common to fresh water.

The Indian Pot, so called, is considered quite a curiosity. It is situated near the base of a large mass of solid rock, near what was once the sea-shore. Its cavity is as round, smooth, and regular as a well-formed seething-pot; and will hold about twelve pails full. On the same mass of rock is another excavation, called the Indian Well. This is about ten feet deep, half of it circular, and half semi-circular. Both of these are thought by some to have been made by the Indians, for the purpose of preparing their food and catching rain-water; but it is quite as probable that they were worn by loose stones, moved violently round by the flowing and ebbing of the ocean.

The situation of this town is delightful and romantic, and being exceedingly easy of access by the Hingham steamboat, it attracts a great many visiters in the summer season. The climate is very healthy, except for those whose lungs are too weak to

bear the east winds, which prevail in the spring and fall.

The rocks on the coast, which have been the means of sending many to their watery graves, may have given to the town a bad name; but all unfavorable impressions will be soon obliterated by a residence in its pleasant village.

It is proposed to construct a railroad from this place, through Hingham, Weymouth, and Braintree, to Quincy, and from thence by the Old Colony railroad to Boston. The distance is nineteen miles. When this is done, it will not be an hour's ride from the centre of the city to as exhilarating air, fine sea-bathing, and beautiful marine scenery, as Cape May, Rockaway beach, or even our own Nahant can offer.

COLERAINE.

Franklin Co. This town was first settled about the year 1746. A part of the first settlers were Irish presbyterians, and the church established by them retained its denominational character until 1819, when it was changed to that of the congregational order. The town was named in honor of Lord Coleraine, of Ireland, and its first minister, the Rev. Alexander McDowell, who was settled in 1753, was from that country.

Coleraine lies nine miles north-west from Greenfield, and ninety-nine west north-west from Boston.

Coleraine has a larger population than any other town in Franklin county. It is finely watered by two branches of North river, a tributary stream of Deerfield river, affording water power for a number of factories in various parts of the town, which are now in successful operation. After the union of the two branches of the North river in this town, in its course towards Deerfield river, it passes through a very narrow defile, with lofty elevations on each side, particularly on the north bank; the road, in some places, passes at a great elevation from the bed of the river, and to a lover of natural scenery in its varied forms, this place possesses uncommon attractions.

The manufactures of the town consist of cotton goods of various kinds, iron-castings, and a number of other articles. Its manufactures are rapidly increasing. The surface of this town is somewhat rough and uneven, yet it contains much land of a fine quality, and produces, for market, many cattle, and much wool, butter, and cheese.

CONCORD.

This is one of the shire towns of the county of Middlesex. Concord is situated on the river of the same name, seventeen miles west north-west from Boston, by the old road, fourteen south south-west from Lowell, and thirty north-east from Worcester.

This town was the first inland settlement in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. The township was originally six miles square, and derives its name from the harmony in which it was purchased of the natives. Its Indian title was *Musketaquid*.

The manufactures of Concord consist of cotton goods, satinet and flannel, boots, shoes, hats, ploughs, lead pipe, chairs, cabinet-ware, &c.

The surface of this town is quite level; its soil in some parts is sandy, but generally it is moist and fertile. The Concord and Assabet rivers water the town, and afford it some water power. The Fitchburg railroad passes through the town, and affords a safe and expeditious conveyance, twenty miles, to Boston.

Concord took an active part in the prosecution of the war against King Philip, in 1675–6, and in April of the latter year, ten or twelve of its citizens were killed, in the attack made by the Indians on the neighboring town of Sudbury. The general court has frequently held its sessions in this town, and in the year 1774 the provincial congress selected it as their place of meeting.

On the 19th of April, 1775, a detachment of British troops, sent out by General Gage, for the purpose of seizing a quantity of military stores which were deposited here by the province, were met at the North bridge by the citizens of Concord and the neighboring towns, and forcibly repulsed. It was at this spot that the first regular and effectual resistance was made, and the first British life was taken, in the war of the revolution. The graves of two of the British soldiers, who were killed at this place, are still marked, and a suitable monument is erected near the site of the bridge, to commemorate the event. The monument is of granite, in the form of an obelisk; its height about twenty-five feet; the base, which is square, is a large block, five and a half feet broad, and about three feet in height. On the west side of the next block, is inlaid a slab of white Italian marble, on which is engraved the following inscription:—

"Here,
On the 19th of April,
1775,
Was made
The first forcible resistance
To British aggression.
On the opposite Bank,
Stood the American Militia.
Here stood the invading Army,
And on this spot
The first of the enemy fell
In the War of that Revolution
Which gave
Independence
To these United States.

In gratitude to God,
And
In the love of freedom,
This Monument
Was erected
A. D. 1836."

The following inscription is copied from a monument in a grave-yard in this town. It has often been printed; it is time it was stereotyped:—

"God wills us free;—man wills us slaves. I will as God wills; God's will be done. Here lies the body of JOHN JACK, A native of Africa, who died March, 1773, aged about sixty years. Though born in a land of slavery, He was born free. Though he lived in a land of liberty, He lived a slave; Till by his honest, though stolen labours, He acquired the source of slavery, Which gave him his freedom: Though not long before Death, the grand tyrant, Gave him his final emancipation, And put him on a footing with kings. Though a slave to vice, He practised those virtues, Without which kings are but slaves."

CONWAY.

Franklin Co. South and Bear rivers, tributaries of Deerfield river, give to Conway an excellent water-power. Manufacturing establishments were erected here some years ago; they have steadily advanced until they have become of much importance, both to the town and county.

Conway lies eight miles south-west from Greenfield, six west by south from Deerfield, and ninety-eight west north-west from Boston.

At no distant day the "Iron Horse" will be seen prancing through the beautiful valleys of this and other towns in Franklin county, bearing to market the products of the soil and spindle of this hitherto secluded section of the state.

The surface of this town is uneven and in some parts quite elevated. The soil is strong, and its products of wool, cattle, and of the dairy, are considerable.

The village in the centre of the town is located in a small valley, between Beal's and Billing's hills; it is very neat and picturesque.

The Rev. John Emerson was the first minister in Conway; he was settled in 1769. At that time there were but few inhabitants in the town. Mr. Emerson used to say, "it was literally John preaching in the wilderness."

It is said that Mr. Emerson possessed great piety and good sense, and had an impediment in his speech. Dryden says that "Virgil had an impediment in his speech, as it often

found that a fluent elocution and depth of judgment meet in the same person."

CUMMINGTON.

Hampshire Co. This township is on the range of the Green mountains, but though elevated, its soil is strong and productive.

It lies twenty miles north-west from Northampton, and one hundred and ten miles west from Boston.

It was first settled in 1770. The first minister in the town, the Rev James Briggs, was ordained in 1779. He was succeeded in 1825 by the Rev. Roswell Hawkes.

Deerfield river passes through the town, and receives from the mountains and valleys of Cummington a great increase of its waters. The hydraulic power of the town is very great, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, of iron, leather, and many other materials, are increasing.

DALTON.

Berkshire Co. Dalton began to be settled about the year 1755. The Rev. James Thompson, the first minister in the town, was settled in 1795. A meeting-house was built in 1812.

Dalton is a good grazing mountain town, and finely watered by the Housatonic river. Paper has been manufactured here for many years; recently other manufactures have commenced and increased.

The village in the centre of the town is curiously and very pleasantly situated. It is in the valley of the Housatonic, and encircled on three sides by that beautiful stream. Its site comprises about a hundred acres of elevated ground, from which a fine prospect is presented of the whole valley, and surrounding country.

Dalton is now approached with great facility by the western railroad, which passes through it. It lies five miles east from Pittsfield, and one Boston.

DANA.

Worcester Co. This is a small town, taken from Greenwich, Hardwick, and Petersham, in 1801. There is some very good land in the town, but much of its territory is fit only for the pasturage of sheep and cattle. Swift river and one of its tributaries, Fever branch, passes through its northern and western section. There are some manufactures in the town of leather, palm-leaf hats, &c., but the chief business of the people is farming.

A church was formed here in 1824, but until recently no pastor had been settled. There are now in the town two churches, and two congregational ministers.

Dana lies thirty miles north-west from Worcester and seventy west by north from Boston.

DANVERS.

Essex Co. This ancient town adjoins Salem on the north-west, and contained in 1845, about six thousand inhabitants. South Danvers, a village of about three thousand inhabitants, is about two miles from Salem, and fourteen miles north-east of Boston. There are two other villages, one at the New Mills, and the other at the Plains.

This town has long been distinguished for its enterprise, industry, and economy, characteristics that have secured to a large proportion of the citizens a character for integrity and independence highly creditable. A large part of the inhabitants are occupied in agricultural pursuits. Few towns of the north can show more successful cultivation of their lands. A ready market for the produce is found at Salem and Boston. As an example of this produce, more than fifty thousand bushels of onions have been sold annually for ten years past.

Various kinds of manufactures are carried on in this town to a great ex-

departments exceed two millions of dollars. Those connected with the tanning of leather, and the manufacture of boots and shoes are most prominent. More than twelve thousand cords of bark are annually used, and more than one million dollars of capital constantly used in this business. The currying of leather, manufacture of morocco, pulling of wool, making of glue, and many other processes are carried on to a great extent. There are also manufactories of iron, wood, &c., to a large amount.

The public schools of Danvers are liberally supported, with an annual appropriation of about five thousand dollars, in addition to the income of ten thousand dollars surplus revenue, which is permanently invested in the hands of trustees for the use of the public schools. An alms-house, with a farm of two hundred acres of land connected, has been obtained, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and affords one of the best establishments of the kind to be found.

This town was formerly a part of Salem, and made a distinct corporation in 1756. Many of the historical events of Salem have a direct reference to Danvers. The house in which the Rev. Mr. Parris lived, when the delusion of the "Salem Witchcraft" commenced, is now standing near the plains on which were quartered the troops of General Gage, in the autumn previous to the battle of Lexington, in which battle seven of the young men of Danvers were slain. Near the same field is now standing a pear-tree, planted by Governor Endicott in 1630.

This town is well watered by Ipswich river and the sea, and possesses a good water-power, both salt and fresh. The town presents a varied surface, and from some of the high grounds are obtained some of the most picturesque views of sea and shore to be found in Massachusetts Bay.

Danvers is abundantly supplied with fine stone and clay, and with never-failing springs of soft and pure

lish its own people and those of Salem.

The inhabitants of Danvers have always been distinguished for their patriotism, and its citizens bore a fair share in the great contest of the revolution. General Israel Putnam, so celebrated for his courage and his important services in the French, Indian, and Revolutionary wars, was a native of Danvers. Colonel Hutchinson, another commander in the revolutionary army from this town, received the marked approbation of Washington for his services at the crossing of the Delaware. He also commanded a company at the siege and capture of Quebec by General Wolfe, and was at Lake George, and at the defeat of Ticonderoga, with General Abercrombie. At the battle of Lexington he commanded a company of minute men. Jeremiah Page, another hero from this town, commanded a company at Lexington, and afterwards became a colonel in the army. Captain Samuel Page also fought at Lexington, and commanded a company in the revolutionary army.

A branch of the first church in Salem was formed in Danvers in 1671, and was made an independent church in 1689. Rev. James Bailey was the first pastor. Mr. Bailey was succeeded by Rev. George Burroughs, in 1680; he resigned in 1683, and on the 19th of August, 1692, was executed for witchcraft, on Gallows Hill, in Salem. The third pastor was Rev. Deodat Lawson, from 1683 to 1688. Mr. Lawson was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Parris, who was born at London, in 1653, and settled here in 1689. It was in the family of Mr. Parris that witchcraft first made its appearance in this country, in 1692.

We copy from *Newhall's Essex Memorial*, a work of great value, the following statement, as it stands on the church record, in Mr. Parris' own hand-writing:—

"27th March, Sab. 1692 } Sacrament Day. }

"After the common auditory were dismissed, and before the church com-

munion of the Lord's table, the following Testimony against the Error of our sister Mary Sibley, who had given direction to my Indian man in an unwarrantable way to find out witches, was read by the Pastor. It is altogether undenyable that our great and blessed God hath suffered many persons, in several Families of this little village, to be grievously vexed and tortured in body, and to be deeply tempted, to the endangering of the destruction of their souls, and all these amazing facts (well known to many of us) to be done by Witchcraft and Diabolical operations. It is also well known that when these calamities first began, which was in my own family, the affliction was several weeks before such hellish operations as witchcraft was suspected. Nay it never break forth to any considerable light until diabolical means was used by the making of a cake by my Indian man, who had his directions from this our sister Mary Sibley, since which apparitions have been plenty, and exceeding much mischief hath followed. But by this means it seems the Devil hath been raized amongst us, and his rage is vehement and terrible, and when he shall be silenced the Lord only knows."

In a grave-yard in Danvers is a monument to the memory of Miss Whitman, better known to readers of romance by the name of *Eliza Wharton*, who died here in 1788, under circumstances of peculiar distress.

"This humble stone, in memory of Elizabeth Whitman, is inscribed by her weeping friends to whom she endeared herself by uncommon tenderness and affection. Endowed with superior genius and acquirements, she was still more endeared by humility and benevolence. Let candor throw a veil over her frailties, for great was her charity to others. She sustained the last painful scene far from every friend, and exhibited an example of calm resignation. Her departure was on the 25th of July, A. D. 1788, in the 37th year of her age, and the tears of strangers watered her grave."

DARTMOUTH.

Bristol Co. Dartmouth lies on Buzzard's bay, near its mouth, and has a number of small inlets from the bay, and some good harbors. It has some small streams, the principal of which is the Pamanset. Its Indian name was Aponiganset. In early times, during Philip's war, a large part of the settlements in the town were destroyed by the Indians, and many of the inhabitants slain.

The surface of the town is uneven, but the soil is generally good for agricultural purposes. The fishing business is carried on here to a considerable extent, for which its location is very favorable. A number of whaling ships belong here, also merchantmen and coasters.

There are three villages in the town, Smith's Mills, North Dartmouth, and South Dartmouth, the latter is called *Padan-Aram*, and is situated at the head of Aponiganset bay.

The centre of this town is about five miles south-west from New Bedford, and sixty miles from Boston.

Many of the people here are Friends.

Vast quantities of fish, principally menhaden, are taken in Buzzard's bay, and brought to this town, for the purpose of manuring the land. In 1843, six seines, belonging to different persons, drew an aggregate quantity of eighteen thousand one hundred barrels, which readily sold for thirty cents a barrel.

DEDHAM.

Norfolk Co. This is the shire town of the county, and lies ten miles south-west from Boston, thirty-five east from Worcester, thirty-five north-west from Plymouth, twenty-six north by west from Taunton, and thirty miles north north-east from Providence.

The public buildings in this town consist of a court-house, of hewn granite, a granite jail, a brick and granite house of correction, twelve convenient and well located school-houses, and nine handsome houses for public worship.

The court-house is a beautiful building. It has a Doric portico, with four granite columns on each front. It is forty-eight feet in width, and ninety-eight feet in length, including a projection at each end, of ten feet for the porticoes.

The surface of the town is pleasantly varied; its soil, naturally of a good quality, is rendered very productive of all the grains, grasses, vegetables, fruits, and flowers common to the climate, by the good judgment and taste displayed in its cultivation.

This town is finely watered by Charles river on its western border, by Neponset river on the east, and by *Mother Brook*, so called, a canal or artificial river of about three miles in length, passing from the Charles to the Neponset.

This was the first canal made in the United States, and commenced and accomplished within ten years after the first settlement of Boston! The facts are these:—Neither the Charles nor the Neponset afforded the first settlers a convenient water-power. They found that the Charles was sixty feet higher than the Neponset; they therefore dug a canal of about a mile in length, thereby robbing the Charles of about one third of its waters, and conveying it to a spot where nature had provided a descent, from whence the stream thus formed, after various windings and tumblings, meets the Neponset, and passes to the ocean. Dedham is noted for its good hydraulic power, and on "Mother Brook" are its most important manufacturing operations.

The manufactures of Dedham the year ending April 1, 1837, amounted to five hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars. They consisted of cotton and woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, paper, marble paper, iron castings, chairs, cabinet-wares, straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, and silk goods. The value of silk goods manufactured was ten thousand dollars.

Dedham village is very pleasant, and possesses every inducement to render it a desirable residence for the man of business or leisure.

It is approached from every direction with great ease. A branch railroad from the village meets the Boston and Providence railroad about two miles at the eastward.

Dedham is the birthplace of that eminent civilian, orator, statesman, patriot, and Christian, Fisher Ames, LL. D. He died here, July 4th, 1808, aged fifty. A monument is erected to his memory.

DEERFIELD.

Franklin Co. Deerfield is a very pleasant town, on the west bank of Connecticut river. It lies ninety miles west by north from Boston, four south from Greenfield, and seventeen miles north from Northampton.

Deerfield river meets the Connecticut at this place, and spreads out a large body of fine alluvial land, in the centre of the town, encircling a village of great beauty.

This is said to be the oldest town in the county. The territory of this, and of parts of some of the neighboring towns was called by the Indians Pocumtuck; it was granted by the general court to a company at Dedham in 1669, after being fairly purchased of the natives. A settlement was commenced here in 1670, and in 1686, the Rev. John Williams was settled as pastor. Mr. Williams' salary was sixty pounds a year, payable in wheat at three shillings and three pence a bushel, peas at two shillings and sixpence, Indian corn at two shillings a bushel, and salted pork at two pence half penny a pound.

Mr. Williams and his family were afterwards captured by the Indians, and endured great suffering; interesting accounts of which have been published.

This is a place of considerable

commerce. The manufactures for one year amounted to one hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety dollars. They consisted of leather, boots, shoes, cutlery, (one hundred thousand dollars,) chairs, cabinet-ware, palm-leaf hats, lead pipe, hair-cloth and beds, wagons and carriages, pocket-books, wallets, and corn-brooms. The value of wool grown the same year, (1836,) was two thousand seven hundred and eight dollars.

From the mountains in this vicinity, delightful views are obtained. Deerfield mountain is seven hundred feet above the plain. Sugar Loaf mountain rears its conical peak of red sandstone five hundred feet above the river, and overlooks the ground of many sanguinary battles between the whites and Indians.

This is a place of great interest. While the traveller lingers here, enjoying the beautiful scenery, and hospitality of the people of this quiet town, he cannot fail of contrasting the present scenes with those of former years; particularly with that at *Bloody Brook*, in 1675, when a company of young men from the county of Essex were slain by ruthless savages. A monument commemorating this event, was erected in 1838.

The monument is six feet square, and twenty feet in height. The inscription is as follows:—

"On this ground Captain Thomas Lothrop and eighty-four men under his command, including eighteen teamsters from Deerfield, conveying stores from that town to Hadley, were ambuscaded by about 700 Indians, and the captain and seventy-six men slain, Sept. 18th, 1675, (old style.) The soldiers who fell were described by a cotemporary historian, as 'a choice company of young men, the very flower of the County of Essex, none of whom were ashamed to speak with the enemy in the gate.'

"And *Sanguinetto* tells you where the dead
Made the earth wet, and turn'd the unwilling waters red."

DENNIS.

Barnstable Co. Dennis extends across Cape Cod, which is about seven miles, and is bounded on the east by Brewster and Harwich. Its southern boundary is Yarmouth, nearly six miles of which is Bass river, one of the most important streams on the cape, and which affords the town a small water-power. The Indian name of Dennis was Nobscusset.

The first salt produced by solar evaporation in this country, was made in this town, by John Sears and others, in 1776.

A large amount of shipping belongs to this town, principally engaged in fishing and coasting, and all manned by natives of the town. A great number of ship-masters belong to this town, sailing from various ports in the Union.

The products of the cod and mackerel fishing in one year, amounted to fifty thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars. The manufacture of common salt, epsom salts, vessels, &c., amounted to twenty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

There are pleasant villages in the town on both sides of the cape, and near them several fine fresh water ponds. From Scargo hill, the highest land in the town or county, and a noted landmark for sailors, a magnificent ocean scene is presented.

Dennis suffered severely in the awful gale of October, 1841. Twenty-six of its finest young men were buried in the ocean in a day; eighteen of which, all school-fellows, left their nearest kindred within a quarter of a mile of each other!

The town was named in honor of its first minister, the Rev. Josiah Dennis, who was settled in 1727.

DIGHTON.

Bristol Co. Dighton was formerly a part of Taunton, and lies on the west side of Taunton river, forty miles south of Boston, five south from Taunton, and twenty miles north-west from New Bedford. Sureganset river affords it a good water-power, on which are important manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, nails, iron wares, &c. The proximity of this place to the sea, by Taunton river, gives it a good deal of ship building and navigation.

The noted "Dighton Rock," on which are curious inscriptions, lies in the limits of the town of Berkley, formerly a part of Dighton.

"The rock is an insulated mass of fine-grained gray granite or grunstein, lying north-west and south-west, on the sands of the river, a few feet above the present low-water mark, but covered at every tide. Its length is eleven feet, and its height four and a half. Towards the land, its form is broken and irregular, but inclining gradually outward from the summit to the base; toward the water, it presents a regular face, and nearly smooth, forming an inclined plane, of about sixty degrees elevation. Of this face, which is of the length of the rock, and about five feet broad, the whole appears to have been originally filled with sculptures; but those immediately at the base, if such there were, are now entirely worn away. A little above, sculptures discover themselves but faintly; while those at the summit are very perfect."

Several drawings of these inscriptions have been taken at various periods; the inscriptions, however, are so indefinite, that no two of them agree entirely with each other. Several of these drawings have been copied, and recently published in Copenhagen, in a splendid work on the Antiquities of America. It is the opinion of some learned men, that these inscriptions are the work of the Norwegian adventurers, who, it is supposed, visited this coast about the year 1000 of the Christian era.

DORCHESTER.

Norfolk Co. This ancient and respectable town lies on Dorchester bay, in Boston harbor, five miles south from Boston, and seven north-east from Dedham. It was first settled by a party of Puritans from England. These pilgrims landed from the ship Mary and John, at Nantasket, on the 11th June, 1630, and on the 17th day of that month they located themselves at the Indian *Mattapan*, and called it Dorchester, in honor of their pious and learned friend, the Rev. John White, of Dorchester, in England.

The town included most of the territory of the towns of Milton, Canton, Stoughton, Sharon, and that part of Boston on which stand "Dorchester Heights," memorable for their sudden conversion into a fortress, for the protection of Boston harbor, by order of Washington, on the night of March 4, 1776. These lands were obtained from the Indians by purchase, not by combat. The present limits of the town are about six by three and a half miles.

Dorchester furnished pioneers for the settlement of many parts of the country. A party from this town crossed the trackless wilderness in fourteen days, and settled Hartford, on Connecticut river, in 1635. In 1695, another party emigrated from this place, and settled Dorchester, in South Carolina, and afterwards Medway, in Georgia.

The soil of Dorchester is rocky, but very fertile, and under a high state of cultivation. It is exceedingly productive, particularly of vegetables, fruits, and flowers. Its surface is greatly variegated, presenting a continual succession of picturesque and delightful views of the country, city, and sea. Its hill-tops and valleys are decked with farm-houses and tasteful villas, and nowhere can be found the union of town and country enjoyments more complete.

Dorchester is literally a town of villages. Travel its fine roads which way you will, village scenes ever changing, ever beautiful, are presented to view. A part of the town has already been annexed to Boston, and should fire and water continue to make steam

old *Shawmut*, now crowded almost to suffocation, will, ere the lapse of many years, sue for another bit of *Mattapan*.

The beautiful Neponset washes the whole of the southern border of the town, and besides its navigable privileges, affords it a large and valuable water-power.

The first water-mill in America was erected in this town, in 1633; and here, about the same time, the cod fishery, the boast of New England, was first commenced.

The manufactures of Dorchester consist of cotton goods, boots, shoes, hats, paper, cabinet, block tin, and tin wares, leather, wearing apparel, soap, candles, chocolate, and playing cards, the aggregate amount of which, in one year, was about half a million of dollars.

The most important villages for trade in Dorchester, are those connected with the tide-water.

"Milton Mills," a handsome village, partly in Dorchester and partly in Milton, six miles south by west from Boston, at the head of navigation on the Neponset, and at the lower falls of that river, contains many manufacturing establishments and commodious wharves for lumber, coal, &c.

Neponset village is very pleasantly situated on the margin of Dorchester bay, and near the mouth of Neponset river, on the great road leading to Quincy and Plymouth. It is a place of considerable trade, and some navigation. This village has steadily increased in business, population, and wealth; and located on good navigable waters, within five miles of the city, it cannot fail of soon becoming an important outport of a crowded metropolis. The Old Colony railroad passes by this and the villages of Commercial Point, Harrison Square, Dorchester Plains, and Savin Hill.

The first settlers of Dorchester came a regularly organized church, with its pastor and officers. They soon erected a house of public worship; but it is a singular fact that "none can tell the precise spot where the first meeting-house was located, nor does a single stone remain to designate the site of the original burying-ground." There are, however, some mementoes of olden times. The earliest date in the present ancient cemetery that can be distinctly traced, is 1644. We copy the following from among many singular effusions, found on the grave-stones in that cemetery, in commemoration of the dead:—

"Here lies our Captain and Major of Suffolk
was withal,
A Godly Magistrate was he and Major General,
Two troops of horse with him here came,
such worth his love did crave,
Ten companies of foot also, mourning marched
to his grave.
Let all that read be sure to keep the faith as
he has done;
With Christ he lives now crowned, his name
was Humphrey Atherton."

Among the first settlers of Dorchester was George Minot, a ruling elder of the church for thirty years. He erected a dwelling-house in that part of Dorchester where the pleasant village of Neponset now stands. That house is now standing, and is doubtless one of the oldest houses in the country. It is in good repair, and has ever remained in possession of Mr Minot's lineal descendants. Mr. Minot died December 24, 1671, aged 78 This house is more celebrated for the female heroism displayed within its walls, than for its antiquity. A party of Narraganset Indians, hunting on the borders of Neponset river, stopped at Elder Minot's house, and demanded food and drink. On being refused, they threatened vengeance, and the sachem, or chief of the party, left an Indian in ambush to watch an opportunity to effect it. Soon after, in the absence of all the family, except a young woman and two small children, the Indian attacked the house, and fired at the young woman, but missed his mark. The girl placed the children under two brass kettles, and bade them be silent. She then loaded Mr. Minot's gun, and shot the Indian in the shoulder. He again attacked the house, and in attempting to enter the window, the girl threw a shovel full of live coals into his face and lodged them in his blanket. On this the Indian fled. The next day he was found dead in the woods. The Indian's name was Chickatabut, but not the Narraganset sachem of that name. The government of Massachusetts Bay presented this brave young woman with a silver wristband, on which her name was engraved, with this motto,—"*She slew the Narrhaganset hunter.*"

Captain Roger Clap, one of the first settlers of Dorchester, thus describes the great difficulties of himself and companions:—

"O the *hunger* that many suffered, and saw no hope in the eye of reason to be supplied, only by clams, and muscles, and fish. We did quickly build boats, and some went a fishing; but *bread* was with many a scarce thing, and flesh of all kind as scarce. And in those days, in our straits, though I cannot say God sent a raven to feed *us*, as he did the prophet Elijah, yet this I can say to the praise of God's glory, that he sent not only poor ravenous Indians, which came with their baskets of corn on their backs to trade with us, which was a good supply unto many, but also sent ships from Holland and from Ireland with provisions, and Indian corn from Virginia, to supply the wants of his dear servants in this wilderness, both for food and raiment. And, when people's wants were great, not only in one town, but divers towns, such was the godly wisdom, care and prudence (not selfishness, but self-denial) of our Governor Winthrop and his assistants, that when a ship came laden with provisions, they did order that the whole cargo should be bought *for a general stock;* and so accordingly it was, and distribution was made to every town and to every person in each town as every man had need. Thus God was pleased to care for his people in times of straits, and to fill his servants with food and gladness. Then did all the servants of God bless his holy name, and love one another with pure hearts fervently."

DOUGLAS.

Worcester Co. This town was named in honor of Dr William Douglas, of Boston, a Scotch gentleman of some eminence, a benefactor to the town, and the author of a history of New England.

Douglas was first settled about the year 1722, and at first was called Sherburne, from which place the first settlers came.

The face of the town is much diversified by hills and valleys, the former affording much wood, and the latter a fine soil for cultivation. Mumiomi river, a branch of the Blackstone, passes through the east village in the town, on which are fine tracts of intervale, and good mill-seats. The town abounds with springs and small streams, which, in many places, are used for the purpose of irrigating the soil.

The manufactures consist of cotton goods, axes, and other articles. A church was formed here in 1747, and the Rev. William Phipps was the first minister.

The centre village in Douglas lies sixteen miles south from Worcester, and twenty-two north-west from Providence. The east village is two miles north-east from the centre, and forty-two miles south-west by west from Boston.

DOVER.

Norfolk Co. Dover lies five miles west from Dedham, and fourteen south south-west from Boston. It was taken from Dedham in 1784. This town is bounded northerly by Charles river, and in it are manufactures of nails, iron hoops, and rods, ploughs, brushes, boots and shoes. Total amount of manufactures in 1850, ninety-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

The surface of Dover is uneven, and a large part of it covered with wood. Pine hill, in Dover and Medfield, four hundred feet above Charles river, affords an extensive prospect.

GREENE COUNTY ROOM

A church was organized here in 1762, and the Rev. Benjamin Caryl was ordained. Mr. Caryl was succeeded, in 1812, by the Rev. Ralph Sanger.

DRACUT.

MIDDLESEX Co. Dracut is united to Lowell by two handsome bridges over Merrimack river. The town is pleasantly situated on the north side, on the line of New Hampshire, with a tolerable soil, and some water-power by Beaver river.

It lies twenty-seven miles north from Boston, and sixteen north by east from Concord. The manufactures of Dracut consist of woollen goods, leather, cutlery, boots and shoes.

The proximity of this town to Lowell gives it a favorable market for all the varieties of good and wholesome fruits and vegetables which the well-cultivated grounds of Dracut plentifully yield. There is some fine scenery in the town, particularly around Pawtucket falls, when the river is high.

DUDLEY.

WORCESTER Co. The territory of this town was granted by the legislature in 1660. The grantees bought it of the Pegan tribe of Indians, who lived quietly with the first settlers, and became christianized under the preaching of the apostle Elliot, and others. Some few of them remain.

The town was named in honor of Paul and William Dudley, of Roxbury, who were among the first proprietors.

Quinebaug river on the west, and French river on the east part of the town, give to Dudley an excellent water-power, which is successfully applied to manufacturing purposes.

Dudley is a very pleasant town, with a good soil, and a surface variegated by hills and vales, smiling ponds, and constant streams.

The village on "Dudley Hill" possesses fine views of the surrounding country. It lies about three miles west of the Norwich and Worcester railroad. *Tuft's village*, about three miles west from the railroad, and Merino village, in Dudley and Webster, through which the railroad passes, sixteen miles south from Worcester, and sixty miles south-west from Boston, are pleasant and busy manufacturing places. Merino village lies forty-three miles north from Norwich, and thirty-four miles north-west from Providence.

A church was formed here in 1732, and the Rev. Perley Howe became the first pastor, in 1735. He was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Gleason, in 1744. Mr. Gleason died in 1790, and the Rev. Joshua Johnson was installed the same year.

The Indian name of a large pond in the town is *Chabanakongkomum*.

DUKES COUNTY.

EDGARTOWN is the county town. This county is formed of the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Chappequiddick, Elizabeth Islands, and Noman's Land—the latter of which is the southern extremity of Massachusetts. These islands lie off, and south of Barnstable county, and Buzzard's bay, and contain about one hundred and twenty square miles. They constitute three townships. The principal island, Martha's Vineyard, the Indian *Nope* or *Capawock*, was first settled by the whites, at Edgartown, in 1641, and is twenty-one miles in length and six in breadth. Although a large portion of this county is woodland, and many of the people engaged in the fisheries and coasting trade, yet considerable wool and woollen cloth are annually sent from the island. There are on these islands about eleven thousand sheep.

This county suffered much during the revolutionary war. In 1778, the people were compelled to surrender their fire-arms, and two thousand three hundred head of cattle to the British.

"These islands were discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold, in 1602. He landed at Noman's Land, which he called Martha's Vineyard, passed round Gay Head, which he named Dover Cliff, anchored in Vineyard Sound, and landed on Cattahunk, which he named Elizabeth Island, in honor of Queen Elizabeth. Here he concluded to begin a plantation, and accordingly chose a site at the west end of the island. Here, on the north side, is a small pond of fresh water, two miles in circumference; in the middle of its breadth, near the west end, is a small rocky islet. This they fortified, and upon it erected a storehouse. While the men were occupied in this work, Gosnold crossed the bay in his vessel, went on shore, trafficked amicably with the natives, and, having discovered the mouths of two rivers, returned to the island. One of these rivers was that on the banks of which New Bedford is now built. This storehouse was the first house built by the English on the New England shores. When Gosnold was preparing to leave, discontent arose among those who were to have remained, so that the design of a settlement was relinquished, and the whole company returned to England. The next year, in June, Martin Pring entered the harbor of Edgartown, which he called Whitson's Bay, and anchored under the shelter of Chappequiddick neck, to which he gave the name of Mount Aldworth. Here he remained till the beginning of August, when he sailed for England. In 1619, Captain Thomas Dermer landed at Martha's Vineyard, and was attacked by the natives. He and his companions gallantly defended themselves with their swords, and escaped. Several Indians were killed in the fray.

"Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the Elizabeth Islands were not included in any of the New England governments. William, Earl of Sterling, in consequence of a grant from the crown of England, laid claim to all the islands between Cape Cod and Hudson's river. James Forcett, agent for the earl, in October, 1641, granted to Thomas Mayhew, of Watertown, and Thomas Mayhew his son, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and the Elizabeth Islands, with the same powers of government which the people of Massachusetts possessed by charter. The elder Thomas Mayhew had been a merchant at Southampton, in England, and when he first came to America he followed the same employment. The next year after he obtained a grant of Martha's Vineyard, he sent his son and several other persons to begin a plantation, who established themselves at Edgartown. The father himself soon followed, and became the governor of the colony. In 1644, by an act of the commissioners of the United Colonies of New England, probably at the request of the inhabitants, Martha's Vineyard was annexed to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. In 1664, the Duke of York received from his brother, Charles II., a grant of New York, including Long Island, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the islands adjacent, which had been previously purchased of Henry, grandson and heir of William, Earl of Sterling, who previously resigned and assigned them to the duke. In consequence, these islands became a part of New York, but were left mostly to manage their own affairs. It was while Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth Islands were connected with New York that, with Nantucket, they were made a county by the name of Dukes county. By the charter of William and Mary, which arrived in 1692, these islands were taken from New York and annexed to Massachusetts. In 1695, Martha's Vineyard, the Elizabeth Islands, and Noman's Land, were separated by the legislature from Nantucket, and made a distinct county." See *State Tables*.

COURTS IN DUKES COUNTY.

Supreme Court. LAW TERM. See *Barnstable County*. NISI PRIUS TERM. See *Barnstable County*.

Common Pleas. At Edgartown on the last Mondays in May and September.

Meetings of the County Com [illegible] At [illegible]town on the Wednesday next after the third Monday in [illegible] on We[illegible] the second Monday in November.

Probate Courts. At Tisbury on the third Monday of January. At Holmes' Hole on the third Monday of April. At the Probate Office in Edgartown, on the third Mondays of July and October.

DUNSTABLE.

Middlesex Co. This town was taken from Dunstable, now Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1741. The Nashua river passes the western border of the town, but gives it no important water-power.

The soil is sandy, and generally unproductive of other crops than hay and rye.

Captain John Lovewell, the hero of Pigwacket, and some of his men, were from this town. See Hayward's Gazetteer of Maine—*Frye's*.

Dunstable lies twelve miles west north-west from Lowell, thirty-three north-west from Boston, and seven miles south from Nashua, New Hampshire.

DUXBURY.

Plymouth Co. This is an important maritime town, six miles north from Plymouth, and thirty south-east from Boston. The harbor is formed by a peninsula called the Gurnet, jutting out in a south-east direction from Marshfield on the north, of about six miles in length.

The people in this town are principally engaged in foreign commerce, ship-building, the fisheries, and the coasting trade. In 1837, there were forty-six vessels employed in the cod and mackerel fishery; and the tonnage of vessels built was eleven thousand seven hundred and eleven tons.

There are manufactures in the town, of leather, boots, shoes, salt, cordage, iron, woollen cloth, brass castings, tin ware, &c.

Duxbury has a fund of about twenty-four thousand dollars, for a private academy, and raises about four thousand dollars annually for public schools. Its Indian name was *Mattakeesett*.

The soil of Duxbury is generally unproductive, yet, in some parts of it, there are spots of great fertility.

There is an apple-tree here noted for its age, size, and fruitfulness. It is upwards of a hundred years old. It is forty feet in height, and its circumference, eight inches from the ground, is sixteen feet. Its fruit, in one year, has made ten barrels of cider, besides thirty bushels for the cellar.

The village in Duxbury is pleasantly located on elevated ground, in full view of the sea. Beyond it, about two miles distant, is "Standish Hill," part of the farm of the renowned Captain Miles Standish, the military hero of New England. He was born in Lancashire, in England, about the year 1584, and was, it is said, heir-apparent to a great estate. After having been for some time in the army in the Netherlands, he settled with Mr. Robinson's congregation at Leyden. Though not a member of the church, he embarked with the first company that came to New England, in 1620, and was chosen their military commander. He was, it is said, of small stature, but of a fiery temper, and perhaps no man possessed a more daring and intrepid spirit.

It is so seldom that Gazetteer makers have an opportunity of "telling things that's tender," we cannot refrain from copying the oft-repeated story about the gallant captain, the hand

some Mr. A[illegible] Miss Mullins. W[illegible] particular about [illegible] our con[illegible] in whose daughter married an A[illegible]

"In a very short time after the decease of Mrs. Standish, the captain was led to think, that, if he could obtain Miss Priscilla Mullins, a daughter of Mr. William Mullins, the breach in his family would be happily repaired. He, therefore, according to the custom of those times, sent to ask Mr. Mullins' permission to visit his daughter. John Alden, the messenger, went and faithfully communicated the wishes of the captain. The old gentleman did not object, as he might have done, on account of the recency of Captain Standish's bereavement. He said it was perfectly agreeable to him, but the young lady must also be consulted. The damsel was then called into the room, and John Alden, who is said to have been a man of most excellent form, with a fair and ruddy complexion, arose, and in a very courteous and prepossessing manner, delivered his errand. Miss Mullins listened with respectful attention, and at last, after a considerable pause, fixing her eyes upon him, with an open and pleasant countenance, said, *Prithee, John, why do you not speak for yourself?* He blushed, and bowed, and took his leave, but with a look which indicated more than his diffidence would permit him otherwise to express. However, he soon renewed his visit, and it was not long before their nuptials were celebrated in ample form. From them are descended all of the name, Alden, in the United States. What report he made to his constituent, after the first interview, tradition does not unfold; but it is said, how true the writer knows not, that the captain never forgave him to the day of his death."

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Plymouth Co. Beaver and Satucket rivers, branches of Taunton river, afford this town a good water-power for manufactures, and it is thus improved to a considerable extent. The manufactures consist of cotton goods, boots, shoes, nails, tacks, bar-iron, [illegible], lead pipe, chaises, window-blinds, sashes, boxes, &c. The manufacture of iron commenced here very early after the settlement of the country. Cannon were cast during the revolutionary war, and since that time, small arms have been made here to a considerable extent. The manufacture of nails and tacks has been very large and profitable.

The settlement of this part of Old Bridgewater was not commenced much before 1685. The first minister, Rev. John Angier, was settled in 1724. He died in 1787, and was succeeded by his son and colleague, Samuel Angier, in 1763. The Rev. James Flint became pastor in 1806.

There are two pleasant villages in the town, at which considerable business is transacted.

A branch of the Old Colony railroad, from South Abington to Bridgewater, passes near the village of Jappa, six miles from the former, two miles from the latter, and twenty-six miles from Boston.

EASTHAM.

Barnstable Co. Eastham lies on both sides of Cape Cod, which, at this place, is about three miles across. It is the ancient Nauset of the Indians, and was, with other towns on the cape, purchased of the natives by the people at Plymouth, prior to its grant by the court, in 1644. A settlement commenced the year the grant was made; but the settlers were so few in number that, although a church had been constituted, no minister was settled until the year 1672, when the Rev. Samuel Treat was ordained. At the time of Mr. Treat's settlement the Indians were very numerous, and in a state of barbarism. Mr. Treat learnt their language, and by his preaching, his great kindness and affability, he won their affection, converted them to the Christian faith, and brought them all under the control of good and wholesome laws.

"Mr. Treat having passed nearly half a century of most active labor, died soon after the remarkable storm, distinguished in the annals of New England by the name of the *Great Snow*, in February, 1717. The wind blew with violence; and whilst the grounds about his house were left entirely bare, the snow was heaped up in the road to an uncommon height. It was in vain to attempt making a path. His body was therefore kept several days, till an arch could be dug, through which he was borne to the grave; the Indians, at their earnest request, being permitted in turn to carry the corpse, and thus to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of their beloved pastor."

The soil of this town was formerly considered as unproductive as any on the cape, but by good management it has been made to furnish a supply of bread-stuffs for its own inhabitants, and some for exportation. There is a pear-tree in this town celebrated for its longevity. It was brought from England by Thomas Prince, who was elected governor of the colony in 1634. Its fruit is said to be fair and good, and yields about fifteen bushels annually.

Eastham lies twenty-two miles east north-east from Barnstable, twenty-three south-east from Provincetown, and sixty-six miles south-east by east from Boston, by water.

EASTHAMPTON.

Hampshire Co. This is a pleasant town, on the west side of Connecticut river, five miles south from Northampton, of which it was formerly a part. The Hampshire and Hampden canal passes through this town, and meets the Farmington canal, leading to New Haven, in Connecticut.

The Mount Tom range of mountains commences here, and extends into the state of Connecticut. The highest part of the range is in this town, and is one thousand two hundred and fourteen feet above the river.

A large part of the lands in Easthampton are flat [illegible]

There is in this town one of our most flourishing and richly endowed English and Classical Seminaries, founded and endowed at an expense of $50,000, the munificence of the Hon. Samuel Williston, under the name of the *Williston Seminary*.

EASTON.

Bristol Co. There are two pleasant villages in Easton, both well watered by branches of Taunton river, and both having important manufactures.

The north village lies about seven miles north-east from the depot of the Taunton and New Bedford railroad, at Mansfield, and the west village about four and a half miles east from the same place. From the west village, near the centre of the town, it is about ten miles to Taunton, and to Boston twenty-four miles.

The manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, pig iron, iron castings, wire, boots, shoes, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, cutlery, palm leaf hats, straw bonnets, surveyor's instruments, and shoe pegs. In 1837, the manufacture of shovels, spades, forks, and hoes, amounted to one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

EDGARTOWN.

This is the shire town of Dukes county, and a port of entry, comprising the eastern part of the island of Martha's Vineyard, and the island of Chappequiddick. Edgartown lies fourteen miles south-east from Woods' Hole, on Cape Cod, thirty miles south east by east from New Bedford, eighty-five miles south south-east from Boston, and twenty-five miles west south-west from Nantucket. These distances are by railroad and steamboat. The inhabitants of this important maritime town are much engaged in navigation and the fisheries. A number of whale ships belong to this port, some merchantmen, and many coasting and fishing vessels. It is [illegible] and six thousand vessels stop and anchor in the harbor of Edgartown, or "Old Town," as it is sometimes called, in the course of a year, in consequence of bad weather, or head winds.

This harbor is safe, easy of access, and is considered one of the best on the American coast. It is well supplied with water for vessels, by hose from the fountain to the casks in the holds.

The surface of the town is generally plain, with a few elevated spots, rising from sixty to one hundred and twenty feet above the sea. Near the middle of the island, some distance from the shore, is a pond of fresh water, in size of about twenty by ten rods, and from five to six feet in depth. This pond has never been known to be dry.

As the island contains few streams for a water-power, wind-mills supply their place for all domestic purposes.

A great variety of fish are taken at Edgartown, both from the sea and fresh water ponds.

Many kinds of woollen goods are manufactured here in the domestic way, such as blankets, flannels, stockings, mittens, &c. Considerable salt is made on this part of the island.

Chappequiddick island lies on the east side of the town, and forms Edgartown harbor. Including Cape Poge, the northern extremity of this island is five miles and a half in length, and from one to two miles and a half in width. The surface of the island is varied by some moderate elevations; its soil is light, but generally productive. There are several families on the island, belonging to which are many faithful and experienced men, who are accustomed to pilot vessels along this rugged coast in a storm.

The first church on the island was gathered at Edgartown in 1642. Thomas Mayhew, a son of Governor Thomas Mayhew, was ordained the pastor, and preached until his death, in 1657. After the death of the son, the father preached both to the English and Indians. For many years after the first settlement, the Indians were very numerous, and by the faithful and untiring labors of the Mayhews, father, sons, and other members of the family, most of them became converted to Christianity, and rendered this infant settlement the most faithful services.

EGREMONT.

Berkshire Co. This town is bounded by Alford on the north, by Great Barrington and Sheffield on the east, by Mount Washington on the south, and by the state of New York on the west.

Part of this township is mountainous, rough and cragged; some parts are undulating, and some part is level, but most of the land is either fit for the plough or grazing.

Green river, which rises in the state of New York, passes through the north-east corner of the town, and with several brooks and ponds, affords it a water-power of sufficient capacity for domestic uses.

This town was first settled by the Dutch, and afterwards by the English, about the year 1730. In 1770, a church was organized, and the Rev. Eliphalet Steele was settled as pastor.

Egremont lies one hundred and forty miles west by south from Boston, and twenty-five south by west from Pittsfield.

ENFIELD.

Hampshire Co. This town was formerly part of Belchertown and Greenwich, and lies between them. Two branches of Swift river meet in this town, and give it a water-power which adds much to its beauty and wealth. Manufacturing operations commenced here many years ago, but recently new factories have been erected, and the importance of the place, as a manufacturing town, is every year increasing.

The manufactures of this place consist of cotton and woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, hats, hoes, shingle-machines, palm-leaf hats, wool-cards, cotton batting, and wicking.

There are two pleasant villages in the town, and everything about them

bears the appearance of [illegible] industry, and thrift.

Enfield is situated seventeen miles east from Northampton, seventy-five miles west from Boston, by the old road, and ten miles north north-west from the depot of the western railroad at Warren, seventy-three miles from Boston.

ERVING.

Franklin Co. Until 1838, the territory of this town, which was then unincorporated, had been known by the name of "Erving's Grant." Erving is watered on its south side by Miller's river, a beautiful mill stream, and Connecticut river washes its north-west corner. There is much elevated land in the town, but the soil is excellent for the growth of wool and cattle. There are some manufacturing establishments in the town already, and others are contemplated.

Erving lies ten miles east by north from Greenfield, and eighty miles west north-west from Boston.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Salem, Ipswich, and Newburyport are the shire towns. This county is bounded north-west by Rockingham county, New Hampshire, south-west by Middlesex county, south by Suffolk county, east and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean, and [illegible] by Massachusetts Bay.

[illegible] much good land in this county, but its surface is rocky and uneven. It has an extensive sea-coast, indented with numerous bays, inlets, and capacious harbors. It is more densely populated than any county of its size in the United States. It has great wealth, and its commerce and fisheries are unequalled by any section of country, of its extent, on the globe.

Essex county, although [illegible] soil, has many very delightful farms, and furnishes great quantities of hay and vegetables for market. It has many beautiful ponds and commanding elevations, and its sea-board is the delight of every traveller. [illegible] artificial improvements may have rendered the soil by their industry, this county is essentially a commercial and manufacturing section of New England. The tonnage of the five districts, in 1837, was eighty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-three tons. The amount of manufactures for the year ending April 1, 1837, was ten million two hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred dollars; and the amount of the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries, amounted to one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars.

The principal rivers in Essex county are the Merrimack, Ipswich, and Shawshine.

Essex county has given birth to some of the most distinguished merchants in the United States. Among many others may be mentioned William Gray, Israel Thorndike, William Parsons, and Joseph Peabody. See *State Tables*.

COURTS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

Supreme Court. Law Term. At Salem on the sixth Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday in September. Nisi Prius Term. At Ipswich on the eighth Tuesday next after the first Tuesday in March.

Common Pleas. At Ipswich on the third Mondays of June and December. At Salem on the third Monday of March. At Newburyport on the third Monday of September.

Meetings of the County Commissioners. At Ipswich on the second Tuesday of April. At Salem on the second Tuesday of July. At Newburyport on [illegible] lem, Newburyport, or Ipswich, as determined by the court next [illegible]

Probate Court. At Ipswich on the first Tuesdays of February, March, May, [illegible] At Newburyport on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, and the third Tuesdays in February, May, August, and November. At Newburyport on the second Tuesdays in March, June, September, and December. At Haverhill on the third Tuesdays in April and October. At Gloucester on the 2d Tuesdays of May and November. At Marblehead on the Wednesday following the first Tuesdays in April and October. At Lynn on the Wednesday following the first Tuesday in January and July. At Andover, (North Parish,) on the third Tuesday in January, and (South Parish) on the third Tuesday in July.

ESSEX.

Essex Co. This was formerly a part of Ipswich, and lies [illegible] south-east from it, and is four miles east of the eastern railroad depot at Hamilton, which is six miles [illegible] from Salem, and twenty miles [illegible] north-east from Boston.

[illegible] called [illegible] Sawyer Bay, [illegible] manufacturing [illegible] mechanics.

The people of Essex were [illegible] but of late years their attention has been directed to ship-building, and the annual amount of tonnage built and sold, is from two to three thousand tons. They obtain their timber from Merrimack river, rafting it through Plum Island Sound, and a canal across the marshes between Ipswich bay and Chebacco river.

Essex is a very pleasant and flourishing town; it contains many fine farms, producing many kinds of fruit in great perfection, and considerable hay for the Boston and Salem markets.

FAIRHAVEN.

Bristol Co. Previous to 1812, this town was a part of New Bedford; previous to 1787, both towns belonged to the territory of Dartmouth. The villages of Fairhaven and Bedford, which have given names to the two townships at the head of Buzzard's Bay, were laid out about the year 17[illegible] on opposite sides of the Acushnet river, which expands between the two villages, and forms a safe and [illegible] harbor of nearly a mile in length.

At Acushnet village, in this town, [illegible] three miles from the principal village, is a good water-power for two [illegible] factories, a paper mill, &c. A steam mill for the manufacture of cotton bagging has recently been erected.

[illegible] the people [illegible] very flourishing town, is the [illegible] In 1844, there were [illegible] ships and barques belonging to this town, engaged in this business, whose tonnage amounted to [illegible] thousand four hundred and sixty-two tons, and manned by crews of eleven hundred and twenty-five men. There are two candle houses and oil manufactories in the town, a bank, insurance office, six churches; good school-houses, and schools liberally supported. Fairhaven is connected with New Bedford by a bridge across the Acushnet, above the harbor, of three quarters of a mile in length; also by a steam-ferry. The two towns are also connected in many of their commercial and social relations.

This is indeed a *fairhaven;* from the circumstance of its beauty, it was thus justly named.

FALL RIVER.

Bristol Co. The town of Fall River, one of the most flourishing in

the Commonwealth, is situated in the southerly portion of the county, and having for its southerly boundary a portion of the state of Rhode Island. The population of Fall River was, in 1840, six thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight; it is now, in 1845, probably not much less than ten thousand. The village which bears the same name, being a portion of it in the state of Rhode Island, probably contains about the same number of population as does the town itself.

Fall River was formerly a part of Freetown, but was incorporated as a separate township, and by its present name, in the year 1802 or 3. Soon after the name was changed to that of Troy, and by this name it was designated for some thirty years. At length, however, the village of Fall River becoming altogether the most important portion of the town, and the place being better known by the name which the village bore, than by that which had been given the town, the inhabitants petitioned the legislature, and in 1834, had the name changed back to that under which it had been originally incorporated, and to that which it at present bears.

The town of Fall River, in regard to the union of hydraulic power and navigable waters, is probably without a parallel upon the whole American continent. The great business of the town, and that which mainly has given to it its present importance, is manufacturing. The hydraulic power of the river, although comparatively the volume of water is but small, is yet very considerable. The river has its source about two miles easterly from the village, in the Watuppa ponds. These ponds, although in fact but one, have obtained the plural in consequence of the connection being by a narrow strait, and over which, almost from the first settlement of the country, there has been a bridge. The area of the ponds is about *five thousand acres*—being about eleven miles in length, and on an average about three fourths of a mile in breadth. The supply of water which these furnish is doubtless mainly in consequence of "perpetual springs." Still there are to it some tributary streams, and two of which are the outlets of other considerable ponds, in a southerly direction. It is probable that those other ponds, which are the Stafford, the Sawdy, and the Davol ponds—the outlet from the Davol passing through the Sawdy—cover an area of at least *two thousand acres* more. But the entire country drained, and of which Fall river is the outlet, is, for the power it furnishes, comparatively of small extent. The quantity of power, therefore, is to be attributed to the springs alluded to, and to the great and rapid fall of the river, which in less than half a mile is more than one hundred and thirty feet. This fall is now all occupied by large manufacturing establishments; generally each occupying a separate dam; and so rapidly do they succeed each other, that there is scarcely left between the buildings room sufficient for light and air. The river for almost its entire distance is upon a granite bed, and for much of the distance it is confined between high banks, which are also of granite. Differing, therefore, from most other water-powers, this has all, or nearly all, to be occupied between these banks, and most of the wheels connected with the factories are placed directly in the bed of the river. Another distinguishing feature of this river, is, that while it affords an almost uniform and constant supply of water, it is never subject to excess,—an injury in consequence of a freshet has never yet been known. The river is perfectly controllable, and it is therefore that the mills can be built directly across the river, extending from bank to bank, (as many of them do,) the wheels be placed in the bed of the river, and yet from an excess of water no danger is to be apprehended.

The water-power of Fall river was, some fifteen years ago, increased by raising a dam at the outlet of the ponds, and thus raising the ponds two feet higher than ever before they had

been. This enterprise was accomplished at an expense of something more than twenty thousand dollars.

The harbor of Fall River is upon what is usually known as the Taunton river, though more properly speaking, upon Mount Hope or Narragansett Bay. This harbor has a sufficient depth of water for ships of the largest class. Indeed, it is one of those places, which, at a former period, was examined, and received favorable consideration by commissioners of the United States government, appointed to look out a place for a dry dock, and naval depot. Under the old system of dry docks, the advantages of this place for such an establishment were believed to be superior to those of any other place in the Union. The water was sufficiently deep, and the harbor capacious enough, almost, to accommodate the ships of the whole world. But the modern mode of constructing docks has superseded the necessity of such an one as was then contemplated.

This place has within its borders, and in its immediate vicinity, an abundance of fine granite, equal in quality to any in the country. This granite is extensively wrought, giving employment to, and affording support for numerous persons. The immense fortifications at Newport have been mainly constructed with granite obtained at this place. It is also extensively used for building purposes in the village of Fall River, and in some of the neighboring towns. Two very extensive granite buildings in the village, the one for a market and town hall, and the other a block for stores and dwellings, have recently been erected, which perhaps would suffer but little in comparison, even with buildings for like purposes in the city of Boston.

There are in the town twelve churches, eleven of which are in the village. These churches are all of them neat, [illegible] and commodious. S[illegible] are large and elegant. [illegible] understood to be a common remark [illegible] who visit Fall River, that [illegible] exceeded by a place in the [illegible] for the beauty and commodiousness of its churches.

They are mostly supplied with well educated and talented preachers, and are attended, all by respectable, and some of them by large congregations. In truth, it may well be said that the people of Fall River are a church-going people.

There are but two hotels in the town, the Mount Hope House and the Slade House, and in either of them the stranger or the boarder finds himself very much at home. The Mount Hope is an extensive house, erected since the great fire, and in the erection and furnishing no pains have been spared to make it a desirable place for any one disposed to spend a few days. It was erected and furnished by one of the most enterprising citizens of the town, Dr. Nathan Durfee, who spared no expense to make it what it is, a house which would do credit to any portion of New England.

There are regular stage-routes from this place to New Bedford, Taunton, Providence, Warren and Bristol. There is also a steamboat which plies between this place and Providence, and which for most of the year makes a passage daily each way. A steamboat has also been procured, upon the Ericsson plan, to run between Fall River and New York. A railroad was opened for travel in June, 1845, connecting with the New Bedford and Taunton railroad, and thus form a line of railroad communication to Boston, New Bedford, Providence, and to all the intermediate places. It is also in contemplation to extend a railroad to Bridgewater, to intersect with the Old Colony railroad from Boston to Plymouth.

The navigable interests of this place are by no means inconsiderable. There are owned, and now engaged in the whale fishery, six ships and one brig. The vessels owned here and [illegible] in the coasting business are [illegible]. And besides these, vast [illegible] of vessels, and some of them of a large class, are annually chartered to bring lumber, coal, iron, and [illegible] by

GREENE COUNTY ROOM

manufacturers and others, of the place.

A few years ago there were but two or three places in New England that paid more net revenue into the general treasury than did the district of Fall River.

The principal manufacturing business of Fall River consists of cotton, wool, iron, the printing of calico, and the manufacturing of machinery. In the cotton business there are at present employed about forty-two thousand spindles. It is also in contemplation to erect mills, which to fill, will require at least twenty-five thousand more; so that, should this project be carried into effect, the manufactures of cotton will be nearly double what they have been. The thirty-seven thousand spindles run in 1844, produced weekly some one hundred and forty thousand yards [illegible], which was mostly disposed [illegible] the printers of the place. [illegible] converted into calico. [illegible] two calico establishments, employing [illegible] seven hundred hands, a[illegible] weekly more than three hundred thousand yards. There is also one other calico establishment in the town of Tiverton, about one mile distant, and in which has been printed from seventy-five to one hundred thousand yards per week. From the woollen factory is obtained weekly about three thousand yards of satinet or cassimeres, sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, and sometimes a part of each.

The machine shop employs more than one hundred hands, and in which is manufactured machinery of every description, though mostly confined to cotton. No better cotton machinery is found in the country than that made at Fall River. But the great establishment of the place, and that which excites more curiosity than any other, is that for the manufacture of iron. Here is an establishment operated wholly by steam, employing four hundred and fifty hands, and working up, at least, thirty tons of pig and hoop iron per day. In 1844, the iron manufactured by this establishment was ten thousand tons, and the business is to be increased one third. Of this iron, some three thousand five hundred tons have been made into nails, and the balance into hoops, [illegible] the various shapes in [illegible] use. A small portion, perhaps one tenth, has been made into castings. This is not all the steam-power made use of in Fall River. There are numerous other steam-engines besides those connected with this establishment; and of the mills recently built, one is operated entirely by steam, and the other in part. So that with the power now applied, and proposed to be applied, there can be no limit to the extent to which manufacturing may be carried on. This place has also its full share of shop manufactures, such as are common to places of its size. It has too a manufactory of sperm oil and sperm [illegible].

On [illegible] July 2d, 1843, the village of Fall River was visited by one of the most destructive fires which has ever occurred in this country. [illegible] at the time was truly [illegible]. The fire commenced at about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the people had but just assembled in the several churches, for afternoon worship, at a time when there had been no rain for several weeks, when the wind was blowing a gale, and so rapidly did the flames spread, that for a time all human efforts to check its progress were completely baffled; nor was it stopped until the wind changed and had measurably subsided. Very soon was the fire so extended, that the implements for extinguishing it could be brought to bear but on a very small portion of it. The fire was raging upon twenty or thirty, and perhaps forty buildings at one and the same time. The result was that some two hundred buildings, including one factory, the large hotel, and three churches, were consumed, and the loss of property was more than half a million of dollars. There have been larger, much larger fires than this, but for a place of the size of Fall River, its parallel perhaps has scarcely ever been witnessed. But notwithstanding this great fire, and the immense loss of property, by the [illegible] of her citizens, the burnt [illegible] now nearly all rebuilt; and since that time, there has been nearly as much building [illegible] of the district as there has been upon it, so that in fact the place is now considerably larger than it was before the fire occurred.

The surface of Fall River is elevated, and uneven, and considered a healthy location for a manufacturing town. Its Indian name was *Quequechan*.

It lies fifty-two miles south from Boston, by the railroad, eighteen miles north north-east from Newport, by water, eighty-two north-east from Greenport, on Long Island, and one hundred and seventy-six miles north-east by east from New York. It is seventeen miles south from Taunton, fourteen west from New Bedford, eighteen south-east from Providence, Rhode Island, by land, and twenty-seven miles by water.

FALMOUTH.

Barnstable Co. This is a very pleasant town on Vineyard Sound, on the most southern and western border of the county. Falmouth village lies twenty-two miles south-west from Barnstable, and seventy miles south south-east from Boston. Across the sound to Holmes' Hole, on Martha's Vineyard, is six miles, to Edgartown fourteen, and to Nantucket thirty-two miles.

There are belonging to this town a number of ships engaged in the whaling business, and some forty or fifty vessels employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

Two streams afford the town a water-power for the manufacture of woollen and other goods. Many vessels are built here, and considerable salt, leather, &c., are manufactured. The value of wood annually exported from this town is about ten thousand dollars. Falmouth is embellished with about forty ponds, some of which are salt water and some fresh. These ponds afford a great variety of fish, and their borders are well stocked with game of different kinds. The [illegible] some of these ponds [illegible] is well worth a [illegible] Its Indian name was [illegible].

Near the Vineyard [illegible] in this town, is a pond of sufficient depth of water for ships of any [illegible] almost for any number. A [illegible] has been presented to Congress for aid to construct a canal from this pond to the sound. Should this be carried into effect, and the Old Colony railroad be extended from Plymouth to Falmouth, there would be no need of the long-talked of canal across Cape Cod.

Wood's Hole, in this town, lies about four miles south-west from Falmouth village. It is a good harbor, and is much frequented by vessels, and by invalids in [illegible] sea-air and bathing.

FITCHBURG.

Worcester Co. This township was formerly a part of Lunenburg, and was first granted by the Great and General Court of His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, November 1, 171[illegible] and was called "Turkey Hills," on account of the great number of wild turkeys which resorted here to procure chestnuts and acorns.

A large branch of the Nashua, and two smaller streams pass through the town, and afford it an extensive and constant water-power. Over the Nashua, at the distance of two miles, are a large number of dams for the accommodation of manufactories.

In the immediate vicinity of the principal village is an immense quarry of excellent granite.

This is a very flourishing town, and exhibits in a striking manner the effect of water-power on the increase, wealth, and respectability of many of our interior towns.

The manufactures of the town in 1837, amounted to half a million of dollars, and since that time, their increase has been constant and rapid. The articles manufactured consisted of cotton and woollen goods, paper

bellows [illegible] straw bonnets, [illegible] &c. &c.

The [illegible] uneven. In [illegible] large, [illegible] number Rollst[illegible] and Pear[illegible] make a [illegible] Although the surface is rough, the soil of the town is strong and fertile; even the most elevated parts are covered with verdure, and afford excellent pasturage.

In a brief history of Fitchburg, published by one of its friends, in 1793, it is stated, with a laudable degree of satisfaction, that "people from the north-west part of Connecticut river travel much through this place, in their way to Boston, and at present have a stage which runs between them and Boston, and goes and comes twice a week."

W[illegible] say, [illegible] north-west [illegible] state-house in Boston, twenty-four north from W[illegible] and twenty-four south-west from Nashua, New Hampshire, has become a central point of travel to the capital of New England, not only from "the north-west part of Connecticut river," but from divers other parts, and will shortly become a great thoroughfare for passengers and merchandize from the southern part of New Hampshire; the southern and central parts of Vermont, on both sides of the Green mountains; from the northern counties of the state of New York, from the river St. Lawrence, the outlet of all the great lakes, and from Montreal, the capital of Canada.

The *staging* between Fitchburg and Boston is much improved since 1793. The *horses* are of a different cast altogether: they are stouter and stronger, although they drink nothing but water, and breakfast, dine, and sup on pine-wood and sea-coal. Their common gait is twenty miles an hour, but push them, they 'll go forty. They "go and come" three or four times a day, instead of twice a week, and the *stages* are so contrived as to carry one [illegible] When *extras* are required a thousand may travel with ease and [illegible]

[illegible] was formed in 17[illegible] and Rev. [illegible] Payson was ordained pastor. Rev. Samuel Worcester, his successor, was ordained in 1797, and continued here about five years, when he resigned, and was installed pastor of a church in Salem. Dr. Worcester entered zealously into the cause of missions. He died at *Brainerd*, a missionary station among the Cherokees, June 7th, 1821."

FLORIDA.

Berkshire Co. This town is bounded on the north by Clarksburgh and [illegible] on the east by Rowe, on the [illegible] by Savoy, and on the west by [illegible] It comprises a part of [illegible] an unincorporated district, which was divided among its abutters a few years since.

This township is situated on the height of the Green mountain range; its surface is much broken, and its climate severe. Hoosic mountain, one thousand four hundred and forty-eight feet above Deerfield river, which washes its eastern boundary, and other mountains in the town, offer to the beholder some of the finest Alpine scenery in the state. The inhabitants of the town acquire a support from summer crops, and the product of dairies.

Florida lies one hundred and twenty-five miles west by north from Boston, and twenty-two north north-east from Pittsfield.

FOXBOROUGH.

Norfolk Co. This town was settled previous to 1700, and was formerly a part of Wrentham, Walpole, and Stoughton. The first minister in the town was the Rev. Thomas Kendall, who was ordained in 1786.

There are a number of pleasant ponds in the town, and several small river. These w[illegible] considerable water-p[illegible] applied to the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods of various kinds. There are also in the town manufactures of iron-castings, shovels, [illegible] hoes, &c. In 1837, one hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and fifty-four straw bonnets were made here, valued at one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars.

The Boston and Providence railroad passes through the town. The depot is twenty-one and a half miles south south-west from Boston, nineteen and a half miles north by east from Providence, thirteen south from Dedham, and about two miles east of the principal village.

John Shepherd, who died at Attleborough in 1809, aged one hundred and nine years was [illegible] of this town.

"He retained all his [illegible] of mind and body, except his eye-sight, to the last, and was just able to walk, with a little assistance, till a few days before his death. He lived over a hundred years on his native spot. He was a man of pious character, cheerful in disposition, [illegible] witty, and of a quick understanding. He was deprived of his eye-sight on a sudden, during the night, and was not himself aware of it until the next morning, when he sought in vain for the light of day. He could distinctly recollect events which had occurred a century before. He had one son and several daughters. Two of his daughters lived to upwards of eighty years; and another, Mrs. Mary Mann, of Wrentham, who died in 1828, lived to the age of ninety-seven years. She retained all her faculties and usual cheerfulness and vivacity till the last fifteen years of her life. She abstained almost wholly from animal food, and never was in the habit of drinking tea or coffee, and wondered how people could love either. Her most common food was milk. She adhered to the same fashion in dress for eighty years."

M[illegible] This beautiful town is situated about midway between Boston and Worcester, twenty-one miles west from the former, and twenty-[illegible] miles east of the latter. It is th[illegible] south south-west from [illegible] its population in 1845, is es[illegible] four thousand.

Framing[illegible] distinguished for its agricultural [illegible] and mechanical progress. In [illegible] surpassed by few towns in the county, if any, and none exhibit throughout a better [illegible] and [illegible] ra[illegible] ex[illegible] vated with skill and [illegible] is not very uneven, [illegible] several elevated and pleasant hills. Nobscot hill, which is partly in Sudbury, and Bare [illegible] extension [illegible] State Lunatic H[illegible]

In the south and south-east parts of the town there are several pleasant ponds, which have long been favorite resorts for rural enjoyments. The principal stream is Sudbury river, which runs north-easterly through the town, and leaves it a little below its manufacturing village of Saxonville.

This spot, on which Saxonville is built, only known for many generations as the locality of Stone's Mills, now arrests the attention and enchains the eye of the traveller, as one of the most beautiful and flourishing villages in New England. A substitute for the ancient mill is built about one mile up the river, and on the old site, stand the factories of the New England Worsted Company, where a vast and increasing business is very successfully prosecuted.

Some ninety rods below, the river receives the outlet of Long Pond, a beautiful sheet of water, lying partly in this town, but principally in Natick.

On this stream stands the principal carpet factory of William H. Knight, Esq. In its neighborhood, he has erected several other large factory buildings, which are filled principally with hand looms.

Mr. Knight commenced his business a few years since, single-handed, and without capital; and so far as man is concerned, is the sole author of his own fortune. No manufactory in the country bids fairer to maintain itself as a substantial, useful, and profitable establishment.

In the south-west part of the town are two large and valuable paper manufactories, where a great amount of business is done. One of them is owned by Calvin Shepard, Esq., and the other by Captain David Bigelow.

There is also a wheel driven by water, on a small stream, about three quarters of a mile south-west from the village, which is used for making machinery, also window-sashes and blinds, in a large and suitable building.

Other manufactures are carried on by hand in all parts of the town; viz., leather, boots, shoes, garments, hats, straw braid, straw bonnets, coaches, and all other vehicles, harnesses, cabinet, tin and sheet-iron wares.

The Framingham Academy, in the centre village, and which has done much towards giving character to the inhabitants, and especially to females, originated in the liberality and love of learning of some twenty-four gentlemen, principally farmers. By a voluntary tax on themselves, they built "the brick school-house," and put the school into operation, in 1792, under a preceptor, qualified to prepare pupils for entrance at the university. In 1799 the school was incorporated by the name of "The Trustees of Framingham Academy;" the building, &c., passing to the corporation, together with an endowment of half a township of eastern land. Since that time it has been a useful and popular seminary, and is now in a very flourishing condition. Of those worthies, the late Dr. Kellogg was the last survivor. In 1836, the old building was taken down, and a beautiful stone house erected on the same spot. It faces the common on its west side. The old church faces it from the north, and the new and spacious town hall stands at its south end.

The centre village, which commenced its growth at the opening of the Worcester turnpike, in 1807, has seen divers fortunes. But the stranger has always been struck with its smiling and tasteful appearance, its neatly-painted buildings and fences, and its stately rows of trees. Its extensive common, about thirty-four years ago, was made *level*, by the voluntary labor of the farmers, at a cost of four hundred dollars. It was soon after enclosed and surrounded with rows of trees; the streets being located anew, in conformity to the fence. Additional trees have since been set out with good taste and judgment, extending also through the principal streets. For this purpose over six hundred dollars were subscribed by individuals a few years since. From the opening of the Worcester turnpike to the opening of the Worcester railroad, there was no check to the growth, prosperity, and happiness of Framingham village. By the industry and enterprise of those who settled there from year to year, by the character of its principal public house, and the immense travel to and through the place, both for business and pleasure, it had a regular and rapid growth. It was the main thoroughfare between Boston, Worcester, New York, and the west. The stages, teams, and carriages that passed daily were innumerable. In this state of things, the railroad was located on the southern border of the town, at a distance of two miles, passing the whole distance from Boston to Worcester without touching a single place of any considerable business. The depression of property and business, though very serious, has been gradually overcome, and ere long a branch of the Fitchburg railroad will be extended from Weston, through Wayland, Sudbury and Saxonville, to Framingham village, to meet the just requirements of one of the most important manufacturing sections in the Commonwealth.

Copy of a translation of the Latin inscription on the monument of the Rev. John Swift, the first minister of Framingham. Mr. Swift was a native of Milton, and was ordained here in 1701:—

"Here lies the Reverend John Swift, who died in 1745, April 21st, in the 67th year of his age. Adorned with gifts both native and acquired; he was a master in the art of teaching; a model of living, conforming in all his acts to the divine laws. To all those with whom he had to do, he exhibited the wisdom of the serpent and the innocence of the dove. While living, he was very much beloved, and he left at death a grateful, though mournful memory to his friends. Through many scenes and trials, and even unto death, he manifested a rare discretion, modesty, patience, and submission to the Divine Will. He at length rests with the Lord, looking for the adoption, that is, the redemption of the body."

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Greenfield is the shire town. The territory of this county was a part of Hampshire county, until 1811. It is bounded on the north by Windham county, Vermont, and a part of Cheshire county, New Hampshire; east by Worcester county; south by Hampshire county; and west by the county of Berkshire.

The surface of Franklin county is elevated; the Green mountain range extends from north to south, presenting some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery in the state. The soil of the county, however broken by hills of no common height, is exceedingly fertile; its numerous expansive valleys of rich alluvian, produces the finest crops of all sorts of grains and grasses; while its mountain-sides afford rich pasturage for countless flocks and herds.

Few sections of our country equal the county of Franklin in the extent and value of its hydraulic power. The noble Connecticut pierces its centre from north to south; the romantic and powerful Deerfield pours its volume of water from the west, while Miller's river comes in from the east, with its rapid current, joins the two former near the heart of the county, and passes to the ocean. These rivers, combined with their numerous tributaries, watering every section of the county, produce a water-power of great extent and usefulness.

Until within a few years the people of this county have confined themselves chiefly to the pursuits of agriculture; and in that their soil and climate have favored them; but since it has been discovered that our work-shops had better be located at home than abroad, they have commenced manufacturing most of those articles for which they had been dependent on others; and it cannot be doubted that, in a few years, with its gigantic water-power, aided by steam in its transportation, this hitherto secluded county will become an important district, both in its agricultural and manufacturing operations. See *State Tables*.

COURTS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Supreme Court. Law Term. See *Hampshire County*. Nisi Prius. At Greenfield on the sixth Tuesday after the first Tuesday of March, and on the second Tuesday of September.

Common Pleas. At Greenfield on the third Monday in March, second Monday in August, and second Monday in November.

Meetings of the County Commissioners. At Greenfield on the first Tuesday in March, on the first Tuesday in September, and on the second Tuesdays in June and December.

Probate Courts. At Greenfield on the second Tuesdays in February, March and May, the fourth Tuesday in August, second Tuesday in October, first Tuesday in November, and third Tuesday in December. At Conway on the 1st Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in July. At Charlemont on the third Tuesdays of May and October. At Wendall on the last Tuesday of April, and third Tuesday in September. At Warwick on the day following the last Tuesday of April, and the day following the third Tuesday in September.

FRANKLIN.

Norfolk Co. Charles river and several of its branches meander through this town, and give to it fine mill-seats and a constant flow of water. There are large manufacturing establishments in successful operation on these streams in this town, and large quantities of cotton and other goods are made. The value of straw bonnets manufactured here in one year amounted to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

This town was a part of Wrentham until 1778. A church was formed in this part of Wrentham in 1738, and the first minister, the Rev. Elias Haven, became its pastor the same year. The second minister was the Rev. Caleb Barnum, about the year 1760. The Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D. D., succeeded Mr. Barnum, in 1773, and preached to this people fifty-four years. "Probably no clergyman unconnected with a theological seminary, has guided the studies of so many young men in theology, as Dr. Emmons." He died in 1840, aged ninety-five.

There are in the town some very pleasant villages, and some eminences from which are fine views of the surrounding country.

The town was named in honor of the celebrated Dr. Franklin. Soon after its incorporation, a hint was given to the doctor, then in France, that a present of a bell would be acceptable to the town for the honor conferred. The doctor sent the town some valuable books, and observed that he presumed the people of Franklin were more fond of *sense* than *sound*.

The centre village in Franklin lies twenty-seven miles south-west from Boston, seventeen south-west from Dedham, and nineteen miles north from Providence, Rhode Island.

FREETOWN.

Bristol Co. The Indian name of this town was *Assonet*, and was first settled in 1659. It lies on the east side of Taunton river, eight miles south from Taunton, twelve miles north north-west from New Bedford, and forty-three south from Boston.

The New Bedford and Taunton railroad passes about three miles north-east from Assonet village, at the head of a small bay of that name, and the principal place of business in the town. Assonet river falls into the bay at the village, which, with the bay and Taunton river, affords the village good mill-seats, and navigable facilities. There is considerable business done in this place in the coasting trade and ship building.

The manufactures of Freetown consist of iron castings, cutlery, axes, shovels, spades, hoes, forks, nails, leather, boots, shoes, chairs, cabinet-ware, &c.

The first preacher and teacher in the town was Mr. William Way, who was called here in 1704, "to educate and instruct children in reading and writing, and to dispense the gospel to the town's acceptance."

GARDNER.

Worcester Co. This town took its name in memory of Colonel Thomas Gardner, of Cambridge, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill. It was formerly parts of Westminster, Ashburnham, Winchendon, and Templeton.

A church was gathered in Gardner in 1786, and the Rev. Jonathan Osgood became pastor, school-master, and physician, in 1791, and thus continued nearly thirty years.

The face of the town is uneven, abounding in small hills and valleys; but though rocky, the soil is strong and fertile, producing all the grasses and grains common to the climate, in ample supplies. Most parts of the town abound in springs and small streams, whereby the lands can be watered at pleasure.

Bakersville and Gardnerville are pleasant villages. The former lies near a delightful pond.

Otter river, a branch of Miller's river, and several smaller streams, give the town good mill-privileges, and produce much good meadow.

The manufactures of the town consist of cabinet-wares, chairs, palm-leaf hats, &c. In 1837, they amounted to about one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Gardner lies twenty-five miles west north-west from Worcester, ten west from Fitchburg, and, by the Fitchburg railroad, sixty miles west by north from Boston.

GEORGETOWN.

Essex Co. The territory of this town belonged to Rowley until 1838. It comprised the west part of that town, and was called *New Rowley*. It was first settled about 1669, and its first minister was the Rev. James Chandler, who settled in 1732, and died in 1755.

The surface of the town is beautifully variegated; it has well-cultivated farms, pleasant villages, and Parker's river winding through it. From "Bald Pate," in this town, the highest land in the county, an extensive and delightful view may be obtained, comprehending a portion of the Merrimack, and the adjacent settlements, together with the beautiful town of Haverhill.

The people of this highly flourishing town are probably more engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes than any other town of its population in America. The value manufactured annually is said to exceed six hundred thousand dollars.

Georgetown lies nine miles south-west from Newburyport, eight miles north-west by west from Ipswich, seventeen north-east from Lowell, and thirty-three miles north from Boston, by the eastern railroad, through Ipswich.

GILL.

Franklin Co. Gill lies five miles north-east from Greenfield, from which it was taken in 1793, and from which it is separated by Fall river, a good mill stream. It is opposite to Montague, which lies on the east side of Connecticut river, and between which and Gill, are Turner's Falls, alike celebrated for their beauty and magnitude. The town was named in compliment to Moses Gill, lieutenant-governor of the state. The first minister was the Rev. John Jackson, in 1798.

The Connecticut at this place turns abruptly in its course, and spreads out a large tract of intervale of great value.

Around this town are lofty elevations, from which splendid landscapes are obtained of distant towns, of the falls, and of the beautiful Connecticut, winding its devious course between the mountains to the ocean.

Agriculture has hitherto been the chief occupation of the people of this town, but a manufacturing spirit has arisen among them, which will soon give employment to a portion of their valuable water-power, and to the railroad from Springfield, which will soon approach them.

GLOUCESTER.

Essex Co. Gloucester is an important maritime town. Until the incorporation of Rockport, in 1840, it comprised the whole of Cape Ann, which was thus named by Prince Charles, out of respect for his mother. This cape extends about eight miles into the sea, and forms the northern boundary of Massachusetts Bay. Its width is about five miles. There are a number of small islands at its eastern extremity, a mile or two from the shore, on one of which, Thatcher's island, are two light-houses. Gloucester was called by the Indians *Wingaersheek*. This was the first spot inhabited by English settlers on the north side of Massachusetts Bay; its harbor having been improved as a fishing station as early as 1624. As early as 1794, the exports of fish from this place amounted to two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Gloucester harbor is capacious, easy of access at any season of the year, and of sufficient depth of water for the largest merchantmen. Nautical men pronounce it one of the best harbors on the coast.

There are some manufactures in the town of vessels, cabinet-wares, boots, shoes, and a variety of other articles, but the chief business of the place is the cod and mackerel fishery, which is carried on to a great extent. In 1837, there were two hundred and twenty-one vessels employed in that business, for which one hundred and fourteen thousand bushels of salt were used, and one thousand six hundred hands employed. Since that period the business, it is said, has much increased.

The village of *Anisquam*, or *Squam*, lies on the north side of the cape, five miles east south-east from Ipswich lights, and about five miles north by west from the south harbor. It has a safe harbor, and is much used by fishermen. Near this village is a beach of between two and three miles in length, composed of white sand, which is much used, and makes a beautiful appearance as you approach the shore. This harbor was formerly connected with the south harbor by a canal cut through a narrow isthmus of the cape; but the canal has failed of its design.

The *West Parish* contains some valuable tillage land, some wood and pasture lands, and some land that is almost worthless.

An old church in this parish is an object of curiosity, and is much visited by strangers. It is said to be the oldest meeting-house in New England. It is situated on a high hill, surrounded by trees, and commands a fine view of Ipswich Bay. It retains its ancient form and appearance, and is occasionally used as a place of worship.

When the revolutionary war broke out, Gloucester, then with a small population, put nearly three hundred men into the field; most of whom were at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The village of *Gloucester Harbor*, so called, is beautifully located on the south side of the cape, thirty-two miles north-east from Boston, by water, fourteen from Salem, and twenty-eight from Boston, by land. By the Cape Ann railroad through Manchester and Beverly, the distance is about the same.

There is much beauty in and around this place. The settlement is compact, and many of the buildings are of brick, and in a handsome style of architecture. The sea views from this village are very extensive, and equal in grandeur to any on the coast. Gloucester is rapidly becoming a fashionable resort in summer months; the more its beauties are seen and its exhilarating breezes felt, the more frequently it will be visited.

GOSHEN.

Hampshire Co. This is a small mountainous township, from which several branches of the Westfield river take their rise. There is much fine timber-land in the town, and much lumber is sawed and sent to market.

Although the surface is rough, the soil is excellent for grazing. The value of Saxony and other wools sheared in Goshen in one year amounted to four thousand five hundred dollars.

The Rev. Samuel Whitman was settled here in 1788; Rev. Joel Wright, in 1821; Rev. Henry B. Holmes, in 1830, and the Rev. Stephen Mason, in 1836.

Goshen lies twelve miles north-west from Northampton, and one hundred and two miles west from Boston.

GRAFTON.

Worcester Co. The territory of this town was formerly an Indian reservation of four miles square, and until 1735 it was called *Hassanamisco*. Since that time additions have been made to the town from Shrewsbury and Sutton.

The surface of the town is hilly and uneven, and in most parts it is rocky. The most prominent hills in the town are Chestnut hill, near the centre; George hill, on the east, and Brigham hill, on the west part of the town. These hills are all well wooded by walnut, oak, chestnut, butternut, &c., and on which are a number of fine farms.

The soil of the town is moist and strong, and very productive of all sorts of grain and grass. The lands are naturally warm, not subject to frosts, and well adapted to the growth of fruit trees. This is one of the best townships of land in the county, and its industrious proprietors show their knowledge of its value by its cultivation.

Grafton has an hydraulic power of great extent and value. The Blackstone river and canal pass through the southern section of the town, on which are large manufacturing establishments.

The Quinsigamond, the outlet of a pond of that name, in Shrewsbury, passes from north to south through the town, with a descent of between fifty and sixty feet. On this stream, in the north part of the town, is New England village; and at its junction with the Blackstone, at the south part of the town, is the village of Farnumsville. These villages are distant from each other about four miles; they possess an abundant water-power, and are very neat and flourishing manufacturing villages. The manufactures of these villages consist chiefly of cotton and woollen goods. There are manufactures in the town of boots, shoes, leather, scythes, chairs, tin, cabinet, and wooden wares, shoe tools, bricks, &c. The annual amount of manufactures is about one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The population of the town in 1845, was about three thousand four hundred.

The first minister in Grafton was the Rev. Solomon Prentiss, who settled here in 1731. The next was the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, in 1750. Mr. Hutchinson was very eccentric in his character and social intercourse. He possessed much classical learning. His memory was so tenacious, that he often said, if the New Testament was lost, he could write it again. He was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Grosvenor in 1774. Mr. Grosvenor was a patriot. "He left his pulpit, and marched with his musket, in a company of minute men, that went to Cambridge on the 19th of April, 1775."

The central village in Grafton is on elevated ground, and very pleasant; it lies about three miles south-east from New England village, through which the Millbury branch railroad passes. From New England village, about a mile from the Grafton depot, on the Boston and Worcester railroad, to Worcester, is seven miles north-west, and to Boston thirty-seven miles east north-east.

GRANBY.

Hampshire Co. Granby lies about nine miles south-east from Northampton, twelve north by east from Springfield, and about eighty-five miles west by south from Boston.

This town was formerly the second parish of South Hadley. A church was gathered here in 1762, and in that year Rev. Simon Backus was settled as pastor.

From a pond in the north-east cor-

ner of the town originates a pleasant stream, passing the foot of Mount Holyoke on the south, and empties into the Connecticut at South Hadley. On this stream are a number of valuable manufacturing establishments.

The surface of the town is pleasant, and the soil productive. There is a very pleasant village near its centre, five miles north-east from South Hadley Falls.

GRANVILLE.

Hampden Co. This town is quite mountainous. In the valleys are some tracts of good land for cultivation, and the highlands produce good pasturage.

Valley branch, and Hubbard's river unite in this town, and form an important tributary to Farmington river, which passes to Windsor, in Connecticut.

This township was sold to James Cornish, in 1686, by Toto, an Indian chief, for a gun and sixteen brass buttons. It was first settled in 1738. In 1751 it had seventy families.

The first minister in Granville was the Rev. Moses Tuttle, in 1747. The next was the Rev. Jedediah Smith, in 1756, "a man of uncommon piety, pleasantness, and affability."

Granville East village is neatly located on elevated ground, seventeen miles west south-west from Springfield, one hundred and fifteen west south-west from Boston, and twenty-five north-west from Hartford, Connecticut.

GREAT BARRINGTON.

Berkshire Co. This large, ancient, and respectable town, the seat of the county courts from 1761 to 1787, and once only known by the sonorous name of *Houssatonnock*, is bounded on the north by West Stockbridge, Stockbridge, and Lee, east by Tyringham and New Marlborough, south by Sheffield, and west by Egremont and Alford.

Great Barrington lies twenty miles south by west from Pittsfield, and one hundred and twenty-five west by south from Boston, by the old roads. By the Housatonic and western railroad it is twelve miles to West Stockbridge, fifty miles to Albany, and one hundred and seventy-four miles to Boston.

This town is finely watered by a number of beautiful streams. The Housatonic passes through it from north to south; Williams' river unites with the Housatonic in the north, and Green river in the south parts of the town. Near the north-west corner of the town lies Long Pond, a considerable sheet of water, whose outlet, joined with Seekonk brook, makes a good mill-stream.

The surface of the town is generally uneven; some parts are mountainous, and unfit for cultivation. But the greater part of the township is under cultivation, and its soil is strong and fertile on the banks of the rivers and brooks which water the town. Extensive tracts of intervale are dispersed, of great fertility and beauty.

The manufactures of the town consist of cotton and woollen goods, boots, shoes, leather, hats, pig-iron, lasts, tin ware, bevils, gauges, &c. Good iron ore is found in the town, and beautifully variegated marble. The population of the town in 1845, is estimated at three thousand.

There are many mountains in this town, which render its general features highly picturesque and romantic.

Monument Mountain has a greater interest than all the rest, for therewith is connected a love-story. This mountain rises up directly from the east bank of the Housatonic, in the north part of the town. It derived its name from a rude monument of stones on its south-eastern point. "The pile," as it stood some years ago, "was six or eight feet in diameter, circular at its base, and raised in the form of an oblong cone, over the grave of one of the aborigines." It was formed as follows:—"Every Indian who passed the place, threw a stone upon the tomb of his countryman. By this slow method of accumulation, the heap rose, in a long series of years, to the height just mentioned." By the natives of America such monuments appear to be expressions of peculiar respect for the dead. The person buried here, it is said, was a beautiful Indian maiden, who had thrown herself from a cliff of the mountain, through the influence of a passionate love for a cousin, whom the religion of the natives would not allow her to marry. On this subject, W. C. Bryant, Esq., one of our best native poets, wrote an admirable poem some years ago.

The following fact is related by President Dwight, as having occurred at the great bridge, in this town:—

"A Mr. Van Rensselaer, a young gentleman from Albany, came one evening into an inn, kept by a Mr. Root, just at the eastern end of the bridge. The inn-keeper, who knew him, asked him where he had crossed the river. He answered, 'On the bridge.' Mr. Root replied, that that was impossible, because it had been raised that very day, and that not a plank had been laid on it. Mr. Van Rensselaer said that it could not be true, because his horse had come over without any difficulty or reluctance; that the night was indeed so profoundly dark as to prevent him from seeing anything distinctly; but that it was incredible, if his horse could see sufficiently well to keep his footing anywhere, that he should not discern the danger, and impossible for him to pass over the bridge in that condition. Each went to bed dissatisfied, neither believing the story of the other. In the morning, Mr. Van Rensselaer went, at the solicitation of his host, to view the bridge, and, finding it a naked frame, gazed for a moment with astonishment, and fainted."

GREENFIELD.

Franklin Co. Shire town. Greenfield is delightfully situated on the west bank of Connecticut river. It was formerly a part of Deerfield, and was taken from it in 1753. Previous to that time it was called Green River. It is bounded north by Bernardston and Leyden east by Gill and Connecticut river, south by Deerfield, and west by Shelburne.

This town lies ninety miles west north-west from Boston, twenty-one north from Northampton and forty-one north from Springfield. It also lies twenty-one miles south from Brattleborough, Vermont; forty-four miles south from Bellows' Falls, and ninety miles south from Lebanon, New Hampshire. The "Iron Horse" will soon pass through this town, on his way to Canada.

Fall river passes the eastern border of the town from the north, and falls into the Connecticut; and Green river also, from the north, passes through the town, and meets the Deerfield. These rivers afford the town a fine hydraulic power, which is partially improved by establishments for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods.

There are also in the town manufactures of boots, shoes, leather, hats, iron-castings, chairs, cabinet and tin wares, saddles, harnesses, trunks, stone and lead aqueduct pipe, guns, pistols, coaches, wagons, books, &c.

The surface of Greenfield is generally plain; it has some rising grounds, but none abrupt. There are large intervales on Green river, in the town, of superior excellence. The other lands produce good crops of grain, and afford excellent pasturage. The products arising from the sale of wool, butter, cheese, and cattle, are very considerable.

The village of Greenfield, and the site of the county courts, is situated on an elevated plain, on the margin of Green river, and surrounded by beautiful intervale. It contains many handsome buildings besides those belonging to the county.

There is a neatness, rural simplicity and beauty about this, and most of our Connecticut river villages, which strike the eye with uncommon delight. We do not obtain from them those bold water views which present themselves on the high banks of the Hudson, the Kennebec, and Penobscot; they are grand and beautiful, but

GREENE COUNTY ROOM

sented by this placid, fertilizing stream, w[illegible] its course among the moun[illegible] [illegible] and spreading out on [illegible] [illegible] extensive tracts of [illegible] and [illegible] meadow.

[illegible] retains its high [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] the Misses Stone, in their [illegible] say:—

"The system of instruction pursued in this school is, probably, not mate[illegible] different from that which pre[illegible] in other high schools and acade[illegible]. The various branches of [illegible], useful and ornament[illegible], designed to be thorou[illegible] pains will be spare[illegible] path of knowledge att[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will ena[illegible] to comprehend and [illegible] perform all the duties wh[illegible] to her conditio[illegible] [illegible] as well as [illegible] common acceptation of the term; and for the success of their [illegible] plans, they must appeal [illegible] progress and developments of their scholars."

GREENWICH.

Hampshire Co. There are some elevated lands in this town, and the surface generally is rugged and uneven; but the soil is strong and fertile. Two branches of Swift river water the town abundantly for extensive manufacturing operations. The manufactures of the town consist of woollen goods, scythes, palm-leaf hats, and various other articles.

The Indian name of the town was *Quabin*. The first settlers were from the north of Ireland, and many of their descendan[illegible] [illegible]

1749, and the Rev. Pelatiah Webster was ordained.

The village is pleasantly situated twenty miles east [illegible] from Northampton, and [illegible] miles [illegible] the railroad depot, in Warren, seventy-three miles from Boston.

GROTON.

Middlesex Co. This beautiful and flourishing town is bounded north by Dunstable, east by Tyngsborough and Westford, south by Harvard, west by Shirley, and north-west by Townsend and Pepperell. The township was granted to Dean Winthrop, a son of Governor Winthrop, and others, in 1655, and the settlement commenced soon after. Its Indian name was *P[illegible]*. [illegible] name is de[illegible] [illegible] ce of Governor Winthrop [illegible]

Groton was for many years a frontier settlement, and much exposed to the Indians. It was attacked by the Indians March [illegible] 1676, and again by about four [illegible] Indians on the 13th of the same month. Most of the people escape[illegible] [illegible] giving up their [illegible] the enemy; the town was wholly burnt, except four garrison houses. The inhabitants fled to Concord, but returned to their lands the next season, and commenced rebuilding their houses.

It was again attacked on the 27th of July, 1694, and twenty-two of the inhabitants killed, and thirteen captured. Again, May 20, 1697, one man was killed, and three wounded.

Among those carried into captivity on the 27th of July, 1694, were several by the name of Langley, and two boys by the name of Tarbell. The latter never returned to live with the whites, but having become accustomed to the Indian life, intermarried with them, and some of their descendants, by the name of Tarbell, are now living with a tribe of Indians at St. Regis, in Canada.

The town is finely watered by the Nashua and Squannacook rivers, and

[illegible] a fine qua[illegible] manufactures of a great var[illegible] articles common in a New England town.

The village in the centre of the town, is handsomely situated on one principal street, which runs from south-east to north-west. It is on an extensive and regular swell of land, and com[illegible] delightful [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Academy [illegible] Hon. William [illegible] Hampshire [illegible] [illegible] It has a [illegible] [illegible] In [illegible] [illegible] the teachers and [illegible] Also a very complete apparatus for illustration of natural philosophy and chemistry.

William Lawrence, Esq., of Boston, also a native of Groton, in 1844, made a generous donation of ten thousand dollars to the funds of the academy, which, with funds before in the hands of the trustees, makes the sum of about [illegible] thousand dollars. This gentleman also is engaged in making some improvements in the buildings and grounds around the academy, which, when completed, will render the place highly attractive. The present preceptor is Rev. James Means.

Groton lies thirty-two miles north-west from Boston, fourteen west by south from Lowell, and sixteen north-

[illegible] The local beauty [illegible] the ease with which it is approached from the city, and the facilities which it affords for the education of youth, induce many wealthy families to make it their residence.

HADLEY.

Hampshire Co. This is a very pleasant town, on the east bank of Connecticut river, and united to Northampton by a handsome bridge, one thousand and eighty feet in length.

The village, or business part of the town, is situated [illegible] bend of the river. It has a wide street of about [illegible] in length, [illegible] The distances from Hadley are much the same as from Northampton, except [illegible] centres of the towns are about three miles apart.

Hadley contains extensive tracts of the finest land in the state. Its meadows, which are annually overflowed by the river, are very fertile, and exceedingly productive. Vast quantities of broom-corn are annually raised in this town; the value of brooms manufactured in one year, was ninety thousand dollars. There are many other articles manufactured, and two small streams afford the town some water-power.

The first minister in Hadley was the Rev. John Russell, who settled in 1659, soon after its first settlement. Its Indian name was *Norwottock*.

Hadley was a retreat for the celebrated Goffe and Whalley, two of the judges who condemned Charles Ist, for execution. They had both been officers in Cromwell's army, and both were greatly esteemed for their piety and worth. They escaped from England, and arrived at Boston in 1660. Whalley died at Hadley, after a tarry

of fifteen years. Goffe died some years after, and was buried at New Haven.

Stiles, in his *History of the Judges*, relates the following story:—

"While at Boston, there appeared a fencing-master, who, on a stage erected for the purpose, walked it for several days, challenging and defying any one to play with him at swords, at length, one of the judges, disguised in a rustic dress, holding in one hand a cheese, wrapped in a napkin, for a shield, with a broomstick, whose mop he had besmeared with dirty puddle water as he passed along—thus equipped, he mounted the stage. The fencing-master railed at him for his impudence, asked him what business he had there, and bid him begone. The judge stood his ground, upon which the gladiator made a pass at him with his sword, to drive him off—a rencounter ensued—the judge received the sword into the cheese, and held it until he drew the mop of the broom gently over his mouth, and gave the gentleman a pair of whiskers. He made another pass, and plunging his sword a second time, it was caught and held in the cheese, whilst the mop was drawn gently over his eyes. At a third lunge, it was again caught, and held in the cheese, until the judge had rubbed the broom all over his face. Upon this, the gentleman let fall his small sword, and took up the broad sword. The judge then said, 'Stop, sir; hitherto, you see, I have only played with you, and not attempted to harm you; but if you come at me now with the broad-sword, know that I will certainly take your life.' The firmness with which he spoke, struck the master, who, desisting, exclaimed, 'Who can you be? You must be either Goffe, Whalley, or the devil; for there was no other man in England that could beat me.'"

HALIFAX.

Plymouth Co. Halifax was formerly part of Plympton, Middleborough, and Pembroke. Its Indian name was *Monponsett*. The first minister was the Rev. John Cotton, in 1735. He died in Plymouth, his native town, in 1789. He published a history of Plymouth church.

Two branches of Taunton river, the Winetuxet, and another, give this town a water-power, on which are erected various kinds of machinery for manufacturing purposes. Many shoes, and other articles, are made in this town, and considerable lumber, such as boards, plank, shingles, masts, &c., are sent to market, down the river. It is said that in early times, vessels were built in this town, and in seasons of freshets, floated down the Winetuxet and Taunton, to the ocean.

There are two villages in the town, and several ponds, which cover about one thousand seven hundred acres. The Monponsit, a small part of which lies in Hanson, is a beautiful sheet of water, more than two miles long, and half a mile wide. Pickerel have been taken from this pond, weighing more than seven pounds each.

The Old Colony railroad passes through the town, twenty-eight miles south south-east from Boston, and nine miles north-west from Plymouth.

HAMILTON.

Essex Co. This was formerly a part of Ipswich, and called Ipswich Hamlet. Ipswich river passes its western and northern borders, and Miles' river, running north, passes into it. The town was named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, who died July 11, 1804, aged forty-seven.

The people of this town are mostly agriculturalists; and they cultivate an excellent soil, with a pleasant surface, with much judgment.

Hamilton lies, by the eastern railroad, twenty miles north by east from Boston, and fourteen south from Newburyport.

The first minister in this place was the Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth, in 1714. The second, the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, in 1771. The third, the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, installed in 1824, and resigned in 1833. Mr. Felt is a highly respected historian and antiquarian. From his history of this town, we extract the following:—

"There are four families in this town called *bleeders*; three of them are immediately and the other mediately related. The number of individuals so denominated are five. They are thus named from an unusual propensity in their arteries and veins to bleed profusely, even from slight wounds. A cut or other hurt upon them assumes at first the common appearance; but after a week or fortnight the injured part begins and continues, for several days, to send forth almost a steady stream of blood, until this disappears, and it becomes nearly as colorless as water. A portion of the coagulated blood forms a cone, large or small, according to the wound. The bleeding ceases when the cone, which has a minute aperture, and is very fetid, falls off. The persons thus constituted dare not submit to the operation of the lancet. They often bleed abundantly at the nose, and are subject to severe and premature rheumatism. Some of their predecessors have come to their end by wounds which are not considered by any means dangerous for people in general. This hemorrhage first appeared in the Appleton family, who brought it with them from England. None but males are bleeders, whose immediate children are not so, and whose daughters only have sometimes disposed. As to the precise proportion of these who may resemble their grandfathers in bleeding of this kind, past observation furnishes no data; it has been found altogether uncertain."

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Springfield is the shire town. This county, until 1812, was the southern part of the county of Hampshire. It is bounded north by Hampshire county, east by Worcester county, south by Tolland and Hartford counties, Connecticut, and west by the county of Berkshire. Connecticut river passes from north to south through the centre of the county; the Westfield from the west, the Chickopee from the east, with the Quinebaugh and other rivers in different parts of the county, afford it an immense water-power. The western railroad, and Hampshire and Hampden canal, pass each other in this county, nearly at right angles. With these facilities, the county of Hampden takes a high stand among the manufacturing and agricultural districts in New England. The value of goods made in the county as early as 1836, exceeded three millions of dollars.

Some parts of this county is mountainous, but the principal part of it is rather undulating than hilly. Its highlands produce excellent food for cattle, and its intervale lands, which abound on its rivers, particularly on the banks of the Connecticut and Westfield, are very superior in fertility and production. See *State Tables*.

COURTS IN HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Supreme Court. Law Term. For the counties of Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin. At Northampton on the Monday next preceding the fourth Tuesday in September. Nisi Prius. At Springfield on the eighth Tuesday next after the first Tuesday in March, and on the first Tuesday in September.

Common Pleas. At Springfield on the second Monday in February, second Monday in June, and second Monday in August. Two additional terms

are holden on the third Monday in May, and first Monday in December, both for criminal business exclusively.

Meetings of the County Commissioners. At Springfield on the second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in October, and fourth Tuesdays in June and December.

Probate Courts. At Springfield on the first Tuesdays of January, February, March, April, May, July, September, November, and December. At Westfield on the second Tuesdays of March and December, and the first Tuesdays of June and October. At Monson, on the second Tuesday of June, and at Palmer, on the second Tuesday of September.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

NORTHAMPTON is the shire town. This ancient county, although its limits have been greatly reduced by the production of Franklin and Hampden counties, is still increasing in agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing strength. Located in the centre of the alluvial basin of the noble Connecticut, blessed with a rich and variegated soil, and great water-power, this must ever remain one of the most independent counties in New England.

In 1836 the value of domestic manufactures amounted to almost two millions and a half of dollars, and has greatly increased since that period. Its productions of the soil are large, and annually increasing with that spirit of improvement in agricultural pursuits, which seems to pervade the state.

The western railroad passes the western boundary of the county, and the Hampshire and Hampden canal extends from its centre to Long Island Sound.

This county is bounded south by Hampden, west by Berkshire, north by Franklin, and east by Worcester counties. See *State Tables.*

COURTS IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Supreme Court. LAW TERM. See *Hampden county.* NISI PRIUS. At Northampton, on the seventh Tuesday next after the first Tuesday in March.

Common Pleas. At Northampton on the third Monday of Febuary, the first Monday of June, and the third Monday of October.

Meetings of the County Commissioners. At Northampton on the first Tuesday in September, on the first Tuesday in March, and first Tuesday in December.

Probate Courts. At Northampton on the first Tuesday in each month. At Amherst on the second Tuesdays in January, April, and August. At Belchertown on the second Tuesdays in February, May, and October. At Chesterfield on the third Tuesdays of May and October.

HANCOCK.

BERKSHIRE CO. All those who have travelled the old road between Boston and Albany, must well know that Hancock is a mountainous town. It is sixteen miles in length, and about two in breadth: and from some parts of it the mountains are so abrupt that the inhabitants, in passing from one end of it to the other, are obliged to travel out of the town, and even through a part of the state of New York.

Although the surface of the town, in many parts of it, is too rough for cultivation, yet there is much good grazing on the sides of the mountains. In one year, five thousand four hundred and forty-five fleeces of wool, sheared in this town, sold for eleven thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars.

There is a narrow valley in Hancock, about seven miles in length, of great fertility and beauty. Here are some of the best farms in the county; and here are seated in a delightful village, a family of more than two hundred SHAKERS. They own about two thousand acres of land. They make all sorts of wares as neat as wax, cultivate all the varieties of the garden and field in the greatest profusion, and live, one would think from their appearance, as happily as married folks. How they can think of living in the way they do, all their days, is a great mystery to many of their friends over the mountains.

The circular stone barn in the Shaker village, is worthy of notice:—

"It is two hundred and seventy feet in compass, with walls laid in lime, rising twenty-one feet above the underpinning, and from three and a half to two and a half feet in thickness. The mast and rafters are fifty-three feet in length, and united together at the top. On the lower floor, immediately within the walls, are stables eight feet high, occupying twelve feet in length, with the manger, which is inwards, and into which convenient places are left for throwing hay and feed from above. In these stables, which open to and from several yards, a span of horses and fifty-two horned cattle may be stabled. The covering of the stables forms the barn-floor, on to which from an offset there is but one large doorway for teams, which make the circuit of the floor, and pass out at the same place. Eight or ten can occupy the floor at the same time; and the hay is thrown into the large area in the centre. For simply laying the stone of this building, the masons were paid five hundred dollars and boarded."

The centre village in Hancock lies about ten miles north-west from Pittsfield, and from thence to Boston is one hundred and fifty-one miles, by the railroad. "Shaker village" lies about three miles west from Pittsfield, and five miles east from New Lebanon Springs.

We need not go out of Massachusetts to find enchanting scenery; but as we are so near the lovely valley of New Lebanon, its tepid springs, and a larger family of our friends, the Shakers, than we have left, we must be permitted to cross the line a moment, "just to take a look."

New Lebanon, New York, is in the county of Columbia, and situated in a delightful valley, surrounded by cultivated hills, which present scenery greatly variegated and peculiarly pleasing.

This is a great resort for visitors from all directions; some to enjoy the romantic scenery with which this region abounds, and others the benign influence of the waters. The public resorts are well located, and afford excellent accommodations.

New Lebanon is one hundred and thirty-four miles west from Boston, twenty-four east from Albany, twenty-five north-east from Hudson, seven west from Pittsfield, twenty-three south by west from Williamstown, one hundred and fifty-six north by east from New York, and sixty-eight north-west by west from Hartford, Connecticut. To Boston, by the railroad, from Pittsfield, is one hundred and fifty-eight miles.

A community of Shakers, of between five and six hundred, own about three thousand acres of excellent land in this township, which is highly improved by this industrious, hospitable, and curious people. Their village is about two miles south-east of the springs.

The springs are on the side of a hill, and are so abundant as to supply a small water-power. The waters are tasteless, pure as crystal, and appear to differ in no respect from other pure mountain waters, except in temperature, which is always at 72° of Fahrenheit.

The virtues of the waters of the

warm springs have been tested by many persons, and found efficacious in skin diseases, rheumatism, scrofula, nervous debility, liver complaints, constipation, &c., &c.

Besides the plentiful supply of warm water at this place, there are continually gushing out from the sides of the mountains, numerous rills, as clear as crystal, and almost as cold as ice.

An establishment for the "Water Cure," has recently been opened at this place, and if the waters of either cold or warm springs can cure any of "the ills which flesh is heir to," surely this delightful spot seems designed by nature for all classes of sufferers to go and be healed.

Doctor Wesselhoeft, well known in Boston and New York, for his science and worth, has an hospital at Brattleborough, Vermont, for the "Water Cure." In a letter to the editor of the New York Tribune, he makes an interesting statement in regard to it; from which we copy his account of its origin, and his mode of treatment, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

"The use of water as a remedy for diseases has been known to all nations, in all times, and has been applied in a great many instances. I believe, however, that it has been reserved to our century considerably to enlarge its use, and to show what was the origin of that medical science which has become so complicated in these days.

"This most simple and effectual method of healing was not invented by learned men, interpreting and developing the traditions of their ancestors. It is to an unlearned peasant, led only by his observation of nature, that the human race is indebted for its discovery. VINCENT PRIESSNITZ, living in Graefenberg, a small place situated on a high ridge of Seudetes mountains, remote from the aids which medical art affords, himself undertook to obviate the diseases by which he or his family were attacked. Encouraged by success, he then tried to cure persons ill with the gout, a disease endemic in these regions, after they had been long under constant medical treatment without receiving any benefit. In these cases, also, he was successful. His observations multiplied and enlarged; his views and his judgment gained certainty. The fame of his cures spread, and his growing ability drew to him patients, not only from the country round about, but from all parts of Europe. Nearly all returned home, either cured or benefitted beyond their expectations. But now began long sufferings for him before he attained his highest triumphs. He became the mark of contempt, envy, and calumny to the regular physicians. He, however, went straight forward. Nature alone was his guide, and, after a few years, he saw many learned physicians collecting round him to study his method. Since, many institutions have been established upon the plan of his, and the treatment by fresh water has attained a high reputation throughout Germany and Europe. A society of physicians has been formed in Germany, who have cultivated now for five years this method, communicating to one another and to the public the results of their observations and experiences.

"As I have said, it is on quite a high ridge of mountains that Priessnitz made his first experiments, and it is in the same spot that crowds of patients come still to find him. He receives them in the deep shades of the woods, and undertakes to cure them by no other means than by pure mountain air, by the pure water springing from the rocks, and by his miraculous genius, which knows how to apply this apparently simple treatment to the various diseases and individualities in the way suitable to each.

"It would, however, be a vain attempt in any one to study the rules of his proceedings from his oral communications. However clear and firm his opinions may be for himself, he does not know how to explain them, and never tries to answer inquiries. But if you observe him closely, you may find them out by his acts, and short and striking maxims which he utters occasionally. You will also find how strictly he observes the laws of physics and physiology, sciences which he scarcely knows by name.

"I will now describe more in detail the manner of occupying the patient in such an establishment, and will, in this way, give an outline of the treatment. I call it an outline only, because it may be varied in so many ways, according to the constitution or diseases of different individuals. Only those who have seen it can have an idea of the niceties of application as to the water and temperature. It is distinguished, generally, by excluding all sorts of medicines, by its peculiar method of producing perspiration, and by the *crises*, which are brought on by the effects of cold water, and end, in a great many cases, the sufferings of the patient.

"The patient is waked about four o'clock in the morning, and wrapped in thick woollen blankets, almost hermetically; only the face and sometimes the whole head remain free; all other contact of the body with the air being carefully prevented. Soon the vital warmth streams out from the patient, and collects round him more or less, according to his own constitution and the state of the atmosphere. After a while he begins to perspire, and he must continue to perspire till his covering itself becomes wet. During this time, his head may be covered with cold compresses, and he may drink as much fresh water as he likes. Windows and doors are opened in order to promote the flow of perspiration, by the entrance of fresh vital air. As soon as the attendant observes that there has been perspiration enough, he dips the patient into a cold bath, which is ready in the neighborhood of the bed. No doubt, the first sensation of this bath would be disagreeable, if the skin of the patient were not in a high glow, so as to make him desirous of cooling. As soon as the first shock is over, he feels a sense of comfort, and the surface of the water becomes covered with clammy matter, which perspiration has driven out from him. The pores, which have been opened by the process of perspiration, suck up the moisture with avidity, and, according to all observations, this is the moment when the wholesome change of matter takes place, by which the whole system gradually becomes purified. In no case has this sudden change of temperature proved to be injurious. There is no previous excitement by irritating diaphoretics, and the lungs are not heated by imbibing a glowing air, as is the case in steam-baths; the skin alone is heated to a certain degree.

"After leaving the bath, wiping and dressing, the patient, if his disorder allows it, takes a short walk, or exercises in some way, during which he drinks several tumblers of water. He must, however, carefully avoid any excess in drinking, which occasions a disagreeable aggravation of the stomach. Habit produces miracles in this respect. Persons, who, in the beginning, had a great dread of water, learn to drink from twenty to thirty tumblers a day. After the first walk follows the breakfast. None but cold food is allowed; milk, bread, and, in some cases, fruit. Experience has proved that hot food in the morning debilitates the stomach. Persons who have a repugnance to milk, at first may drink water only, but they will soon learn to drink milk; and this is commonly the first degree in recovering the healthy state of the digestive functions. After breakfast, each patient who is able to walk, takes a longer exercise, and after it, goes to the douche bath, waiting before he lets the cold stream upon him only while the lungs are panting. Patients who have by nature, a cold, dry, and rough skin, will render it more liable to perspirations by cold washings. Those who suffer from local diseases, try to soothe them by local compresses, more or less wet. If there are obstinate chronic ailments on the outside organs, they expose them to the cold water in the form of rain, or of mist, or of a thick stream falling from a considerable height upon the body. One

effect of the latter applications is especially worthy of remark. An anthritic patient, for example, who exposes his hands, feet, or swollen joints, to a stream of water coming from a considerable height, experiences, after some time, the following symptoms: a vivid redness upon the skin, and an insupportable itching, while the swelling begins to lessen, sometimes from suction of the skin, more frequently by local ulceration, and the issuing of matter.

"To all patients it must be recommended to exercise as much as possible in the open air, and to drink as much water as they can without feeling irritated. Dinner will be ready at one o'clock. Scarcely anywhere will be found such an appetite as at the dinner-table of a water establishment. Even persons suffering from the most painful chronic diseases, whose digestion is, besides, impaired by the great number and quantity of medicines they have taken, find the functions soon restored to their natural vital power. The food given to the patient must be simple, but sufficient in quantity; too coarse food for disordered stomachs ought to be avoided. Every patient eats according to his appetite and needs, although there are restrictions to be made in case of great weakness of the digestive organs. The physician must be careful to regulate the diet of such patients.

"If the weakness and debility of the patient are not too great, and if it is not repugnant to the commencing critical excretions, the proceedings of the morning are repeated in the afternoon, two hours after dinner, except that douche baths should be avoided then, because they are too exciting. Most of the patients finish their day's work, after a light supper of bread and milk, between six and seven o'clock, with a foot-bath, and all go soon to rest."

HANOVER.

Plymouth Co. The North river separates this town from Pembroke, on the south, and affords it a good water-power, and a sufficient channel to float to Scituate harbor many of the best merchant ships now built which sail on the ocean.

The surface of the town is quite level, with gentle swells, affording white oak and pine timber. The soil is diluvial, and with good management is made quite productive.

The manufactures of the town consist of anchors, ploughs, saddle-trees, stoves, and other castings, nails, tacks, boots, shoes, &c. The anchors of our favorite ship, "Old Iron Sides," were made in this place.

A congregational church was gathered in this town, December 5, 1728, and the Rev. Benjamin Bass was ordained the same month and year.

"Hanover Four Corners," a handsome village, on the banks of the river, and on the stage-road to Plymouth, is quite a business place, and lies twenty-two miles south-east from Boston, and fourteen north-west from Plymouth. From this village to South Abington parish is four miles, and from thence to Boston, by the Old Colony railroad, is twenty miles.

HANSON.

Plymouth Co. Hanson was taken from Pembroke in 1820. There are several large and handsome ponds in the town, and several small streams, which give it some water-power. Part of Monponset pond lies in Hanson, from which, and other ponds in the town, a variety of fish are taken. In these ponds are large beds of bog iron ore.

The manufactures of the town consist of ship's anchors and knees, nails, carriage springs, iron-castings, leather, shoes, &c.

The first minister here was the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, D. D., who was ordained in 1748; he preached here fifty-five years, and died at the age of eighty-three years.

Hanson lies twenty-four and a quarter miles south-east from Boston, and twelve and three quarter miles north-west from Plymouth, by the Old Colony railroad.

HARDWICK.

Worcester Co. Although the face of this town is rough, it has no very high lands, and its soil is deep, loamy, moist, and very fertile, yielding all sorts of agricultural products in great abundance.

This is one of the best grazing townships in the county; the annual sales of butter, cheese, pork, wool, fruit, and fat cattle, amount to a large sum.

This town was first settled in 1736, and a church was gathered, and a minister, the Rev. David White, settled the same year. At first the town was called *Lambstown*, from the name of one of its first proprietors. Its Indian name was *Wombemesisecook*.

There are a number of small streams in the town; Ware river washes its east and south boundaries, and two large ponds, one of which is called *Pottaboug*, two miles in length, is well stored with fish.

From Furnace village in Hardwick, to the Brookfield depot, on the western railroad, is about eight miles south; from thence to Boston is sixty-seven miles. By the old road, Hardwick lies twenty-two miles west by north from Worcester.

HARVARD.

Worcester Co. Harvard was taken from Stow, Lancaster, and Groton, in 1732, and received its name in honor of the founder of Harvard College.

The town has a warm, strong, and fertile soil, but its surface is somewhat rocky, and broken by hills. It is quite productive of beef, pork, butter, cheese, and a variety of fruit.

The Nashua washes its western boundary, and greatly fertilizes the bordering lands. The town is also watered by a small stream called Still river, and some ponds.

Bare Hill pond, a fine sheet of water, of three miles in circumference, containing two small islands, and a considerable water-power, lies a little to the eastward of Still river village, and adds much to the beauty of the town. Hell pond, so called, from its great depth, ninety feet, and Robbins' pond, lie at the north part of the town. These ponds contain fine perch and pickerel, but none were found in Hell pond, until they were placed there; since which they have greatly multiplied.

The manufactures of Harvard consist of paper, in large quantities, leather, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, &c. Many monumental stones are made from a fine blue slate, found in the town.

The Rev. John Seccomb was settled in Harvard in 1733—Rev. Joseph Wheeler in 1759—Rev. Daniel Johnson in 1769—Rev. Ebenezer Grosvenor in 1782—and Rev. William Emerson in 1792.

Still river village, in Harvard, lies six miles west from the Littleton depot, on the Fitchburg railroad, thirty-one and a half miles from Boston, and nineteen miles north-east from Worcester.

A society of Shakers, or United Brethren, reside in the north part of this town, about two and a half miles west from the Littleton depot, on the Fitchburg railroad, thirty-one and a half miles from Boston, seventeen south-west from Lowell, and twenty-four north-east from Worcester.

Their number is about two hundred. They own a tract of rugged land, of a strong soil, two miles in length, and a mile in breadth. They procure their subsistence by honest industry, prudence, and economy, in agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical pursuits; they raise for the market fruit-trees, and fruits of various kinds, garden-seeds, medicinal herbs and roots, &c., &c. They manufacture leather, brooms, mats, sieves, knitting-work, rose and peach-waters, &c., &c. Articles of every kind, produced by these people, are proverbially good.

For a particular account of the religious tenets of the Shakers, or United Society of Believers, see Hayward's *Book of Religions*.

HARWICH.

Barnstable Co. This town is situated upon the south side of the cape, fourteen miles east of Barnstable courthouse, and formerly extended across to the north shore, including the town of Brewster, from which it was separated in 1803. It was settled by emigrants from Eastham and Plymouth, in 1647.

This was a famous Indian town, which numbered, in 1694, according to Mather, five hundred. Their chief place of residence was at the head of what is now called Seymour's Pond, in the north-west part of the town, where the site of a meeting-house and burial-ground may now be seen. Those Indians composed the Satucket tribe, and were the first in New England to commence hostilities against the English. This is termed by our historians, the "First Encounter;" this took place at *Namskekit*, a creek now dividing Orleans from Brewster, in the year 1620. From original deeds of lands purchased of the Indians, the chief of this tribe was called *Tissquattum*, and a large tract of land in Harwich is now known by that name.

Harwich is most abundantly supplied with pure fresh water, having within its limits no less than eight ponds, of from one to six miles in circumference, besides a considerable number of inferior ones. Long Pond, which divides Brewster from Harwich, is the source of Herring river. It is three miles long, and abounds with fish, and is on an elevation of ten feet above the sea. It is remarkable that, without one exception, all these ponds are of the greatest purity.

Harwich lies thirty miles north from Nantucket harbor, from which island it is separated by the "Shoals," and the Vineyard Sound channel. It is thought that this town and that island were formerly connected.

The surface of this township is gently undulating, more level than that of the other towns on the cape, and is mostly covered with a mang'ed growth of oak and pine wood. The soil is generally light, and free from rocks, excepting a few bowlders of moderate size. While it affords but scanty pasturage, the poorest of the land, with a little manuring, will produce good crops of Indian corn and rye. It is well adapted to fruit-trees, and thriving orchards of young trees are numerous.

The chief business of the town is the cod and mackerel fishery, in which the inhabitants have been employed from its first settlement, and which has caused the equal distribution of wealth, and the great uniformity in the style of living, manner of building, &c., so observable to the traveller.

Harwich contains three handsome and thriving villages. The academy, in the central village, is a beautiful specimen of architecture, of the Doric order. It was established and the building erected in 1844.

HATFIELD.

Hampshire Co. This was formerly a part of the town of Hadley. It lies on the west side of Connecticut river, five miles north from Northampton, and will soon be accommodated with a railroad to Springfield and Boston. The principal village is about a mile and a half north from Hadley.

The surface of the town is generally level, with a soil of an excellent quality, a good part of which is choice intervale. It produces all the varieties of grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits common to the climate, in great abundance, and is noted for its fatted beeves, for the Boston market.

Large quantities of broom-corn are grown in this town, and many brooms, carriages, boots, shoes, &c., are made.

Haydensville, situated at the south-west part of the town, and about five miles north-west from Northampton, is a neat village, watered by Mill river, which passes through Northampton. In this village is an instance of mechanical enterprise and success rarely seen even in New England. At this place, two brothers, by the name of Hayden, commenced making hatches by hand, about the year 1825, employing only two or three hands besides themselves. They went on from year to year increasing their manufacture of buttons, and in 1839, they added to their business the manufacture of steel pens; so that in 1844, they employed a capital of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; manufactured one thousand six hundred gross of buttons, and one hundred gross of pens a day, and gave employment to two hundred and seventy hands. See *Williamsburg*.

HAVERHILL.

Essex Co. This is a town of uncommon beauty. It is situated on the north side of Merrimack river, over which are two handsome bridges leading through Bradford to Boston. It lies at the head of navigation, twelve miles west by south from Newburyport, sixteen north-east from Lowell, twenty north north-west from Salem, and by the Boston and Maine railroad, which passes through the town, thirty-two miles north from Boston, seventeen south from Exeter, New Hampshire, and seventy-eight miles south south-west from Portland.

The town, built upon a gentle acclivity, with the houses rising one above the other, in just proportion, interspersed with trees; the distant hills in the back ground, and the beautiful Merrimack flowing calmly at its base, presents a picture of no ordinary interest.

Little river and other streams give Haverhill a fine hydraulic power, and its enterprising citizens know well how to apply it. In 1837, the manufactures consisted of woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, hats, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, chairs, cabinet-ware, combs, ploughs, tin-ware, vessels, shoe lasts, morocco, leather, chaises, &c., the value of which amounted to nearly a million and a half of dollars. Since that period, they have doubtless kept pace with the times, and greatly increased. Some navigation is owned, and some vessels are built in the town, though not so many as in former years.

The soil about Haverhill is very good, and highly cultivated. From "Golden Hill," and "Silver's Hill," two of the most commanding eminences in the town, the landscape scenery is delightful. Near the centre of the town, are Plug, Round, and Great ponds, and in the west parish, Creek pond, fine sheets of water. The two latter are particularly celebrated for their beautiful scenery and fine fish. These ponds cover an area of seven hundred and fifty acres. At the north part of the town, on the brow of a hill, is a large rock, called the "Corner Stone," located at the corner of four towns.

The first minister in Haverhill was the Rev. John Ward, who was settled here in 1641, and died 1693, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Ward was one of the first settlers. He was born in Haverhill, in England, and was greatly beloved and honored. He was the son of the celebrated wit, the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, who was settled a short time at Ipswich, and who wrote the "Simple Cobbler of Agawam."

For more than seventy years, Haverhill, the *Pentucket* of the Indians, was a frontier town, and constantly exposed to the horrors of savage warfare.

On the 15th March, 1698, the Indians made a descent on this town, where they took Mrs. Hannah Duston, who was confined to her bed with an infant only six days old, and attended by her nurse, Mary Niff. The Indians took Mrs. Duston from her bed, and carried her away, with the nurse and infant. They soon despatched the latter by dashing its head against a tree. When they had proceeded as far as an island, which has been justly called Duston's island, in the Merrimack, near the mouth of the Contoocook, on their way to an Indian town, situated a considerable distance above, the Indians informed the women that they must be stripped, and run the gantlet through the village, on their arrival.

Mrs. Duston and her nurse had been assigned to a family, consisting of two stout men, three women, and

seven children, or young Indians, besides an English boy, who had been taken from Worcester.

Mrs. Duston, aware of the miseries that awaited her, formed the design of exterminating the whole family, and prevailed upon the nurse and the boy to assist her in their destruction. A little before day, finding the whole company in a sound sleep, she awoke her confederates, and with the Indian hatchets, despatched ten of the twelve. One of the women, whom they thought they had killed, made her escape, and a favorite boy they designedly left.

Mrs. Duston and her companions arrived safe home, with the scalps, though their danger from the enemy, and from famine, in travelling so far, must have been great. The general court of Massachusetts made her a grant of fifty pounds, and she received many other valuable presents.

HAWLEY.

Franklin Co. This town lies on the Green mountain range, and is the source of some of the head waters of Deerfield river. The surface of the town is rough, but the soil is good, and productive of grain, but is more particularly adapted to the grazing of cattle. Considerable wool is sheared in the town, and some fat cattle are sent to market.

There is good iron ore in the town, and on its streams are some manufactures of iron. Some leather is tanned here, and many articles manufactured for domestic use.

The first minister in the town of the congregational order was the Rev. Jonathan Grout, in 1793.

Hawley is situated fourteen miles west by south from Greenfield, and one hundred and four miles west by north from Boston.

HEATH.

Franklin Co. Heath is a mountainous township, on the north [illegible] the county and state, and through which some of the head waters of the west branch of Deerfield river flow.

There is considerable wool sheared in this town, and many articles for domestic use are manufactured.

Heath lies [illegible] miles north-west by west from Greenfield, and one hundred and three north-west by west from Boston.

HINGHAM.

Plymouth Co. Hingham is a pleasant town, on Boston harbor, and an agreeable place of resort for citizens and strangers. It lies twelve miles south-east from Boston, by water, and fourteen by land. The village of Hingham Cove is five miles south-west from Nantasket Beach, the same distance from Cohasset village, and twenty-six miles north north-west from Plymouth. It was first settled in 1633, and named for a town in England.

The first parish in this town has had but five pastors, the two last of whom are living. The pastoral office has been vacant but a little more than two years from 1635 to 1845, two hundred and ten years!! The first minister, Rev. Peter Hobart, was pastor nearly forty-four years; the second, Rev. John Norton, nearly thirty-eight years; the third, the celebrated Dr. Ebenezer Gay, sixty-eight years nine months and a few days; the fourth, Rev. Dr. Henry Ware, from 1787, till his appointment to the Hollis professorship, at Cambridge, in 1805. His successor, Rev. Joseph Richardson, was ordained July 2, 1806. The meeting-house of this parish was erected in 1681–2, and is still in good condition.

Major General Benjamin Lincoln was born in this town, January 24, 1732–3, and died May 8, 1810. Among other distinguished natives of this town, were Rev. Noah Hobart, of Connecticut, an able theologian, born January 2, 1705, died December 6, 1773. Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, an eminent physician, and founder of a professorship at Cambridge, born September 21, 1709, died December 9, 1779. Lieutenant-Governor Levi Lincoln, formerly attorney-general of the United States, born May 5, 1749, died at Worcester, April 14, 1820. Rev. Dr. Henry Ware, jr., &c., &c.

This town is remarkable for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. During fifty years, eight persons died in one house, whose average age was eighty-four years.

About sixty sail of vessels belong to this place, which are engaged in the mackerel fishery and coasting trade; aggregate tonnage about four thousand tons.

There are two iron founderies, some ship-building, a steam bucket factory, a large upholstery establishment, and the town has always been noted for its large quantities of wooden ware.

The amount of manufactures of Hingham, for the year ending April 1, 1837, was two hundred and thirty-seven thousand seventy-eight dollars. They consisted of leather, boots, shoes, iron-castings, hats, ploughs, cabinet, tin, and wooden wares, silk, salt, vessels, umbrellas, spars and blocks, cordage, carriages, hammers, and hatchets. The product of the cod and mackerel fishery, the same year, was one hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars. Total amount of the fishery and manufactures, three hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

One newspaper is published weekly, called the "Hingham Patriot;" there are also a bank, an insurance company, and an institution for savings.

The public schools are excellent; and there is a well-endowed academy, named for its founder, Derby Academy, in which tuition is free.

An elegant steam-packet plies between Hingham and Boston, for nine months of the year, making three daily trips in the summer months. The passage among the islands between Boston and Hingham, is truly delightful.

The scenery in the northerly part of the town is beautiful. Turkey, Baker's, Otis', Pleasant, and Squirrel hills present extensive and delightful views of the bay and surrounding country.

The Old Colony House is delightfully located on high ground, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. It commands some of the richest scenery in Massachusetts Bay. It is much visited in summer, and is a fashionable resort at all seasons of the year. The establishment is owned and kept by Mr. Bryant, well known in Boston as an accomplished landlord.

HINSDALE.

Berkshire Co. This town lies on the west side of the Green mountain range, and by the western railroad, which passes through the town, is one hundred and forty-three miles west from Boston, eight east by south from Pittsfield, and fifty-seven east from Albany.

The town is watered by a branch of Housatonic river, which rises in its south-west corner, partly in Washington, and runs north-westerly, forming in its way several valuable sites for mills. On the banks of this stream and its tributaries, is much meadow land, of an excellent quality.

There are some manufactures in this town, but chiefly for domestic uses. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people. Much wool of a fine quality is produced here. Eleven thousand and twenty fleeces of wool, sheared in this town in one year, sold for nineteen thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.

In common with other mountainous towns in this and other parts of New England, the face of this township is more pleasing to the lover of fine mountain scenery, exhilarating breezes, and crystal fountains, than to the farmer in quest of fortune on distant prairies. But when it is considered that the valleys between the mountains and hills in New England, are always fertile, and often extensive, and when the agricultural resources of these sections of country are more fully developed, and the value of surplus articles of produce is

compared with the value of the same productions at a distance of from one to two thousand miles from a market, it is thought by some that there will be less complaint against the rugged features of some parts of New England.

This town was formerly a part of old Partridgefield, now Peru, and was first settled about the year 1762. It was named for the worthy and Rev. Theodore Hinsdale, who came here and gathered a church in 1795.

HOLDEN.

Worcester Co. This town was formerly a part of Worcester, and was called North Worcester until 1740. It received its present name in compliment to the Hon. Samuel Holden, a director of the Bank of England, who, with his amiable wife and daughters, had been generous benefactors to the literary and religious institutions of the state. It lies north north-west from Worcester six miles, and, by the way of Worcester, fifty miles from Boston.

The surface of this town is somewhat broken by hills, some of which are steep and cragged, while others are very pleasant. The soil in general is very good, producing a variety of hard wood, and some pine. Here are found all the varieties of grains and grasses common to this part of the country, with an abundance of fruit.

There are several beautiful ponds in the town, some of which are the sources of Quinepoxet river, which passes into Still river, and which, united, form the south branch of the Nashua. These waters, with branches of the Blackstone, give the town a good hydraulic power. There are a number of large manufacturing establishments in the town. As early as 1836, the value of cotton and woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, &c., amounted to more than two hundred thousand dollars.

The first church in this place was gathered, and the Rev. Joseph Davis ordained, in 1742.

HOLLAND.

Hampden Co. This is a small, mountainous, well-watered town, at the south-east corner of the county, formerly a part of Brimfield, twenty-three miles east by south from Springfield, and about seventy miles south-west by west from Boston.

The Quinebaug river passes nearly through the centre of the town, and receives the waters of Mill and Stevens' brooks. Gould and Holland ponds are handsome sheets of water, and add much to the highland scenery of the town.

The soil of the town is strong, but with the exception of some intervale on the water courses, is more fit for grazing than the plough.

The first congregational minister in Holland was the Rev. Ezra Reeve, who was settled here in 1765.

HOLLISTON.

Middlesex Co. This town lies twenty miles south from Concord, and twenty-three miles south-west by south from Boston. From the centre village in the town, to the Worcester railroad in Framingham, is five miles north by west.

The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified, and the soil is good, and well cultivated. A number of small streams give the town some water-power, and Winthrop's pond, some pleasant scenery.

There are in the town manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, chairs, cabinet-ware, combs, books, straw bonnets, ploughs, clothing, wagons, harnesses, &c. The value of boots and shoes made here in one year was about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

This town was formerly the western parish of Sherburne. It was first settled in 1710, and named, at its incorporation, in 1724, for Thomas Hollis, of London, a patron of Harvard College.

In 1753, a fatal disease prevailed in this town. At that time its population was not more than four hundred.

"The patients were violently seized with a piercing pain in the breast or side; to be seized with a pain in the head was not common; the fever high. The greater part of those that died were rational to the last; they lived three, four, five, and six days after they were taken. In some instances, it appears, they strangled, by not being able to expectorate; some in this case, who were thought to be in their last moments, were recovered by administering oil. In about six weeks fifty-three persons died, forty-one of whom died within twenty-two days."

HOPKINTON.

Middlesex Co. This town was first settled about 1710, and named in honor of Edward Hopkins, a donor to the funds of Harvard University. Its Indian name was *Maguncook*.

The soil of the town is very good, and the surface variegated and elevated. Branches of the Charles, the Concord, and the Blackstone, rise in this town, and although their streams here are not large, they afford the town a good water-power.

The value of the manufactures at this place of cotton goods, shoes, boots, bonnets, ploughs, &c., in 1836, was about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Since that time the manufacture has greatly increased.

The mineral springs in this town have become celebrated. They contain carbonic acid, and carbonate of lime and iron. There are three in number, each differing in its properties from the other. They are situated near White Hall pond, which abounds in fine fish of various kinds. From this pond, the branch of the Concord rises, on which are most of the factories. The Boston and Worcester railroad passes within three and a half miles of the springs, at Westborough, and they are seven miles from the Blackstone canal, at Northbridge.

Hopkinton lies thirty miles west south-west from Boston, fourteen east by south from Worcester, and thirty north by west from Providence, Rhode Island.

There is a large and convenient hotel at the springs, at which visitors for health or pleasure are kindly entertained. A trip to Hopkinton springs is both pleasant and fashionable.

The first church in Hopkinton was gathered, and the Rev. Samuel Barrett ordained, in 1724. In 1772, the Rev. Elijah Fitch was settled colleague pastor with Mr. Barrett. The Rev. Nathaniel Howe was settled in 1791. Mr. Howe was settled on a small salary, but his people, though often requested, would neither raise it nor dismiss him. From a century sermon preached by Mr. Howe in 1815, and published, we extract the following passage:—

"My brethren, may I ask a question, a plain, simple question? How shall I obtain your consent? Shall I take silence for consent? Your countenances discover a willingness.

"The question is this: do you know by what means I have become *so rich* as to have a great house, finished and furnished; a farm, a herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, horses, and money at interest? I say nothing about my debts to-day.

"Shall I answer the question? The principal reason is this; because I have been doing *your business*, and neglecting *my own*. What is your business? Your business is to support your minister; and that is what I have been doing for more than twenty years. And what is *my business?* My business is to study and preach; and in this I have never abounded. It is true, I have been absent from public worship not more than four or five Sabbaths, for twenty-five years; but I have frequently been present, and attempted to preach, when it has been mortifying to me, and could not have been edifying to you. I have sometimes administered reproof, both to the church and the society, in a manner that has been thought to discover some degree of severity; but in these cases you have always had good sense enough to know you richly deserved it."

vated, well built, and very neat, also presents fine views of the harbor and sea.

Kingston lies four miles and a quarter north north-west from Plymouth, and thirty-three and three quarters south-east from Boston, by the Old Colony railroad.

The first settled minister in this town was the Rev. Joseph Stacy, in 1720. From a tomb-stone in the town, we copy the following, to the memory of Miss Lucy Little, who died in 1756, aged thirty-seven :—

"READER! beneath this monumental pile is laid
What once was beauty and a spotless maid.
Here was each virtue and each grace combin'd;
Fair was her form, but fairer was her mind.
So bright in her the sex's virtues shone
They [illegible] in this [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] with joy confest
[illegible] welcom'd a more [illegible]
[illegible] throng, she takes her [illegible]
[illegible] HERE, now shines [illegible]
[illegible]"

LANCASTER.

WORCESTER Co. This town is bounded by Lunenburgh and Leominster on the north and north-west; by Shirley on the north-east, Harvard, Bolton, and Berlin, on the east; Boylston on the south, and Sterling on the west.

This is the *Weshakim* or *Nashoway* of the Indians, and is the oldest town in the county. It was for many years a frontier settlement, and greatly harassed by the natives. In 1676, the town was attacked by fifteen hundred Indians; many were killed on both sides; the town was destroyed, and a number carried into captivity, among whom was the celebrated Mrs. Mary Rowlandson.

Lancaster lies on both sides of Nashua river, and has a remarkably fine alluvial soil, in a high state of cultivation. Perhaps there is no inland town in New England that possesses more natural beauties, or that strikes the eye of the traveller more agreeably. The village is very beautiful. It is neatly [illegible] on an alluvial plain, shaded by elms, surrounded by [illegible], and watered by a large and [illegible] stream.

The north and south branches of the Nashua meet near the centre of the town, and produce a valuable water-power.

There is one mill for the manufacture of checks and plaids, in the town; annual value two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. One cotton mill, one woollen mill, one mill for coach lace, one mill for counterpanes and webbing; annual value one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

There are also manufactures of combs, leather, boots and shoes, forks, palm-leaf hats, tenon machines, copper pumps, pianofortes, palm-leaf mattresses, [illegible], cabinet-ware, stoves, iron-[illegible] and lead pipe; annual value about one hundred thousand dollars.

There are likewise several excellent water privileges in the town not yet appropriated.

George hill, on the westerly side of the town, comprises some good farms, from which is obtained a good view of the windings of the Nashua, and of its fertile banks. Turner's, Spectacle, Fort, Sandy, and other ponds, add much to the scenery of this delightful town.

The first minister in the town was the Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, in 1654. Mr. Rowlandson was ordained in 1660, and preached here until his family were taken captive by the natives, in 1676.

Lancaster lies thirty-four miles west north-west from Boston, fifteen north north-east from Worcester, twenty-five south-west from Lowell, and about eight miles south from the Fitchburg railroad depot at Shirley, thirty-eight and an half miles from Boston.

LANESBOROUGH.

BERKSHIRE Co. This pleasant town was incorporated on the 20th of June, 1765, and then included a large part of the present town of Cheshire. It is bounded by New Ashford on the north; by Cheshire and Dalton on the east; by Pittsfield on the south, and by Hancock on the west. The length of the town from north to south is six miles; the breadth on the south is six miles, and on the north three miles and twenty rods.

The soil is generally of an excellent quality, consisting principally of a clay loam; and the chief attention of the inhabitants is turned towards grazing. Little grain is raised, beside what is needed for home consumption.

The south branch of the Hoosic rises in the south-east corner of the town. The west branch of the Housatonic enters the town from New Ashford, passes by the centre of the town, and runs through the large pond, called Lanesborough pond, into Pittsfield. This pond is partly in the latter town. It abounds with fish, such as pickerel, perch, and trout, and affords at its outlet some very valuable mill-sites. The principal settlements are on a street which extends several miles along the eastern side of this branch of the Housatonic.

The neighboring meadows are remarkably luxuriant and beautiful, while the hills beyond them strike the eye with great pleasure. The scenery from various points of elevation is picturesque and delightful.

Lanesborough lies five miles north from Pittsfield, from which, by the Western railroad, is one hundred and fifty-one miles to Boston, and forty-nine to Albany.

LAWRENCE.

ESSEX Co. This town was taken from Methuen and Andover, and incorporated April 12, 1847. It lies on both sides of Merrimac river, twenty-four miles north north-west from Boston, and nine east from Lowell. Lawrence was named in honor of a family in Massachusetts, distinguished for its enterprise and liberality.

The construction of a dam across the Merrimac at this place for manufacturing purposes, commenced in September, 1845. The dam is nine hundred feet in length, thirty-six feet wide at its foundation, and contains 20,000 yards of stone masonry. This dam produces an hydraulic power of great magnitude;—no less than twenty-seven feet fall of that majestic river. The canal is from sixty to one hundred feet in width, twelve feet in depth, and a mile in length.

A number of large mills for various manufactures were finished in October, 1847, and are now in full operation. Other manufactories are also erecting.

In future editions of this work a more particular account will be given of this wonderful exhibition of human industry and skill.

LEE.

BERKSHIRE Co. This town is bounded on the north by Lenox; on the east by Washington and Becket, on the south by Tyringham and Great Barrington; and on the west by Stockbridge. The lowlands were formerly occupied by the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, for the purpose of raising corn; while the extensive forests around them were devoted to hunting, and to the manufacture of sugar from the sap of the maple, with which the forests abounded. The first white man who settled in the town was Mr. Isaac Davis, in the year 1760.

The town was named for General Lee, of the revolutionary army.

The Green mountain range, which rises to a moderate elevation, runs partly within the eastern limits of the town, presenting a very picturesque appearance. These mountains are for the most part of gentle acclivity, and are cultivated, in some places, quite to their summits. From the base of these mountains, the surface of the earth is rather uneven, occasionally rising into hills of considerable height, but generally descending, until it reaches the plain upon the banks of the Housatonic. West of this river, the land is everywhere undulating in its appearance, inclin-

ing towards the south, and well situated for receiving the genial rays of the sun.

At the north-east corner of the town, enters the Housatonic, a lively and romantic stream, of considerable size, and runs diagonally through it, though in a very serpentine course, passing out at the south-west corner, and dividing the town into two nearly equal parts. It receives, in its passage through the town, the waters of Washington mountain, the waters of Scott's pond, lying on the boundaries between this town and Lenox, the waters of Greenwater pond, which is within the limits of Becket, the waters of Goose pond, which is situated on the line between Becket and Tyringham, and quite on the summit of the mountain, the waters of Hop brook, as well as several other streams of less size.

The advantages afforded by the Housatonic and its numerous tributaries, for manufactures, are rarely surpassed in any place. Though the Housatonic is a rapid river, and occasionally swells itself so as to overflow its banks, yet it seldom rises so high as to prove destructive to the water-works which have been constructed upon it.

There are in the town sixteen paper mills, a machine shop for making machinery, for paper, cotton, and woollen mills, &c., one cotton mill, one woollen mill, and various other manufactures by water. The total amount of manufactures by water in 1837, was six hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Beside these, there are manufactures of leather, hats, boots, shoes, bar-iron, iron-castings, axes, shovels, spades, hoes, forks, ploughs, chairs, tin, cabinet, and wooden-ware, carriages, chair stuff, &c.

Increasing attention is paid to agriculture, and this has been especially noticed since the establishment of agricultural societies. The land in this town, as in all others, is of different qualities. On each side of the Housatonic, there are extensive plains of rich alluvial land, of the best quality, carefully tilled, and very productive. These plains vary in width, according to the windings of the river. They are rather narrow at the north, but widen towards the south. The soil of the uplands is a loam, interspersed with gravel and stones, particularly on the east side of the river; on the west, there is more clay. Gypsum is used to very great effect by some of the farmers. The productions are rye, summer wheat, Indian corn, grass, oats, peas, beans, flax, buckwheat, and potatoes.

Lime-stone and white and clouded marble are found in various parts of the town.

This is one of the most flourishing towns in the county or state; its villages are neat and handsome, and bear the marks of well-earned prosperity.

Lee lies ten miles south from Pittsfield, nine miles east by south from the state line at West Stockbridge, through both of which towns the western railroad passes; and seven miles east by south from the *village of West Stockbridge*, through which the Housatonic railroad passes, in its course from the state line to Bridgeport, on Long Island Sound.

LEICESTER.

Worcester Co. This town was first settled about the year 1713. It was at first called Strawberry Hill. Its Indian name was *Tonteid*. The first minister was the Rev. David Parsons, in 1721.

This town is situated on the height of land between the ocean and Connecticut river, and is famed for its hills. These hills are of a strong and deep soil, rather cold and wet, but well adapted to the cultivation of all the various grains, grasses, and fruits common to the climate.

The most noted elevations in the town are Strawberry, Indian, Bald, Moose, and Carys' hills, and Mount Pleasant.

The town is watered by springs, rivulets, and several large brooks, which take their rise in this town and empty into the Chicopee, the Quinebaug, and the Blackstone. These, with the aid of several large reservoirs, which have been constructed, afford valuable mill-sites. There are five woollen factories for manufacturing broadcloths, within the limits of the town, viz., three in Cherry Valley, on Kittle brook, and two in Clappville, on French river; one establishment for making mousseline de laine, also in Clappville; two satinet factories, one scythe, and one wire factory, eight saw, and six grist-mills. Card manufacturing is a prominent branch of the business of the place, and has been carried on extensively many years. More machine and hand cards are made here than in any other place in the United States, amounting annually to something over three hundred thousand dollars.

The cards for the first cotton machinery in America on the Arkwright principle, were made here, by Tilly Earle, in 1790, for the late Samuel Slater, who at that time, in connection with Messrs. Almy and Brown, of Providence, was constructing machinery to commence carding and spinning cotton, in Pawtucket.

The village on Strawberry Hill, near the centre of the town, is very pleasant, and commands delightful views for many miles around. Here is situated an academy, founded in 1784. This institution has considerable funds, commodious buildings, and has always sustained an elevated character.

A society of Jews, of about seventy in number, built a synagogue, and resided here from 1777 to 1783. They were much esteemed and respected.

Clappville, a busy, pleasant village on the western railroad, lies four miles south from Strawberry Hill village, nine miles south-west from Worcester, and fifty-three miles west south-west from Boston.

LENOX.

Berkshire Co. Shire town. This was formerly a part of Richmond. It was first settled in 1750, and received the family name of the Duke of Richmond. The first minister in the town was the Rev. Samuel Monson, in 1770.

The land in the north and west parts, is hilly, and in some parts stony; in some, broken, and of little value.

The soil is more favorable generally to grass, than the culture of grain. In the north-east and south-west parts, there is some excellent grain land. In the east part, adjoining the Housatonic river, there are some extensive meadows. The town abounds in limestone, and furnishes lime in considerable quantities for market in other places; also various kinds of marble of superior qualities.

In this town iron ore is found in great abundance, and the principal manufactures are of iron and marble. The Housatonic passes through the town from north to south, and furnishes a small water-power.

The centre of the town is very handsome. "It is built upon a hill, on two streets, intersecting each other nearly at right angles. It is composed of handsome houses, which, with the exception of a few of brick, are painted of a brilliant white. It is ornamented with two neat houses for public worship, one of which is large and handsome, and stands upon a hill higher than the town, and a little removed from it. It has a court-house of brick, in a fine style of architecture; it is fronted with pillars, and furnished with convenient offices, and a spacious court-room; this room is carpeted, and what is more important, contains a library for the use of the bar. Lenox has fine mountain air, and is surrounded by equally fine mountain scenery. Indeed, it is one of the prettiest of our inland towns, and even in the view of an European traveller, (who had eyes to see anything beautiful in what is unlike Europe,) it would appear like a gem among the mountains."

Lenox is six miles south from Pittsfield, twenty-seven east north-east from Hudson, and one hundred and

fifty-seven miles west from Boston, by Pittsfield and the railroad.

LEOMINSTER.

Worcester Co. This was formerly a part of the town of Lancaster. The first house in the town was built by Gersham Haughton, in 1725. The first minister, the Rev. John Rogers, was ordained in 1743.

The surface of this town is rather plain, than hilly; the greatest elevation is Wauhnoosnook hill, in the westerly part of the town; this, although high and steep, has many excellent farms upon it. The soil is clayey, and generally of a good quality, particularly on the borders of its streams.

The town is well watered in every part, by numerous springs and rivulets. The Wauhnoosnook, a branch of the Nashua river, and the main branch of the Nashua, produce two mill privileges, which are improved for manufacturing purposes.

The manufactures of this town, for the year ending April 1, 1837, exclusive of the product of five paper mills, was one hundred and eleven thousand five hundred and five dollars. The articles manufactured were leather, boots, shoes, hats, axes, chairs, cabinet-ware, combs, tin-ware, straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, chaises, carriages, and harnesses. Since that period, the business of the town has much increased.

A rich alum rock has been found in this town, which is said to be a decomposed mica slate. It contains an abundance of beautiful plumose, or feather form alum, like that of Milo, one of the Grecian isles, mixed with the green crystals of copperas, or sulphate of iron.

The village in the centre of the town makes a fine appearance. It lies about a mile and an half south of the Fitchburg railroad, which passes through the north part of the town; from thence to Boston, is forty-three miles. Worcester lies nineteen miles south

LEVERETT.

Franklin Co. This was formerly a part of Sunderland, by which it is bounded on the west. On the north it is bounded by [illegible] and Wendall, on the east by Shutesbury, and on the south by Shutesbury and Amherst. Its first minister was the Rev. Henry Williams, in 17[illegible]

The surface of the town is somewhat mountainous; the soil is strong and well adapted for pasturage. The town is watered by Roaring brook, and several small streams. There are some manufactures in the town, but the inhabitants are principally devoted to agricultural pursuits.

Roaring brook is a rapid stream, on which is a cascade [illegible] some with scenery, worthy of the traveller's notice.

Leverett lies ten miles south-east from Greenfield, and about eighty west by north from Boston.

LEXINGTON.

Middlesex Co. This town was formerly a part of Cambridge, and lies ten miles north-west from Boston, seven east from Concord, and fifteen miles south-south-east from Lowell.

This town is watered by several branches of the Shawshine river; the surface is varied by hills and valleys, and the soil, not naturally of the first quality, is rendered productive by the industry and skill of its proprietors. There is considerable woodland in the town, and extensive meadows.

Here are some manufactures, such as boots, shoes, fur caps and capes, muffs, and neck-ties, fur gloves, and other articles common in a New England town.

Lexington will ever be an interesting place, as here the first blood was shed in the cause of American Independence. "A detachment of British soldiers were sent at daylight, on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, to take or destroy a quantity of military stores collected at Concord. They were under the command of Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn. On reaching this place, a militia company [illegible] exercising on the common. A British officer rode up, and ordered them to disperse, but not being instantly obeyed, he discharged his pistol, and ordered his men to fire, which they did, and eight of the Americans fell dead on the spot! The militia retreated, and the British proceeded to Concord, and in part succeeded in destroying the stores, but were so harassed on their return, that they would inevitably have been cut off, had they not been met at this place by a strong detachment of artillery under Lord Percy. The party suffered extremely by the fire of the Americans, aimed with deadly effect from the buildings, trees, and fences; and [illegible] were killed, and one hundred and eighty wounded. The Americans had [illegible] killed, and thirty-four wounded.

On the village green, near the church, and on the side of the road, a monument is erected with the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the Liberty and the Rights of Mankind!!!—The Freedom & Independence of America. Sealed and defended with the blood of her sons.—This Monument is erected By the Inhabitants of Lexington, Under the patronage, and at the expense of—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—To the Memory of their Fellow-Citizens—Ensign Robert Munroe, Messrs. Jonas Parker,—Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Junr.—Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington, and John Brown—Of Lexington, and Ashael Porter of Woburn—Who fell on this field, the first victims to the—Sword of British Tyranny & Oppression—On the morning of the ever memorable—Nineteenth of April, An Dom 1775.—The Die was Cast!!!—The Blood of these Martyrs—In the cause of God & their Country,—Was the Cement of the Union of these States then—Colonies, & gave the spring to the Spirit, Firmness—And Resolution of their Fellow-Citizens—They rose as one man to revenge their brethren's—Blood, and at the point of the sword to assist and [illegible] National Rights.—They nobly [illegible] to be free!!!—The contest was long, bloody & affecting,—Rig[illegible] Heaven approved the solemn appeal;—Victory crowned their arms:—And the Peace, Liberty, & Independence, of the United—States of America was their glorious Reward.—[illegible] in the year 1799."

LEYDEN.

Franklin Co. Leyden is a mountainous township, on the line of the state [illegible] north [illegible] west from Greenfield, and about [illegible] miles west north-west from [illegible] It is bounded on the north by [illegible] New Hampshire, on the [illegible] by Northfield, on the south by Greenfield, and west by Colrain. It was [illegible] a part of Bernardston.

Two branches of Deerfield river, Green river and [illegible] pass through the town, [illegible] the [illegible] lands in the town, but the greater part of the land is [illegible] or [illegible]

On Green river is a [illegible] called the "Glen," a romantic place, and a resort [illegible] scenery.

LINCOLN.

Middlesex Co. This was once a part of Concord, Lexington, and Weston. The centre village lies fourteen miles north-west by west from Boston, and three south-east from Concord, by the old roads. From the depot of the Fitchburg railroad, in this town, to the centre village, is about a mile and an half; to Boston, sixteen and an half miles.

Lincoln has all the varieties of soil, from the richest to the poorest. Though rough and uneven, it contains some of the best farms in the county. The most celebrated is that known at different times as the Russell, Codman, and Percival farm.

Flint's or Sandy Pond, containing about one hundred and ninety-seven

acres, derived its name from its being situated on the farm of Ephraim Flint, one of the original owners of Lincoln. It is a favorite resort for pickerel; and its fisheries have been considered of so much importance, that an act was passed by the legislature, in 1824, prohibiting any person, under the penalty of two dollars, from fishing with "more than one hook" between the 1st of December and April.

The first minister in Lincoln was the Rev. William Lawrence, in 1748. Inscription on his monument:—

"In memory of the Rev. William Lawrence, A. M., Pastor of the church of Christ in Lincoln, who died April 11, 1780, in the 57th year of his age, and 32d of his ministry. He was a gentleman of good abilities, both natural and acquired, a judicious divine, a faithful minister, and firm supporter of the order of the churches. In his last sickness, which was long and distressing, he exhibited a temper characteristic of the minister and Christian. 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.'"

LITTLETON.

Middlesex Co. This township was granted in 1714, and named for George Littleton, a member of the British parliament. Its Indian name was *Nashobah*.

The first settled minister was the Rev. Benjamin Shattuck, in 1717; the second, the Rev. Daniel Rogers, who was pastor until his death. The third, was the Rev. Edmond Foster, in 1781.

The surface of the town is pleasantly variegated, containing a number of beautiful ponds. The soil is not generally very strong, but is capable of producing a good supply of the fruits of the earth. There are two pleasant villages in the town, and some establishments for the manufacture of shoes.

The Fitchburg railroad passes through the town, thirteen miles north-west from Concord, and thirty-one and a half north-west from Boston.

LONGMEADOW.

Hampden Co. This town was formerly the second parish of Springfield. It was first settled about 1644. It derived its name from the *Long meadow* within the town. The Indian name of the place was *Massacuck*.

The first congregational minister in the town was the Rev. Stephen Williams, in 1716. The second, the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, in 1785. The third, the Rev. Baxter Dickinson, in 1823.

Longmeadow is finely located on the eastern bank of Connecticut river, and enjoys a large portion of the rich meadow land on that beautiful and fertilizing stream. The town is watered by some small streams, and there are some manufactures in the town, but the people are generally agriculturists.

The village is delightfully situated about a mile from the river. It is built on one wide, level street, beautifully shaded by tall native elms, extending for miles, on the first rise of land above the meadow.

Longmeadow is easily approached by railroads, on either side. The Hartford and Springfield railroad passes through it, about twenty-one miles from Hartford; to Springfield it is four miles, and from Springfield to Boston, by the western railroad, it is ninety-eight miles.

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the church in Longmeadow. He was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, August 30th, 1763, graduated at Yale College in 1783, ordained December 7, 1785, died October 3, 1819. In the private relations of life he eminently illustrated the graces of the Christian. He was distinguished for his appropriate, perspicuous, and affectionate exhibition of evangelical truth, for propriety, richness, and fervor in social prayer, and for his instructive conversation and Christian sympathy in pastoral duties. In testimony of their affectionate remembrance of his personal worth, and their regard for his ability, zeal, and usefulness as their Christian pastor, his mourning congregation erect this monument.

"Religion, her almighty breath,
Rebuked the winds and waves of death;
Amidst that calm of sweet repose,
To Heaven his gentle spirit rose."

LOWELL.

Middlesex Co. One of the county towns. The rapid growth of this city, the variety and richness of its manufactures, and the peculiar character of its population, have rendered it an object of interest and inquiry throughout the world.

The place which Lowell now occupies, was somewhat famous in the early annals of the country, as one of the best fishing grounds of the Indians in all New England. In the spring of the year they resorted here in great numbers, to pursue their favorite employment of hunting and fishing. Eliot speaks of one or two excursions which he made to "Pawtucket Falls," to become acquainted with the tribes of Indians from the interior, and to teach them the principles of Christianity. He however complains that they were so busily engaged, as to make it extremely difficult to gain their attention, and to interest them in the new religion. This continued to be a favorite resort of the Indians even to a late day; there still being evident the remains of a trench a mile or two in length, enclosing a large space about the junction of the Merrimack and Concord rivers, assigned, it is said, to the special use of the Indians.

Lowell is situated on the south side of the Merrimack river, at the junction of the Concord river with the Merrimack. It is twenty-six miles north-west from Boston, by the Boston and Lowell railroad, and by the Concord railroad, fifty miles south south-east from Concord, New Hampshire.

The Pawtucket canal extends from the head of Pawtucket Falls to the Concord river, near its union with the Merrimack, and produces all the hydraulic power of the city. This canal was originally constructed for the passage of boats and rafts around the falls, and for this purpose it still continues to be employed; but its principal use is to feed the various lateral canals which convey the water to the different manufacturing establishments. This canal is a mile and a half long, sixty feet wide, and six or eight feet deep.

The Pawtucket canal, and of course, all the principal water privileges, are owned by a company, called "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack river." This company sells to other companies the sites for mills, and agrees to furnish them with a certain amount of water for a stipulated annual rent. The proprietors of the locks and canals on Merrimack river were incorporated in 1792, their primary object being, as has already been hinted, to furnish a canal for boats around Pawtucket Falls.

The civil history of Lowell is quickly told. It formerly constituted a part of Chelmsford, a town of considerable note in the early annals of Middlesex county. The first purchases for manufacturing purposes were made about the year 1820, when there could not have been more than thirty or forty dwelling-houses within the present limits of the city. In 1826, on the petition of the inhabitants, East Chelmsford, as it was then called, was set off from Chelmsford proper, and incorporated as a town, with the name of Lowell. The territory of the town was increased in 1832, by the annexation of Belvidere, which was originally a part of Tewksbury. In 1836, a city charter was obtained from the legislature, and Elisha Bartlett, M. D., was chosen the first mayor. The population of the city at the different times when the census has been taken, has been as follows:—

1828,	3,532	1836,	17,330
1830,	6,477	1837,	18,010
1832,	10,254	1840,	20,981
1833,	12,963	1844,	25,163

The following is a brief summary of the manufacturing business of Lowell, in 1845:

There were at that time, eleven incorporated companies, with an aggregate capital of ten million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The names of these companies were as follows:—Locks and Canals, Merrimack, Hamilton, Appleton, Lowell, Middlesex, Suffolk, Tremont, Lawrence, Boott, and Massachusetts. These companies have thirty-three mills, exclusive of print works, &c. These mills are all built of brick, and are about one hundred and fifty-seven feet long, forty-five feet wide, and five stories high. They are all warmed in winter by steam or hot-air furnaces.

These mills contained 204,076 spindles, and 6,304 looms. They used 24,128,000 pounds of cotton, and 1,000,000 pounds of wool, and employed 6,320 females and 2,415 males. They made 75,873,200 yards of cloth, of which 287,000 yards were dyed and printed. The goods made were prints, sheetings, shirtings, drillings, broadcloths, cassimeres, carpets, rugs, and negro cloths.

In these mills and workshops, were used or consumed 1,225 tons of wrought and cast iron, 12,500 tons of anthracite and smith's coal, and 600,000 bushels of charcoal; 3,270 cords of wood; 67,842 gallons of oil; 3,000,000 pounds of teasels; 800,000 pounds of starch, and 4,000 barrels of flour.

The Locks and Canals machine shop, included among the thirty-three mills, can furnish machinery complete for a mill of five thousand spindles, in four months; and lumber and materials are always at command, with which to build or rebuild a mill in that time, if required. When building mills, the Locks and Canals company, employ directly or indirectly, from one thousand to twelve hundred hands.

To the above-named principal establishments may be added, the Lowell Water-proofing, connected with the Middlesex Manufacturing Company; the extensive powder-mills of O. M. Whipple, Esq.; the Lowell Bleachery, with a capital of forty thousand dollars; flannel mill; blanket mill; batting mill; paper mill; card and whip factory; planing machine; reed machine; foundry; grist and saw mills—together employing about five hundred hands, and a capital of five hundred thousand dollars.

With regard to the health of persons employed in the mills, six of the females out of ten enjoy better health than before entering the mills; and of the males, one half derive the same advantage. In their moral condition and character, they are not inferior to any portion of the community.

The average wages, clear of board, for females, is $1,75 per week; for males, seventy cents per day. The average monthly payments for wages, were $150,000.

A very considerable portion of the wages of the operatives are deposited in the Lowell Institution for Savings.

The above are statements of the population and business of Lowell in the early part of 1845. Since that time several new mills have been built and put into operation, and many of the old ones greatly enlarged. Some of the new works are operated by steam.

Perhaps nothing has contributed more to promote the industry and frugality of the operatives, than the Institution for Savings. Here, the smallest sum of money, which is not wanted for immediate use, may be safely invested, and left to accumulate until it is needed for other purposes. It is stated, that of the three hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars deposited in that institution, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars belong to operatives in the mills, the greater part being females.

"The Lowell Dispensary" is an institution which furnishes medical advice and medicine gratuitously, to all who require, and are worthy of such assistance. The amount of funds expended is not large, but it is believed that the dispensary contributes materially to the health and comfort of those who are in straitened circumstances.

"The Howard Benevolent Society" was formed some years ago, and has accomplished much good. People of all parties and sects contribute to its funds, which are expended by able and efficient officers, in relieving the wants of the virtuous poor.

Besides these institutions, there are benevolent societies connected with all the churches, whose design is to assist those belonging to their respective congregations, who are not objects of public charity. A considerable portion of their funds is expended in procuring clothing for the children of the poor, that they may attend public worship and the Sunday school. Those who have been brought to poverty by their vices, and are not considered objects of private benevolence, receive assistance from the authorities of the city. The amount appropriated for the support of paupers in 1843, was five thousand dollars.

But for nothing does Lowell deserve more credit than for her public schools. With a wise and prudent foresight, she early directed her attention to these nurseries of virtue and intelligence, and with a liberal hand has she expended her money in providing every convenience for the instruction of the rising generation. In 1827, twelve hundred dollars were appropriated for the support of schools. From that time the appropriation has been annually increased, until it has reached the very large sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which was the appropriation for 1843. This is one dollar for every man, woman, and child in the city. The schools are divided into three classes. Those of the lowest grade are called primary schools, and are thirty in number, located in different parts of the city, so as to accommodate all the inhabitants. Each of these schools is taught by a female, and the number of pupils varies from thirty to sixty. Here the children are instructed in the first rudiments of education, and at the close of each term, such as are qualified, are transferred to the grammar schools. The compensation of the teachers of these schools is two hundred dollars a year.

The second class consists of grammar schools, of which there are eight. Seven of these are kept in large two-story brick buildings, with spacious and convenient rooms. These schools are designed to give the young a good common education. Pupils are admitted, on examination, from the primary schools, and remain as long as they choose. When they leave, they either may be sent to the high school, or be apprenticed to some useful trade. Four teachers are employed in each of these schools, (with one exception,) besides the writing-masters.

The high school consists of two departments, one for boys and the other for girls. Both departments are under the superintendence and instruction of three male and two female teachers. A good moral character, and a knowledge of arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c., are required for admission to this school. Pupils are instructed in all the common and higher branches of knowledge, and those who desire it, are fitted for college. Students who have entered the various colleges of New England from this school, will not suffer by a comparison with those from any other institution of the kind. Those who do not wish to pursue their education farther, are prepared, upon leaving school, to engage in any of the ordinary avocations of life. In the female department, the girls are taught all the branches which are considered necessary for the finished education of the young lady.

This school is kept in one of the most substantial and convenient houses which can be found in the state or union. It is of brick, and was built about three years ago, at an expense of more than twenty thousand dollars.

There are in the city twenty-one religious societies, each of which supports a regular clergyman, viz., three Orthodox, two Episcopalian, two Catholic, two Episcopal Methodists, two Wesleyans, one Freewill Baptist, three Universalists, two Christian, three Baptist, and one Unitarian. With all these churches are connected Sabbath

schools, most of which are large and flourishing. The "Lowell Sunday School Union," in which fourteen of the above-named schools are represented, reports, in 1843, that five thousand two hundred and twenty-three persons are connected with the associated schools.

There are published in the city eight or ten newspapers, and two or three magazines. Among these is the "Lowell Offering." This magazine is made up of articles written by operatives actually employed in the mills. It is difficult to make persons at a distance believe that this is the fact; but we assure all who may have doubts upon this subject, that the work is written, edited, and published by females who are employed from ten to thirteen hours every day in the factories.

It is improper for books of this character to make statements in advance, on conjecture, especially when almost every page shows the utter inability of the writer to keep pace with the car of improvement in the mechanical branches of industry now pressing onward in every section of the commonwealth; but with respect to Lowell, our information being more specific and authentic than in most cases, we venture the opinion that in 1848, Lowell will contain a population of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, and an increase of business in the same ratio.

When it is considered that, in the course of thirty years, this large manufacturing city has arisen from an Indian fishing station; that it was commenced, continued, and is sustained solely by the wisdom, energy, industry, and wealth of Massachusetts people; the "Old Bay State" may look even across the Atlantic, and feel a just pride in her sons and daughters, and in the works of their hands.

LUDLOW.

Hampden Co. This was formerly a part of Springfield, and called Stony Hill. The Rev. Antipas Steward was the first minister, in 1793.

This town is watered by branches of Chicopee river, and by that river itself at the south part of the town, where is situated a flourishing manufacturing village.

The manufactures of Ludlow consist of cotton goods, palm-leaf hats, ploughs, &c., &c.

The surface of the town is pleasant, with some elevations on its eastern section. The soil is good and productive, and agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants.

The North Wilbraham depot, on the western railroad, is near the village in Ludlow, nine miles from Springfield, and eighty-nine from Boston.

LUNENBURG.

Worcester Co. This was originally a part of "Turkey Hills," or Fitchburg, and was so called in compliment to George II., or to his title of Duke of Lunenburg. Many of the first settlers were emigrants from Scotland and Ireland. A church was gathered here in 1728, and the Rev. Andrew Gardner was ordained pastor.

"The soil of this town is fertile, and as productive as is usually found in so northern a situation. For though the land is generally high, yet by reason of its cohesive texture, and having a clayey stratum within a few feet of its surface, it retains moisture sufficient for vegetation, through the whole summer, unless in seasons of severe drought. Many parts of it bear hemp and flax luxuriantly."

There are manufactures in the town of books, palm-leaf hats, chairs, cabinet-ware, leather, boots, shoes, &c. There are three handsome ponds, but the town is singularly destitute of water-power; there being not sufficient in dry seasons, for domestic purposes.

Lunenburg is a flourishing town, with a very pleasant village near its centre. This village is five miles north-west from Shirley depot, on the Fitchburg railroad, thirty-seven miles from Boston. Worcester lies twenty-four miles south, and Fitchburg five miles west by north.

LYNN.

Essex Co. This town was first settled in 1629. It received its name from that of Lynn Regis, a town in England. Its Indian name was *Saugust*.

Lynn is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of Massachusetts Bay. It extends six miles on the sea, and five miles into the woods. The southern portion of the town is a plain, defended on the north by a chain of high rocky hills, chiefly composed of porphyry, beyond which is an extensive range of woodland. It is surrounded by an abundance of water, having river Saugus on the west, the harbor on the south, the ocean on the south-east, and a chain of large ponds called the "Lakes of Lynn," on the north. The town is neatly built, with wide and pleasant streets, and is one of the most flourishing and beautiful towns in New England, containing, in 1847, about ten thousand inhabitants.

From the southern side of the town a peninsula extends four miles into the ocean, at the extremity of which is the celebrated watering-place, called Nahant. On this peninsula is a tract, two miles in extent, broad, smooth and beautiful, and is a great curiosity. When easterly storms beat upon it, they occasion a roaring which may be heard six miles.

The shores of Lynn are in the highest degree romantic, and Nahant, and Phillips' Point, at the eastern extremity of the town, are places of general resort, during the summer season, for people of wealth, taste, and refinement, from all parts of the country, many of whom have cottages here. A mineral spring in the northern part of the town, is also a place of much celebrity.

The soil of this town is of a good quality, and highly cultivated. From the elevations in its vicinity, a most enchanting prospect is presented, comprehending the harbors of Boston and Salem, with their numerous islands; the spires and domes of those cities, and nearly the whole compass of Massachusetts Bay, with the Blue Hills and the outline of Cape Cod stretching along the southern horizon. Jutting out into the sea a few furlongs, on the south of the town, appear the rugged cliffs of Nahant, and the hard, polished beach, leading to this far-famed watering-place, appearing like a narrow foot-path of sand upon the waters.

Lynn has thirteen churches, nine principal school houses, an academy, an institution for savings, a bank, two insurance offices, and a large number of literary, social, and charitable societies.

Lynn has risen to wealth and importance by the enterprise and industry of its people, in the manufacture of shoes, particularly for which more than any other town in the country, it is justly celebrated. The manufacture of ladies' shoes was commenced here before the revolutionary war, and it is curious to observe the great changes that have occurred in the fashion and manufacture of that article.

"In olden times," says the Newburyport Herald, "ladies' shoes were made in Lynn of common woollen cloth, or coarse curried leather; afterwards of stuffs such as cassimere, everlasting, shalloon and russet; some of satin and damask, others of satin lasting and florentine. They were generally cut with straps, for large buckles, which were worn in those days by women as well as men. Ladies' shoes, seventy years ago, were made mostly with white and russet rands, and stitched very fine on the rand with white-waxed thread. Some were made turn pumps and channel pumps, all having wooden heels, called *cross-cut*, *common*, and *court heels*. Then the cork, plug, and wedge or spring heels, came into use. The sole-leather was all worked with the flesh side out.

"Previous to the war of the revolution, the market for Lynn shoes was principally confined to New England; some few, however, were exported to Philadelphia. Many individuals with small capital carried on the business

in their own families. Fathers, sons, apprentices, and one or two journeymen, all in one small shop, with a chimney in one corner, formed the whole establishment.

"After the revolution, the business assumed a different aspect. Enterprising individuals embarked in the business in good earnest; hired a great number of journeymen; built large shops, took apprentices, and drove the business. Master workmen shipped their shoes to the south, so that Lynn shoes took the place of English and other imported shoes. Morocco and kid leather, suitable for shoes, began to be imported from England, which soon took the place of stuffs. Roan shoes were now little called for; and the improvement of working the sole-leather grain side out, was now generally adopted, making what is called *duff b*[illegible]. About the year 1794, wooden h[illegible] began to go out of use, by the introduction of leather spring heels. This improvement progressed gradually, until the heel-making business, which was once a good one, was totally ruined."

There were in 1845, one hundred and thirty principal shoe manufactories, employing about three thousand men, and about as many women. There are about three million pairs of women's and misses' shoes made annually, valued at about two million of dollars. The other principal business in the town is the cod and mackerel fishery, which is very productive. The increase of the shoe business in this town since 1837, is about twenty per cent.

A singular meeting took place in this town on the last day of the year 1844. The heads of five generations, met at the house of Mrs. Jerusha Rhodes, the primal mother of them all, in that part of Lynn known as "Gravesend." The eldest member of this family is upwards of ninety years of age, the youngest five. The last-named h[illegible] two grandmothers, two great-g[illegible]mothers, and two great-great-grandmothers—all living. The most remarkable feature of this patriarchal assembly, perhaps, is the fact that they all met fortuitously without the knowledge, on the part of either, that the others were to be present—their design, individually, simply being to visit their aged and venerable relative.

By the eastern railroad, Lynn lies nine miles north north-east from Boston, and five south from Salem. From the centre of Lynn to the Nahant Hotel, is four miles and a half, and from thence to Boston, by water, by Point Shirley, is about ten miles.

From the centre of Lynn to the Ocean and Rockaway Houses, at Phillips' Point, is about three miles.

LYNNFIELD.

Essex Co. This was formerly the north parish of Lynn, and called Lynn End. It is bounded north by Reading, east by Danvers, south-east by Lynn and Saugus, and west by South Reading.

This town is watered by Ipswich and Saugus rivers, and two very handsome ponds. The surface is uneven, but the soil is strong and fertile.

Lynnfield contains large tracts of woodland, and no town, so near the city, presents more wild and romantic scenery, or which offers to the lover of rural enjoyments, a more favorable retreat.

The following is on the monument of Mr. Daniel Townsend, who was killed at Lexington, April 19, 1775.

"Lie, valiant Townsend, in the peaceful shades.—we trust
Immortal honors mingle with thy dust.
What though thy body struggle in its gore?
So did thy Saviour's body long before;
And as he raised his own by power divine,
So the same power shall also quicken thine,
And in eternal glory mayst thou shine!"

Lynnfield lies on the turnpike road leading from Boston to Newburyport. It is thirteen miles north from Boston, and eight miles west by north from Salem.

MALDEN.

Middlesex Co. This town is connected with Charlestown by a bridge across Mystic river, of two thousand four hundred and twenty feet in length, built in 1757. It was formerly a part of Charlestown, and called Mystic Side, being that part of Charlestown on the north side of the river. It is otherwise bounded, on the west by Medford, north by Stoneham and South Reading, and east by Saugus and Chelsea.

Although Malden enjoys as rich a soil, as good a water-power, and a surface as varied and beautiful as Dorchester, Roxbury, Milton, or any other town near to and south of Boston, yet, until the erection of Charles river and Malden bridges in 1786 and 1787, this town was as far "down east," in regard to its connection with B[illegible] by roads [illegible], as any [illegible] in the coun[illegible] of York, in the [illegible] of M[illegible]

[illegible] days, a Malden lady wish[illegible] Boston by land, [illegible] travel by wagon, side-saddle or [illegible] through Medford, Charles[illegible] "Little Cambridge," [illegible] Brookline, Roxbury, [illegible] N[illegible]," to the great [illegible] by her day's journey, that she had to rest a day or two before she was able to make her "calls."

But now, how changed! Those cruel turnpike killers, and despisers of horse-flesh, the legislators of Massachusetts, have granted permission to a number of men to set up a long, narrow building on trundles, a sort of travelling meeting-house, with a bell to it, and a row of pews on each side of the aisle:—drawn by a savage-looking beast that keeps puffing and whistling like a north-easter, and, when started, seems as if Satan himself could n't catch him. By this mode of travelling, a lady or gentleman at Malden may leave home at almost any hour, go down south to Boston, a distance of five miles, see their friends, do their errands, and return, in one short sunny hour.

The manufactures of the town are numerous and important; the total annual value of which is about half a million of dollars. They consist of leather, shoes, twine, iron, nails, machinery, lasts, silk and cotton printing, silk dyeing, tin and block-tin wares, &c. The number of inhabitants in the town, in 1845, was computed at two thousand seven hundred.

We are told that Malden village in ancient times was very pleasant. There are now two delightful and flourishing villages in the town, through both of which the railroad passes.

MANCHESTER.

Essex Co. This town was formerly a part of Salem, called Jeffrey's C[illegible], and was settled by William Jeffrey as early as 1628. It is bounded north by Essex, east by Gloucester, south by Massachusetts Bay, and west by Beverly.

The surface of the town is rocky, but pleasantly diversified; the soil is various, but generally good, and well cultivated. From its first settlement, Manchester has been noted for its enterprise in the fisheries, and for its training its youth for a maritime life. No town on the American coast, of its population, has furnished more able ship-masters and sailors than Manchester. The harbor is large, and well protected, for vessels of any burthen, but none but vessels of about one hundred and twenty tons burthen can reach the wharves.

The village is very pleasantly situated on a southern declivity, towards the harbor; it is neatly built, and bears the marks of industry and wealth.

Manchester is celebrated for producing the *Magnolia*, a beautiful flowering tree, rarely found in New England. It is a tree of about a dozen feet in height, with deep-green leaves, and white flowers. It possesses a delicious fragrance. It is found in a sheltered swamp, near the line of Gloucester, and flowers about the first of July.

This town lies eight miles north-east from Salem, twenty-two north-east from Boston, and seven south-west from Gloucester. The railroad between Beverly and Gloucester passes through the town.

MANSFIELD.

Bristol Co. This town was originally the north parish of the town of Norton. The New Bedford and Taunton railroad meets the Boston and Providence railroad in the centre of the town. It lies eleven miles north-west from Taunton, thirty-one south-east from New Bedford, twenty-four south from Boston, and eighteen north by east from Providence.

Mansfield is watered by several branches of Taunton river. The soil is thin, and the surface level. There are several cotton and woollen mills in the town, and a number of nail factories. The manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, nails, straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, and baskets; total annual amount about one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

About the year 1836, a mine of anthracite coal was discovered in this town, near the Boston and Providence railroad. It was discovered in digging a well. An incorporated company purchased the right of mining on that and several adjoining farms. They sunk a shaft which struck a vein five feet in thickness, at the depth of twenty feet, running north-east and south-west, and dipping to the north-west 52°. The shaft was continued forty-four feet further, to another vein, which exceeded five feet in thickness, and which afforded coal of a better quality than that found above. Subsequent operations have shown that the veins are numerous. Large sums have been expended in mining operations, but hitherto with little success.

Among a variety of berries which flourish in Mansfield, is the *White Whortleberry*, rarely known to exist in any other place. They have grown time out of mind, side by side with the black species, without showing the least symptom of amalgamation.

MARBLEHEAD.

Essex Co. The territory of Marblehead was originally a part of Salem, and for some time after its settlement was called Marble Harbor. It is bounded on the north by Salem harbor, east and south by Massachusetts Bay, and west by Salem and Salem harbor. This peninsula is about three miles and a half in length, and two miles in width, and contains an area of about thirty-seven hundred acres.

The surface of this town is exceedingly irregular and rocky, and considerably elevated. When Whitefield, the celebrated preacher, first came to Marblehead, he exclaimed, "Pray, where do they bury their dead?" Notwithstanding its rocky, rough, and cheerless appearance, it is a fact that more hay is grown here than is consumed in the town, and that the agricultural society has awarded premiums for the largest crops of corn, barley, and hay obtained here from an acre.

The harbor, in front of the town, a mile and a half long from north-east to south-west, and half a mile wide, formed by a narrow neck at the south-west, which separates it from Lynn Bay, and connects the town with Great Neck, is deep and excellent, capable of being entered at all times by ships of the largest size; and by a breakwater, constructed in 1845, for the protection of Little harbor, will be rendered a safe retreat from storms. This harbor is protected by Fort Sewall, near its entrance.

From the first settlement of the country to the present day, Marblehead has been a noted town for the enterprise of its people in the fisheries. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, this town had become the second in the colony. Although the two wars occasioned the people great trials and losses, they were borne with firmness, and their lost fortunes were redeemed in brighter days, by an energy and skill in their business, never excelled, and rarely equalled.

The number of vessels belonging to this place is about one hundred, whose tonnage is about ten thousand tons. The annual value of the cod and mackerel fishery is about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The manufactures of the place, such as boots, shoes, chairs, cabinet-ware, tin-ware, vessels, soap, glue, cards, wheels, &c., amount annually to about four hundred thousand dollars. A steam cotton factory was erected here in 1845.

The village or town is a very pleasant place in summer, and an excellent place to witness the raging of the ocean in a storm. It is much like Nahant, only six miles north from it.

A railroad passes from this town to Salem, four miles, and to Boston sixteen miles.

MARLBOROUGH.

Middlesex Co. The territory of this town was granted to some people at Sudbury, in 1655. Its Indian name was *Okommakamesitt*. The town is remarkable for its fine undulating surface, and fertile soil. Perhaps no town in the county is better adapted to agricultural pursuits than this, or in which are more large and well-cultivated farms.

The inhabitants are principally devoted to agricultural pursuits, and by their industry and skill, have acquired a great degree of independence. Among the productions of the town, are fat cattle, pork, fruit, and all the varieties of the dairy; a large amount of which is annually sent to Boston market.

The Assabet river waters the western part of the town, and affords Feltonville, a flourishing manufacturing village, a fine water-power. The town is otherwise watered by several small streams, and a number of beautiful ponds.

There are in the town manufactories of boots, shoes, straw bonnets, leather, chairs, and cabinet-ware.

This town suffered much during the Indian wars, and was for many years the residence of a number of Indians who had embraced the Christian religion.

The villages are very pleasant; the richness of the soil, and surrounding scenery; its excellent roads, and convenient access to Boston, render Marlborough a desirable residence.

Marlborough lies twenty-seven miles west from Boston, and fourteen south-west from Concord. Feltonville lies about three miles north-west from the centre of the town, midway between the Fitchburg and Worcester railroads, about nine miles from each. The railroad from Nashua to Worcester will pass near this town.

The Rev. William Brimsmead was the first minister in Marlborough. He was settled in 1666, and died in 1701. He was a bachelor, and "uniformly refused baptism to children who were born on the Sabbath." Whether he refused the little sinners the rites of Christian burial, in case of death, is not stated.

MARSHFIELD.

Plymouth Co. Until its incorporation in 1641, this town was a part of Duxbury, and was called Green's Harbor, or Rexham. Its Indian name was *Missaucatucket*.

Marshfield is separated from Scituate on the north by North river, and bounded northeasterly by Massachusetts Bay, south by Duxbury, and west by Hanover and Pembroke. The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified, embracing much marine scenery. Here are large tracts of salt marsh of great value; and here, too, is a famous resort for all the varieties of sea-fowl.

South river, in the south part of the town, and the North river, give to Marshfield a good water-power. Some navigation is owned in the town, engaged in the fishing and coasting business, and many noble merchant vessels are built. Here are some manufactures of cotton, nails, iron castings, &c.

Peregrine White, the first English child born in New England, died in this town, July 20th, 1704, aged eighty-three. A grandson of Governor Carver lived here to the age of one hundred and two, and in 1775 was at work in the same field with his son, grandson, and great-grandson, who had also an infant son in the house, making five generations. Edward

Winslow, some years governor of Plymouth colony, resided in this town.

The Hon Daniel Webster's country seat is situated in the south part of the town, about twelve miles south from Plymouth, in full view of the sea, and surrounded by cultivated fields. His farm contains fifteen hundred acres of choice land, with buildings, lawns, and gardens suited to so splendid a domain. About [illegible] years ago he bought the Thomas estate, since which others, with the ancient mansion house of Governor Winslow, [illegible] one hundred and eighty years old. The noble senator is an excellent farmer, and is doing much to promote the agricultural interests of the country.

MARSHPEE.

Barnstable Co. "This tract was procured for the Indians by the efforts of Mr. Richard Bourne, of Sandwich. This noble-hearted man, who deserves to be held in lasting remembrance, was a native of England, and soon after his arrival at Sandwich, began his labors for the temporal and spiritual good of the Indians. About the year 1660, at his own expense, Mr. Bourne obtained a deed of Marshpee, from *Quachatisset* and others, for the benefit of the Marshpee, or, as they were then called, South Sea Indians. In order that the Indians might have a place where they might remain in peace from generation to generation, Mr. Bourne had the deed or instrument drawn, 'so that no part or parcel of them [the lands] could be bought by or sold to any white person or persons, without the consent of all the said Indians, not even with the consent of the general court.' The deed, with this condition, was ratified by the Plymouth court. Mr. Bourne, after having obtained the above deed, pursued his evangelical work, and was ordained pastor of an Indian church in this place, in 1670, formed of his own disciples and converts. He died about 1685, and was succeeded by Simon Popanomet, an Indian preacher, who lived in this character about forty years, and was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Bourne, grandson of Richard, who was ordained over them in 1729, who resigned his mission in 1742, and was succeeded by Solomon Bryant, an Indian preacher, who was ordained pastor. In 1758, Rev. Gideon Hawley was installed pastor of these people."

This tract was incorporated a district in 1834, granting to this people all the privileges of choosing their own officers, and managing their affairs, with the aid of a commissioner appointed by the state.

This territory is bounded north by Sandwich, east by Barnstable, south by Vineyard Sound, and west by Falmouth. It contains fourteen thousand acres, or about twenty-two square miles.

There are three hundred colored inhabitants on this territory, and some whites. There now remain only seven inhabitants, of pure blood, of the fathers of the forest. Their land is good for grain of all sorts, and is well wooded. The territory is pleasant, and some parts of it afford beautiful scenery. The Marshpee and Quashmet are considerable streams, which, with numerous ponds and the ocean, afford an abundant supply of fish of various kinds.

These people live by agricultural pursuits, the manufacture of various articles of Indian ware, by the sale of their wood, and by fishing, fowling, and taking deer. They are docile and hospitable; they appear to relish moral and religious instruction; and, under the superintendence of a humane and intelligent commissioner, appointed by the state, they are prosperous and happy. This is the largest remnant of all the tribes of red men west of Penobscot river, who, but a little more than two centuries ago, were fee simple proprietors of the whole territory of New England!

MEDFIELD.

Norfolk Co. This was a part of Dedham, and called Dedham village until its incorporation. It lies eight miles south-west from Dedham, and seventeen south south-west from Boston.

This is a very pleasant and flourishing town, watered by Charles and Stop rivers, containing a good soil, and diversified surface. The manufactures of the town consist of boots, shoes, leather, brushes, cutlery, &c. The value of straw bonnets made in this town in one year was one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

During King Philip's war, in 1675, the town was burnt, and many of the inhabitants murdered by the Narragansets. Philip rode an elegant horse, and directed the massacre.

A church was organized here in 1651, consisting of eight members; Rev. John Wilson, jr., was installed pastor the same year. Mr. Wilson was born in England, and graduated in the first class in Harvard College. He united in himself the offices of a preacher, physician, and school-master, at the same time. He continued in the pastoral office more than forty years, and died in 1691. After a period of nearly six years, in which thirty-two candidates were employed, Joseph Baxter was settled, and sustained the pastoral office more than forty-eight years. Mr. Baxter commenced his ministerial labors at the age of eighteen, and in consequence of his youth, his settlement was delayed almost three years.

MEDFORD.

Middlesex Co. This beautiful town is situated at the head of navigation on Mystic river, five miles north-west from Boston, and fourteen east by south from Concord. The Boston and Lowell railroad, and Middlesex canal, pass through the town.

The finest ships that float on the ocean are built here; during the five years preceding April 1, 1837, sixty vessels were built, the tonnage of which was twenty-four thousand one hundred and ninety-five tons; value, one million one hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars. There are also manufactures of leather, linseed oil, bricks, boots, shoes, ploughs, hats, and hat bodies.

The soil of the town is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The business of the town is much associated with the city, and many delightful country seats are scattered over, and decorate the grounds improved as a farm by Governor Winthrop, in 1633.

"Governor Dudley, in his letter of March 12th, 1630, to the Countess of Lincoln, speaking of the 'dispertion' of the settlers who had just arrived from England, says, 'some of us upon *Mistic*, which we named *Meadford*.' In Wood's *New England Prospect*, printed in London in 1639, the author, in giving an account of the various settlements, notices Mystic or Medford in the following manner: 'The next town is Mistic, which is three miles from Charlestown by land, and a league and a half by water. It is seated by the water-side very pleasantly; there are not many houses as yet. At the head of this river are great and spacious ponds, whither the alewives press to spawn. This being a noted place for that kind of fish, the English resort thither to take them. On the west side of the river, the governor hath a farm, where he keeps most of his cattle. On the east side, is Mr. Cradock's plantation, where he hath impaled a park, where he keeps his cattle, till he can store it with deer. Here, likewise, he is at charges of building ships. The last year one was upon the stocks of an hundred tons; that being finished, they are to build one twice her burthen. Ships without either ballast or loading, may float down this river; otherwise the oyster-bank would hinder them, which crosseth the channel.'"

Winter Hill, memorable as the place of encampment of General Burgoyne and his army, after their capture at Saratoga, borders the town. It is one hundred and twenty-five feet above tide-water, and presents a view of great extent and beauty.

In the old burying ground, a beautiful granite monument is erected, bearing the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of
JOHN BROOKS,
Who was born in Medford, in the month of May, 1752, and educated at the Town School. He took up arms for his country on the 19th April, 1775. He commanded the regiment which first entered the enemy's lines at Saratoga, and served with honor, to the close of the war. He was appointed Marshal of the District of Massachusetts by President Washington, and after filling several important civil and military offices, he was, in the year 1816, chosen Governor of the Commonwealth; and discharged the duties of that station for seven successive years, to general acceptance. He was a kind and skilful physician, a brave and prudent officer, a wise, firm, and impartial magistrate, a true patriot, a good citizen, and a faithful friend. In manners he was a gentleman, in morals pure, and in profession and practice a consistent Christian. He departed this life in peace on the first of March, 1825, aged 73. This monument to his honored memory was erected by several of his fellow-citizens and friends in the year 1838.

MEDWAY.

Norfolk Co. This was attached to Medfield until its incorporation as a town, in 1713. It lies twenty-four miles south-west from Boston, and fourteen south-west from Dedham. It is bounded north by Holliston, east by Medfield and Walpole, south by Franklin, and west by Milford. The surface of the town is undulating, with a soil of a moderate quality.

Medway is finely watered by Charles river on the east and south, and otherwise by its branches. On these streams are excellent mill-seats, many of which are improved for important manufactures. These consist of cotton and woollen goods, boots, shoes, scythes, chairs, cabinet-ware, ploughs, cotton wadding, straw bonnets, &c.; annual value about five hundred thousand dollars.

There are a number of very pleasant villages in Medway. Factory village, in the south part of the town, near Franklin, is a place of considerable business.

The first minister in Medway was the Rev. David Deming, in 1715; the second was the Rev. Nathan Buckman, in 1724, who sustained the pastoral office in this place more than *seventy years*. He died in 1795, aged ninety-two.

MENDON.

Worcester Co. Mendon is the oldest town in the county, except Lancaster. It was originally settled by people from Braintree and Weymouth. October 16, 1660, "In answer to said Braintry Petition, a plantation of eight miles square was granted, by the general court, and placed under the direction of a committee, called 'the committee for *Nipmug*.'" This was the original name of Mendon. May 15, 1667, this plantation, which was then called *Quinshepauge*, was made a town, and incorporated by the name of Mendon, probably after Mendham, in the county of Suffolk, England.

May, 1675, the town was burned by the Indians. The inhabitants fled, and did not return until 1680. Richard Post was killed at this time, being the first man who lost his life in King Philip's war, within the bounds of the colony of Massachusetts.

The face of the town is fertile, producing large crops of hay and grain, and, for a long time, has been noted for the variety and abundance of its winter apples. The late Mr. Seth Davenport has, in some years, laid up from one thousand to fifteen hundred bushels of good, fair apples, all picked from the trees by hand.

The agricultural income of the town is principally derived from the dairy, apples, and cranberries. About thirty thousand pairs of boots are annually made in this town.

This very pleasant, healthy, and flourishing town, lies in latitude 42° 6′ 23″ N., and longitude 71° 33′ 35″ W. from Greenwich. It is thirty and a half miles and thirty-five and a half rods, [reduced to the level of the sea,] in a straight line, from the State House in Boston, and bears from it S. 55° 26′ W. These calculations are for the spire of the Unitarian meeting-house.

Mendon lies thirty-two miles south-west from Boston; eighteen south-east from Worcester; twenty-two north from Providence; ten north-west from Woonsocket Falls, Rhode Island, and eleven miles south-east from the depot, on the Boston and Worcester railroad, at Westborough.

This good old town now contains but eleven thousand three hundred and seventy-five acres of land, having parted with portions of its territory to make up the towns of Bellingham, Milford, Upton, Northbridge, and Uxbridge; and now the residue of her domain is cut in twain to form the new and flourishing town of Blackstone, a brief description of which is here given.

BLACKSTONE. One of the youngest towns in the Commonwealth, having been incorporated by an act of the general court in 1845. It was formerly the south parish in Mendon, and is bounded north by Mendon, from which it is separated by a line running nearly east and west; east by Bellingham; south by Cumberland and Smithfield, in the State of Rhode Island, and west by Uxbridge.

Blackstone river and Blackstone canal run through the town on the south, and Mill river on the east, upon which are nine cotton, and four woollen mills, and an extensive scythe manufactory. The value of goods made is about six hundred thousand dollars annually. The extensive and well known woollen manufactory of W. & D. D. Farnum is in this town.

This is the southeasternmost town in the county of Worcester; and is thirty-nine miles south-west from Boston, and eighteen north-west from Providence, Rhode Island, and has five places of public worship, and four post villages;—South Mendon, Millville, Blackstone, and Waterford.

The township is somewhat broken and uneven, with rather a thin soil; much of the water-power is yet unoccupied. The Providence and Worcester railroad is located through the south-western section of the town; and another railroad is in contemplation from Woonsocket Falls, in Cumberland, Rhode Island, through Blackstone, Mendon, Milford, and Holliston, to Framingham. Population in 1845, three thousand and fifty. The number of acres in the township is nine thousand six hundred and eighty-five. The unimproved hydraulic power upon the Blackstone river, when employed, will greatly increase the population and wealth of the town.

METHUEN.

Essex Co. Methuen lies on the north bank of the Merrimack, twenty-five miles north by west from Boston, and twenty north-west by north from Salem. It was taken from Haverhill in 1725, and is about seven miles south-west from it.

In this town is a pleasant and flourishing village on both sides of Spiggot river, which here has a fall of thirty-six feet over a rocky precipice, that greatly enhances the beauty of the location, and at the same time affords important manufacturing privileges. Spiggot river meets the Merrimack nearly opposite the mouth of the Shawshine, in Andover. At this place are two cotton mills, and between the falls and the mouth of the river, are two paper mills, and an extensive piano-forte manufactory. The inhabitants are also largely engaged in the manufacture of shoes, hats, &c. Value of manufactures for the year ending April, 1845, five hundred thousand dollars.

The Merrimack river here affords excellent facilities for manufacturing purposes, and the Essex company have purchased the lands on both sides of the river, intending to create a water-power equal to that of Lowell, and have obtained from the legislature an act for that purpose.

The natural resources of the town

are various; a fertile soil, abundance of wood, and inexhaustible beds of excellent peat.

The site of the village is very elevated, and commands an extensive prospect of the beautiful and romantic scenery with which it is environed.

MIDDLEBOROUGH.

Plymouth Co. This is the largest town in the Commonwealth, it being, by the new map of the state, about thirteen and a half miles in length, and twelve and a half in width. It is bounded north by Bridgewater and Halifax, east by Carver, south by Rochester and Freetown, and west by Freetown, Taunton, and Raynham.

Middleborough was so named from the circumstance that *Nemasket*, the central Indian village in the town, was the half way, or *middle place* between the seat of the Pilgrims in Plymouth, and the seat of the great Indian sachem, Massasoit, towards *Mont Haup*, near Bristol, Rhode Island, afterwards the seat of King Philip, his son. Hampden and Winslow, two of the Pilgrims, on their visit to Massasoit, in his illness, stopped over night, going and returning, at *Nemasket*. The Indians were very numerous at the several fishing places on the Nemasket river, which flows through the town, and the villages at these places were called *Nemasket*, a name which ought now to be given to the town.

A settlement of the sons of the Pilgrims was made in the town some years preceding Philip's war; their mill and houses were destroyed at that time; and a permanent settlement and town organization took place in 1680, at which time also a minister and a school-master came in with the settlers.

In 1660, a large portion of the present town was purchased by twenty-six men, of the Indian sachem *Wampatuck*, and subsequently another large portion, of the sachem *Tispaquin*, and a number of farms now owned and land laid off to their ancestors, under these purchases.

The shad and alewive fisheries had been the great source from which the Indians received their support, and for more than a century, was the great reliance of the English for their livelihood; but the manufacturing establishments on the river have caused a great diminution of the fish, and the chief reliance for support now is upon the cultivation of the earth. The population is sparse; but there are several handsome villages in different parts of the town. There are eight or ten religious societies, three of which are Othodox Congregationalists, two Methodists, and the residue Baptists.

The inhabitants have been distinguished for their spirit of liberty, and they claim and exercise it. There are more than forty school districts and school-houses, in the town, and the meeting-house of the first parish is one of the best in the county.

The great ponds, for which this town has been distinguished, are Sowampset, Quiticasset, Porksha, and Pockaninna; also Long Pond. These ponds are the sources of the Nemasket, which flow into the Taunton or Cohannet. Some of the streams on which the manufactures are conducted, are these—Whetstone, Ravens, Bartlett, Fall Brook, Trout Brook, Stillwater, &c.

The manufactures of the town amount annually to between two and three hundred thousand dollars. There are two cotton mills in the town, a rolling mill, an air and cupola furnace, a nail factory, and manufactures of leather, shovels, spades, forks, ploughs, wrought nails, chairs, cabinet-ware, tacks, straw bonnets, and various other articles.

On the rocks in this town are the prints of naked hands and feet, supposed by some to be the work of the Indians; but it is more probable that these impressions were made by real hands and feet when the rocks were in a state of formation.

In the year 1665 here were three Indian churches, one at Nemasket, one at Titicut, and one at Sowampset; but no regular church of the whites was formed until the year 1694, when Rev. Samuel Fuller was ordained. Mr. Fuller died, and Rev. Thomas Palmer was settled the same year. Mr. Palmer was succeeded by the Rev. Peter Thacher, in the year 1706.

Middleborough "Four Corners," a large and handsome village in this town, lies thirty-six miles south south-east from Boston, fourteen west south-west from Plymouth, ten east by south from Taunton, and twenty north from New Bedford. The railroad between Boston, Fall River and Wareham, passes through this village.

From the "Four Corners" to "Central Village," so called, is about two miles north-east; to "Eddyville" four miles north-east; to "Muttock village" one mile north; to "Titicut," four miles north-west, and to "Sowampset village," near the Great pond, is four miles south-west. The Boston and Fall River railroad passes through the south part of the town, near the "Four Corners."

The first planters of Middleborough came mainly from Plymouth; they returned here after Philip's war, and Mr. Samuel Fuller preached to them until a church was formed among them, and he was ordained their pastor in 1694. He died, greatly lamented, in 1695, aged sixty-six.

MIDDLEFIELD.

Hampshire Co. Previous to 1783, this town was a part of Worthington and other towns. It is bounded on the north by Peru, north-east by Worthington, south-east by Chester, south by Becket, and west by Washington. The centre of the town lies three miles north from the Becket depot, on the western railroad, one hundred and thirty-five miles west from Boston, and sixteen from Pittsfield. From Northampton it lies twenty-five miles west.

The features of this town are bold and rough, but the soil is strong, and remarkably well adapted for grazing. In one year, there were sheared in the town nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-four fleeces of Saxony wool, which weighed twenty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-one pounds, and sold for seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars.

The town is well watered by a number of the upper branches of the west branch of Westfield river, and manufacturing establishments are found planted along their banks. The value of woollen goods and leather produced in this town in 1836, was seventy-five thousand dollars.

The first minister in Middlefield was the Rev. Jonathan Nash, in 1792; the second, the Rev. Samuel Parker, in 1832; the third, the Rev. John H. Bisbee, in 1834.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Concord, Cambridge, and Lowell, are the shire towns. The surface of this county is uneven, and the soil various. It presents a great variety for the admiration of the patriot, scholar, farmer, mechanic, and the painter.

It is bounded north by New Hampshire; north-east by the county of Essex; south-east by Charles river, Boston harbor, and Norfolk county, and west by the county of Worcester. The principal rivers in this county, are the Merrimack, Charles, Mystic, Sudbury, Concord, and Nashua. The Middlesex Canal passes through its north-eastern section, and the Boston and Maine, the Fitchburg, and the Worcester railroads, traverse the county in various directions. Some idea of the value of its hydraulic power can be formed, by the value of its manufactures, which was, in 1837, between fifteen and sixteen millions of dollars. See *State Tables*.

GREENE

COURTS IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Supreme Court. LAW TERM. At Cambridge, on the third Tuesday next after the 4th Tuesday in September. NISI PRIUS TERM. At Lowell, on the second Tuesday in April.

Court of Common Pleas. At Concord, on the second Mondays in March and June. At Lowell, on the first Monday in September, and third Monday in October. At Cambridge, on the second Mondays in February and December.

Meetings of the County Commissioners. At Cambridge, on the first Tuesday of January, and at Concord, on the first Tuesdays of June and September.

Probate Courts. At Cambridge, on the second Tuesday of January, on the third Tuesdays of March, May, and November, on the first Tuesday of September, and on the second Tuesday of October. At Concord, on the second Tuesdays of February, April, August, and November. At Charlestown, on the third Tuesdays of February and August. At Framingham, on the last Tuesdays of June and October. At Groton, on the first Tuesdays of May and November. At Lowell, on the first Tuesdays of June and December. At Woburn, on the fourth Tuesday of April.

MIDDLETON.

ESSEX CO. This town was taken from Salem, Topsfield, Boxford, and Andover, in 1728. It was formerly called Will's Hill.

This is a small, but very pretty town. Its soil is not by nature of the first quality, but the industry of the people has made it quite productive. The surface is varied by hill and dale, and much scenery may be found to delight the admirers of nature in its rude and fanciful appearances.

Ipswich river passes along its southern and eastern borders, and receives the waters of three small tributaries. In this town is one of the largest and most valuable paper-mills in the country; and manufactures of shoes and various other articles.

There are some fine ponds in the town, and a neat village near its centre. From this village to Salem is eight miles south-east; to Boston, through South Reading, eighteen miles south. A church was gathered here in 1729, and the Rev. Andrew Peters settled as pastor. The second pastor, Rev. Elias Smith, was settled in 1759. He died in 1792, and was succeeded by Rev. Solomon Adams, in 1793. Rev. Ebenezer Hubbard, the next pastor was settled in 1816.

MILFORD.

WORCESTER CO. Milford was once the east parish of Mendon. It was called Wo[illegible] by the Indians, and Mill River by the whites. A church was formed here in 1741, and the Rev. Amariah Frost was settled in 1743.

The surface of the town is uneven, but in no part very high. The soil is generally of an excellent quality, and very productive of pork, fat beeves and all the varieties of the dairy and orchard.

A branch of Charles river on the east side of the town, Mill river, a branch of the Blackstone on the west, with numerous brooks and ponds water the town in every part, and give it a great water-power. On these streams manufacturing establishments have sprung up, which promise both usefulness and profit.

The manufactures consist of cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, chairs, cabinet and tin-wares, straw bonnets, varnish, clothing, shoe pegs, wagon irons, whips, &c. In 1844, there were two hundred and eighty-four thousand pairs of boots, and twenty-four thousand pairs of shoes made in this town.

The village in the centre of the town is neat, and pleasantly situated near Cedar Swamp Pond, nine miles south from the Worcester railroad at Framingham; and, by the old roads, twenty-eight miles south-west from Boston, eighteen south-east from Worcester, and twenty-four north north-west from Providence.

This is the birthplace of the brave Alexander Scammell, a brigade major in 1775, a colonel at the taking of Burgoyne, and adjutant general of the army at Yorktown, where he received a fatal wound, September [illegible] 1781.

The FRATERNAL COMMUNITY, at Hopedale, in this town, own [illegible] hundred acres of land. Their village consists of ten dwelling-houses, nine [illegible] stores, 142; two large machines' shops, with water-power, machinery for manufacturing doors, sashes, blinds, &c.; a printing-office, with barns and out buildings in good order. Their school-house is now fitted up as a chapel, and is used also for the purposes of education.

This community consists of fifteen families, and 147 persons. They have a constitution and regulations of their own, subject, however, to existing laws.

They take no active part in political affairs, and submit to the powers that be, without complaint. They have intendants of agriculture, manufactures, mechanics, &c. They are employed in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and various manufactures, and each is entitled to an equitable share of the profits arising from the various occupations. They support those of their members who are unable from any cause, except idleness, to support themselves; educate their own youth, and also pay their proportion of the public expenses.

This community is under the direction of the Rev. Adin Ballou.

MILLBURY.

WORCESTER CO. This is one of the most beautiful and flourishing towns in the county. It was formerly the north parish in Sutton. A church was formed in this place, and the Rev. James Wellman was ordained, in 1747.

The Blackstone river, and the Blackstone canal pass through the town. The Blackstone river, and Singletary pond, which lies mostly in Sutton, furnish excellent water-privileges. This pond, between its outlet and its junction with the river, a distance of about a mile and a half, affords eight good mill-seats, besides those afforded by the river.

There are in the town, an armory for the manufacture of pistols, six cotton mills, five woollen mills, two paper mills, two machine shops, one foundery, one scythe establishment, one carriage establishment, one [illegible] and [illegible] factory, and one [illegible] lead mill. The boot and shoe business is also carried on here very extensively. The making of carpenters' and shoemakers' tools, of hoes, forks, trying-squares, levels, trowels, tin-ware, [illegible], and leather. The annual value of the manufactures of this town in 1845, was more than half a million of dollars; since that time, they have probably doubled.

The soil of the town is fertile, well cultivated, and yields in abundance the varieties of agricultural products common to this [illegible].

The surface of Millbury is [illegible] fully varied by hills and valleys, decorated by lovely ponds, and spread out with neat and prosperous villages. The Worcester railroad has a branch to the centre of the town, six miles south south-east from Worcester, and forty-two west south-west from Boston. The railroad between Worcester and Providence will pass through this town.

Millbury is so pleasant, so easy of access, and affords such excellent accommodations for visitors, that it has become a favorite resort for citizens and strangers.

MILTON.

NORFOLK CO. Milton was a part of Dorchester until 1662. The Indians called the place *Unquety* or *Uncatequisset*. This interesting and pleasant

town lies seven miles south from Boston, and six east from Dedham.

Neponset river washes its northern border, and affords the town numerous valuable mill sites. The manufactures consist of paper, leather, hats, chairs, cabinet-ware, playing cards, granite, &c. Milton possesses fine granite, of the quality of the Quincy, and many men are constantly preparing it for market.

The soil of the town is strong and fertile; and the surface presents many finely cultivated farms, and large tracts of wood and meadow lands.

Milton contains many elegant country seats, and much delightful scenery. The views from "Milton Hill," near the head of the Neponset, and "Blue Hill," a celebrated landmark for sailors, six hundred and thirty-five feet above the sea, in this town and Canton, twelve miles from Boston, are among the most admired in our country.

The village called the "Mills," comprising a part of Dorchester, at the head of navigation on the Neponset, is a wild, romantic place, and ever since the first settlement of the country, has been the seat of considerable trade and manufacture.

The village at the railroad, near the granite quarry, in Quincy, about a mile south-east of the "Mills," is very pleasant and flourishing. By a new and beautiful bridge, called the "Granite bridge," across the Neponset, the distance to the city is reduced to six miles.

An academy was established in Milton in 1798, by contributions from the town, and a grant of land in Maine, by the state. The institution was opened in 1807, and continued to be very useful as a classical school for ten years, under the direction of the Rev. Warren Pierce. For the last twenty years, its success has been various, under the management of several instructors.

Many distinguished men have made Milton their residence; among others, the celebrated historian of Massachusetts, Thomas Hutchinson, British governor of that state at the time of the destruction of the tea in Boston, by the Sons of Liberty, December 14, 1773. He died in England, in 1780, aged sixty-nine.

Jonathan Belcher, British governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, from 1730 to 1741. He was afterwards governor of New Jersey, and was a great benefactor to Princeton College, in that state. He died in England, in 1757, aged seventy-six.

Hon. Benjamin Pratt, a graduate of Harvard College, and chief justice of New York. Prior to his leaving Massachusetts, he made a collection for a history of New England, and became somewhat celebrated as a poet. He died in 1763, aged fifty-three.

Hon. Edward H. Robbins, formerly speaker of the house of representatives of Massachusetts, lieutenant-governor of that state, and judge of probate for the county of Norfolk at the time of his death, was a native of Milton. He was a man of great integrity, and performed his public trusts to general approbation. He died in November, 1829, aged seventy-one.

The first paper-mill in New England was erected in this town. We copy an account of it from that valuable little journal, the *Daily Evening Transcript*:—

"An act to encourage the manufacture of paper in New England was passed by the general court of Massachusetts, on the 19th September, 1728, and a patent was granted to Daniel Henchman, Gilman Phillips, Benjamin Faneuil, Thomas Hancock, and Henry Dering, for the sole manufacture of paper for ten years, on the following conditions: In the first fifteen months to make one hundred and forty reams of brown paper, and sixty reams of printing paper. The second year to make fifty reams of writing paper, in addition to the first-mentioned quantity. The third year and afterwards yearly, to make twenty-five reams of a superior quality of writing paper, in addition to the former mentioned, that the total annual produce of the various qualities not to be less than five hundred reams a year. The afore-mentioned proprietors erected a small paper-mill in Milton, on a site adjoining the Neponset river, near the lower bridge. What number of years the original proprietors carried it on, is not now known; their master-workman's name was Henry Woodman, an Englishman; he married in Milton, and left children, two daughters, Abigail and Rebekah. The paper-mill, having been stopped for some time, was eventually sold to Mr. Jeremiah Smith, who, for want of workmen, was prevented making any use of it. In 1760, the business was again revived by James Boies, of Boston, who procured a paper-maker from a British regiment, then stationed in Boston, by the name of Hazelton, who obtained a furlough long enough to set the mill to work, there being an American paper-maker, Abijah Smith, then living in Milton, a decent workman, who assisted him, and who continued at the business until an advanced age. On the regiment to which Hazelton belonged being ordered to Quebec, the commander-in-chief would not permit him to remain behind, and he went with the army to Canada, and received a wound on the plains of Abraham, when Wolfe fell, and died a few weeks after. After a short time, Richard Clarke, an Englishman, arrived from New York, and again set the mill to work. He was an excellent workman, and made his own moulds. After a few years he was joined by his son, a young man of nineteen or twenty years, who was also considered a first-rate workman. Such is the origin of the first paper-mill built in New England, and probably the first erected this side of Philadelphia, if not the first in America; and such was the commencement of that now invaluable and extensive branch of New England productive industry, on which so many thousands depend for support."

MONROE.

Franklin Co. Monroe was formerly a part of Rowe, and an unincorporated track called "the Gore." It is bounded north by Readsborough, Vermont, east by Rowe and Deerfield river, south by Florida, and west by Clarksburgh.

There is some land in the town fit for the plough, but being very mountainous, the greater part is adapted only to grazing. In 1837, there were one thousand one hundred sheep in the town, whose average fleeces weighed three and a quarter pounds.

Monroe was named in honor of James Monroe, late president of the United States; and lies twenty-five miles west north-west from Greenfield, and one hundred and fifteen miles west by north from Boston.

MONSON.

Hampden Co. Before its incorporation in 1760, Monson was a part of the town of Brimfield. A church was formed here about the year 1762, and the Hon. Simeon Strong, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court, was the first officiating clergyman.

Monson lies seventeen miles east of Springfield, eighty miles west south-west of Boston, and four miles south of the railroad depot at Palmer.

The surface of the town is agreeably diversified by hill and dale, with much good soil and many excellent farms. The position of its central village, in a vale running north and south, and bounded on either hand by sloping hills, is beautiful and romantic, the prospect on some points being very rich and variegated. It contains one large Congregational church, a beautiful vestry, and a spacious academy building. This is an incorporated institution, and possessed of considerable funds, and has been in successful operation many years. There is also in the town a Baptist meeting-house and a Methodist chapel.

On a stream, a branch of the Chicopee, running north through the centre, are two cotton, and three satinet

mills, in constant operation. Nearly a mile from the centre of the village, and two and a half miles from the wes.ern railroad, is an inexhaustible quarry of granite, of a beautiful quality, and much used for architectural purposes. Good samples of this may be seen in dwelling-houses and stores in Springfield, Westfield, and other places. Blocks of this granite may be obtained seventy feet in length, and of any desired width. On dressing this stone, it presents a variety of colors, and appears as handsome as clouded marble.

There are in the town many mechanic shops of different kinds, and the manufacturing of Florence bonnets is carried on to a considerable extent, and much attention is paid to the manufacturing of palm-leaf hats; also one spectacle shop, which manufactures from four to five thousand dollars worth of silver spectacles annually.

MONTAGUE.

Franklin Co. This town, previous to 1753, was the north parish in Sunderland, and was called Hunting Hills, from a range of highlands in the easterly part of the town, bearing among others, the names of Harvey, Chestnut, Bald, Pine, and Quarry hills. The town contains some fine plains, and large tracts of good meadow on Connecticut river, on the east side of which the town is situated. It is bounded on the north partly by a bend of the Connecticut, and partly by Miller's river; east by Wendall, and south by Leverett and Sunderland.

Montague lies opposite to Deerfield and Greenfield, and united to them by a bridge.

Turner's Falls, at the northerly part of the town, are more interesting than any in the state, and probably as much so as any in New England. The canal for passing these falls, three miles in length, and seventy-five feet lockage, with an immense dam across the river, greatly facilitates the navigation on Connecticut river. This place has a great water-power, and promises peculiar advantages to the manufacturing interest. The scenery around this place is romantic and beautiful, and to the lovers of antiquarian lore, full of interesting associations

MONTEREY.

Berkshire Co. This town was incorporated April 12, 1847. It comprises the southern part of Tyringham, and partakes of the beautiful scenery of that alpine town.

MONTGOMERY.

Hampden Co. This is a mountainous township, bounded on the north by Norwich, east by Southampton and Westfield, south by Westfield and Russell, and west by Blandford.

The town is well watered by Westfield river and Moose Meadow brook, and produces rich pastures for sheep and cattle.

A church was organized here in 1797, and the first pastor, the Rev. Seth Noble, was settled in 1801..

Montgomery lies, by the western railroad, which passes the south-west border of the town, eighteen miles north-west from Springfield, and one hundred and sixteen miles west by south from Boston. The depot is in Russell.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Berkshire Co. The territory of this town was formerly claimed as a part of Livingston Manor, New York, and was called *Taucunnuck* mountain. It was first settled about the year 1751, and when this highest town in the Commonwealth became a town, in 1776, the legislature wisely gave it the most elevated name on the scroll of his country. Mount Washington is bounded north by Egremont, east by Sheffield, south by Salisbury, Connecticut, and west by Boston Corner, and by Ancram and Copake, in the state of New York.

This is truly a mountainous town, for its whole territory consists of a vast pile of mountains, belonging to the Taconic range, which skirts Massachusetts on its western border. There are valleys in the town, but they are two thousand feet above the Housatonic, which lies about five miles east from the *centre valley*, or *business part of the town*.

"A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high
Among the mountains; even as if the spot
Had been from oldest time, by wish of theirs,
So placed to be shut out from all the world."

On the sides of this mountain valley are mountains rising some five hundred and some a thousand feet in height, from which descend some of the most beautiful cascades in nature, winding their aerial courses to the bosom of some distant lake or river. The mountain on the east, and nearest to the Housatonic, is the highest and most interesting; it is *the* Mount Washington of the group. We copy Dr. Hitchcock's description of the view from this summit, from his valuable "Geology of Massachusetts."

"Its central part is a somewhat conical, almost naked eminence, except that numerous yellow pines, two or three feet high, and whortleberry bushes, have fixed themselves wherever the crevices of the rock afford sufficient soil. Thence the view from the summit is entirely unobstructed. And what a view!—

"In depth, in height, in circuit, how serene
The spectacle, how pure!—Of nature's works
In earth and air,——
A revelation infinite it seems."

"You feel yourself to be standing above everything around you; and possess the proud consciousness of literally looking down upon all terrestrial scenes. Before you on the east, the valley through which the Housatonic meanders, stretches far northward in Massachusetts, and southward into Connecticut; sprinkled over with copse and glebe, with small sheets of water and beautiful villages. To the south-east especially, a large sheet of water appears, I believe in Canaan, of surpassing beauty. In the south-west the gigantic Alender, Riga, and other mountains more remote, seem to bear the blue heavens on their heads in calm majesty; while stretching across the far distant west, the Catskills hang like the curtains of the sky. O what a glorious display of mountains all around you! O how does one in such a spot turn round and round, and drink in new glories, and feel his heart swelling more and more with emotions of sublimity, until the tired optic nerve shrinks from its office.

"Ah, that such beauty, varying in the light
Of living nature, cannot be portrayed
By words, nor by the pencil's silent skill,
But is the property of him alone
Who hath beheld it, noted it with care,
And in his mind recorded it with love."

"This certainly is the grandest prospect in Massachusetts; though others are more beautiful. And the first hour that one spends in such a spot, is among the richest treasures that memory lays up in her storehouse."

To distinguish this mountain from the town, it is called "Bald Peak." Dr. Hitchcock, in his work, has given it the name of Mount Everett.

The best way of getting to Mount Washington from any part of Massachusetts, is through Egremont, which lies twenty-five miles south by west from Pittsfield. From Egremont you pass along a vast uncultivated slope, to the height of nearly two thousand feet, when you reach the broad valley where the few inhabitants reside, a distance of about seven miles.

From Hudson, New York, the distance to this enchanting spot is about twenty miles. We pass the beautiful lake in Copake, and up through the romantic gorge, on the west side of the mountain.

It is truly surprising that while thousands are every year thronging to visit the White Mountains in New Hampshire, and the Catskills in New York, our own Mount Washington, possessing scenery which would repay a lover of nature for a voyage across the Atlantic, should be so little heeded

NANTUCKET, TOWN AND COUNTY.

This island, town and county, formerly belonged to Dukes county, and was bought of Thomas Mayhew, July 2, 1659, by Thomas Macy, for thirty pounds, in merchantable pay, and two beaver hats. The Indians who dwelt on the island, sold their title to the white inhabitants from one time to another. It was named Sherburne by Governor Lovelace, in 1673, and so called to June 8, 1795. It was first settled in 1659. Its Indian name was *Nautican*.

Nantucket lies east from Dukes county, and about thirty miles south of Cape Cod, or Barnstable county. This island is about fifteen miles in length from east to west, and about four miles average breadth. It contains fifty square miles.

The town is in about the centre of the island, on the north side, in latitude 41° 16′ 36″; west longitude, 70° 6′ 06″. It is one hundred and ten miles south-east by south from Boston, by railroad and steamboat, fifty-five south-east from New Bedford, thirty south-east from Falmouth, and four hundred and eighty-nine from Washington.

Nantucket has a good harbor, with seven and a half feet of water at low tide, on the bar at its mouth. This island was formerly well wooded, but for many years it has not had a single tree of native growth. The soil is light and sandy; it however affords pasturage for about seven thousand sheep, five hundred cows, and other cattle. In 1659, when this island was first settled by the whites, it contained three thousand Indians, but now, not one.

The whale fishery commenced here in 1690; and this place is, perhaps, more celebrated than any other, for the enterprise and success of its people, in that species of nautical adventure. Indeed, Nantucket is the mother of that great branch of wealth in America, if not in the world. In the year ending April 1, 1844, Nantucket employed seventy-eight vessels in that fishery, the tonnage of which was twenty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-four tons; one million eighty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-eight gallons of sperm and whale oil were imported, the value of which was eight hundred and forty-six thousand dollars. The number of hands employed was about two thousand. The capital invested was two million seven hundred and thirty thousand dollars; this includes the ships and outfits only; yet many of the manufactories of the place are appendages of the whale fishery; altogether employing a capital of five millions of dollars.

There are manufactures on the island, of vessels, whale boats, bar iron, tin-ware, boots, shoes, oil casks, and candle boxes. The whole amount of the manufactures of oil and candles, in 1844, was one million three hundred and seventy-five thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars. Total tonnage of the district of Nantucket in 1844, thirty thousand six hundred and ninety-seven tons.

There are two daily penny papers published in the town, and one weekly newspaper. The public buildings consist of a court-house, alms-house, three banking houses, two hotels, an insurance office, a very convenient post-office, an extensive reading-room, nine houses of worship, (including two for the society of Friends, one Congregational, one Unitarian, two Methodists, one Episcopalian, and one Baptist;) a handsome structure occupied by the "Atheneum," containing a lecture-room, museum, library, &c; six commodious edifices, for twelve or fourteen of the various town schools, (which embrace an aggregate of some fifteen hundred scholars,) among them the high school, with upwards of one hundred pupils.

Great attention is paid to education on this island. The men are noted for their sedateness and daring spirit, and the ladies for their intelligence and beauty.

On the night of the 13th of July, 1846, a fire broke out in the most compact part of the town, and in a few hours it destroyed not less than three hundred and fifty buildings; among which were two banking houses, a church, the Athenæum, seven oil and candle factories, &c., &c. The loss was estimated at $900,000; about one third of which was insured by offices in other places.

The village of *Siasconset* is situated at the south-east extremity of the island, and contains about seventy houses. The cod-fishery was carried on there a few years since, but of late it has been nearly relinquished. The houses, with few exceptions, are occupied only in the warm season. The village is compactly built on a level grass plat, near the edge of a steep cliff; the land rises in the rear so as to cut off a view of the town of Nantucket. This place presents uncommon attractions in the warm season, for invalids. It has a fine bracing air, and excellent water. In front of the village "the eye rests on a broad expanse of the Atlantic, and below, the surf, rolling and breaking, gives animation to the scenes by day, and lulls to repose by night." It lies about seven miles from the town. See *State Tables*.

COURTS IN NANTUCKET COUNTY

Supreme Court. LAW TERM. At Boston, on the first Tuesday of March. NISI PRIUS. At Nantucket, on the first Tuesday of July.

Common Pleas. At Nantucket, on the first Mondays of June and October.

Meetings of the County Commissioners. At Nantucket, on the third Monday of April, and second Monday of October.

Probate Courts. At Nantucket, on the first Saturday of every month.

NATICK.

MIDDLESEX CO. This township was originally granted by the general court to the Indians, as a place for a permanent residence. It was incorporated into an English district in 1761, and into a town in 1781, by the name of *Natick*, a word in the Indian language, signifying "*the place of hills.*" It is watered by Charles river, and contains numerous fish-ponds. There are two villages, which are upwards of a mile apart.

The first Indian church in New England was formed here, in 1660. The Indians were first brought together by Mr. Eliot, at Nonantum, (in Newton,) but not finding sufficient accommodation, they removed to Natick in 1651. Here they built a town on the banks of Charles river, "which consisted of three long streets; two on the Boston side of the river, and one on the other. To each house was attached a piece of ground. Most of the houses were built after the Indian fashion. One large house was erected in the English style, the lower apartment of which was employed as a school-room in the week, and as a place of worship on the Lord's day. There was likewise a large handsome fort, of a circular figure, palisadoed with trees; and a foot bridge over the river, the foundation of which was secured with stone; with several little houses after the English fashion. According to the advice of Mr. Eliot, they adopted the form of government proposed by Jethro to Moses. About one hundred of them met together, and chose one ruler of a hundred, two rulers of fifties, and ten rulers of tens. After their church was formed, they flourished under a succession of pious teachers, natives and English, until, by repeated wasting sickness and other causes so fatal to the race, they have now become nearly if not quite extinct.

Mr. Eliot translated the whole Bible into the Natick (or Nipmuc) dialect. This Bible was printed at Cambridge,

twenty-two barrels of right whale, (*Balæna Australis.*) The value of the imports of oil and whalebone for the year 1843, was about two million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. For the year 1844, the imports were one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and one barrels, or four millions nine hundred and sixty one thousand two hundred and eighty-one gallons—sperm, fifty-four thousand five hundred and nine barrels; right whale, one hundred and two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two barrels, and nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds of whalebone, valued at three million one hundred and four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars. Eighty ships were fitted out during the year.

In the district which includes the ports of New Bedford, Fairhaven, Dartmouth, Westport, Mattapoisett, Sippican, and Wareham, there are one hundred and nine thousand six hundred and fifty-four tons of shipping—registered, one hundred and one thousand one hundred and fifty-four tons; enrolled, eight thousand five hundred, of which ninety-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-four tons are engaged in the whaling business. In the coasting trade, there are four brigs, fifty-seven schooners, forty-three sloops, and one steamboat.

The manufacture of the products of the fishery forms an important part of the business of the town. Much of the sperm oil imported, is prepared for use by the different processes by which *Spring*, *Summer*, *Fall*, and *Winter* oil, as the different kinds are called, are produced, before it finds its way to the various markets of the country; and from the spermaceti, an article exclusively the product of the sperm whale, is manufactured the spermaceti candle, so universally admired for its beauty, and esteemed for its pleasant light. There are nineteen oil and candle manufactories now in operation in the town.

A large proportion of the right whale oil is exported to the north of Europe. The manufacture of this kind of oil is carried on to some extent in the town, and more extensively in other parts of the country, the high price of sperm oil causing it to be much used in lamps as a substitute for the dearer and purer article.

By the new British tariff, the duty on sperm oil is much reduced, and since it has been in operation, considerable quantities of that article have been sent to England.

As a necessary appendage to the fisheries, the coopering business is extensively carried on.

Ship building and ship repairing are occupations which employ many of the mechanics of the town. No better ships float the ocean than some of those which have been launched from the ship-yards of New Bedford.

The New Bedford Railway and Wharf Company have a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and on a small island owned by the company, they have, besides wharves, ware-houses, dwelling-houses, and mechanics' shops, a marine railway, which affords great facilities for cleaning and repairing the smaller class of vessels.

There is an extensive steam cordage factory, the machinery of which is moved by two engines of twenty horse power each, in successful operation, employing seventy-five persons, thirty-two of whom are females, and turning out annually four hundred tons of cordage. There is also in operation a manufactory of Prussian blue.

An immense building has lately been erected for manufacturing and mechanical purposes. The power is steam. Apparatus for grinding grain, working iron, and planing and sawing, is now in operation, and other machinery is soon to be added.

Another planing mill, a large blacksmith shop, a block manufactory, a foundery, a copper-smith establishment, a frame factory, and one or two other mechanics' establishments have steam engines connected with them.

The valuation of the property of the town for the year 1844, was fourteen millions seven hundred and sixty seven thousand dollars. The amount appropriated for the various municipal purposes, at the last annual town meeting, was fifty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars, it being with the county tax, four dollars on the thousand.

The churches are numerous. The Unitarians, Baptists, Universalists, Friends, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, have each one; the Methodists, four; the Orthodox Congregationalists, three; the Christians, four. The Bethel Church, owned by the New Bedford Port Society, is devoted to the seamen. Connected with it are a reading-room and registry office.

Several of the churches are handsome and substantial structures. The Friends' meeting-house is of brick, the Unitarian and one of the Orthodox Congregational are of stone. The church of the Unitarian society has been pronounced by competent judges one of the finest in the country.

Few towns have been more liberal in providing the means of education. There are now owned by the town twelve public school-houses, in which, and in other buildings hired for the purpose, are supported twenty-five schools, requiring the services of between forty and fifty teachers. The appropriation for the public schools in 1845, was rising twenty-eight thousand dollars, twelve thousand of which are for the erection of a brick building, for the accommodation of the high school.

There is an incorporated institution called the "Friends' Academy," now exclusively devoted to the education of females. The academy building is a handsome structure, pleasantly situated on County street, and environed by beautiful grounds. It contains a library, principally the donation of Samuel Elam, formerly of Newport, to whom the institution is otherwise indebted, and a philosophical apparatus. There are several other private schools.

Among the public buildings may be mentioned the Town Hall, Custom House, and Court House.

The town hall is a magnificent structure of granite, one hundred feet long, and sixty-one feet wide, three stories in height. The lower story is occupied as a public market, the second is occupied as a hall for public meetings, and in the third are rooms for the accommodation of the officers of the town. Connected with the office of the town-clerk is a large fire-proof apartment, in which the records and papers of the town are deposited. In the hall is suspended a portrait of Washington, an admirable copy of Stuart's celebrated picture, painted by William A. Wall, a native artist. The edifice, which, with the land beneath and around it, cost the town the sum of sixty thousand dollars, has been called by many the handsomest building in New England, devoted to civil purposes.

The custom house is also a structure of granite. It is tasteful in its design, and makes a fine appearance. The post-office is kept in this building.

The court house is a plain, neat structure of brick. Near it are the county jail and house of correction.

The poor are supported upon a farm owned by the town, situated about two miles south of the village. The farm and buildings are valued at ten thousand dollars.

The fire department is large, well organized, and effective. There are connected with it ten engines, and a suitable number of hooks and ladders, beside which, there is always prepared for use apparatus for blowing up buildings, should a fire get beyond the control of the engines. Water is supplied from twenty public reservoirs. There are five hundred men belonging to the department. The firemen receive ten dollars per annum for their services.

There is a public place of interment, called the Oak Grove Cemetery, situated at a convenient distance west of the village. It covers eight acres of ground. A part of the cemetery is laid out into lots, the exclusive occupancy of which may be obtained from the authorities for a small consideration, and the remainder devoted to indiscriminate burial. It is a beauti-

ful spot. Nature has here been lavish of her beauties, and good taste marks the arrangements which have been made by the officers of the town, to adapt the ground to its sacred purpose. The New Bedford Rural Cemetery, a private place of interment, is laid out with much taste, and its appearance is creditable to its proprietors and the town.

The Social Library, owned by an incorporated association, contains about four thousand volumes of books. The number is annually increasing.

Six newspapers are published in the town, two daily, one semi-weekly, and three weekly. The oldest of these is the New Bedford Mercury, established as a weekly paper in the year 1807, and now conducted by the son of the first publisher.

By the census of 1840, the town contained twenty-three thousand and eighty-seven inhabitants. This enumeration included but very few of the seamen then absent in the whaling fleet. The population in 1845 was about fifteen thousand, one thousand of whom were colored; and there is every indication that it is fast increasing. The number of buildings now in process of erection, is about one hundred, most of them small, but neat and convenient dwelling-houses. It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that nearly all the buildings which have been put up the last two years have been of this character. Few places can be found where so large a proportion of the mechanics and laborers are owners of the houses in which they reside.

NEW BRAINTREE.

Worcester Co. Six thousand acres of this township were granted to people in ancient Braintree, for services rendered to the public in 1670; the residue of the township was taken from Brookfield and Hardwick. It was called "Braintree Farms," until its incorporation in 1751.

The surface of the town is uneven, with moderate hills and valleys; the soil is generally good, but better adapted to grazing than tillage. The town is celebrated for good farmers, and the abundance of excellent beef, butter, and cheese produced. The township is finely watered by brooks, rivulets, and springs. Ware river passes its western border. In the west part of the town is *Wenimesset* brook, formed entirely by springs from the adjacent hills, which, running north, empties into Ware river. On this brook is an extensive and luxuriant meadow of several hundreds of acres, called *Wenimesset*, the name given to it by the Indians, when a hideous swamp. This was the head-quarters and chief place of rendezvous of the savages, at the time when Brookfield was destroyed.

There are some manufactures in the town, of cotton goods, leather, palm-leaf hats, &c. It lies eighteen miles west north-west from Worcester, and sixty-two miles west from Boston.

NEWBURY.

Essex Co. This ancient and respectable town, the mother of Newburyport and West Newbury, although reduced in territory, still retains its former reputation and beauty. It was first settled in 1633, and was called by the Indians *Quassacumcome*.

Newbury is bounded on the north by Newburyport and Merrimack river, on the east by the ocean, south by Rowley, and west by West Newbury. This town is well watered by Parker river and the Merrimack.

The soil of this town is not naturally of great fertility, but is of that kind which well rewards the industrious cultivator. There is no section of the state where agricultural enterprise is more exerted, or where it is more highly honored by tokens of approbation bestowed by the agricultural society. There are farms in this town, in such a state of improvement as would add new charms to the banks of the Connecticut or Genesee. The value of hay, grain, and vegetables, the product of five acres and a quarter, on a farm cultivated by Mr. Joshua Tappan, in this town, in 1842, was four hundred and six dollars.

There are a number of smiling villages in the town, but those parts more immediately connected with Newburyport are the most populous. That portion of the town which lies on the south-east side of Newburyport, and which comprises a part of High street, so celebrated for its beauty, is the most compact and business part of the town. Here considerable navigation is owned, and here the fisheries and ship-building are successfully pursued.

The village of Byfield, partly in Rowley, lies at the south-west part of the town, seven miles south south-west from Newburyport, while Bellville constitutes the north-western boundary of that town.

Few towns in the country furnish more pleasant scenery, or finer roads than Newbury. The road from Newbury to Ipswich is delightful. It is ornamented with beautiful trees, and, running most of the distance on the summit of gentle rising grounds, it offers on one side a view of an extensive and well cultivated amphitheatre, and on the other, a complete view of the harbor, its shipping, Plum Island, the isles of Shoals, Ipswich harbor, and Cape Ann.

There is a curious cave in Newbury, called the "Devil's Den," which contains specimens of asbestos, alumstone, marble, serpentine, and amianthus. In a pond, in the town, is a floating island, of about half an acre in extent. On the island are a number of trees, but it is mostly covered with bushes. Its annual rise and fall is from four to eight feet.

Dummer Academy, founded in 1756, is a flourishing institution; it is situated in the parish of "Byfield."

The manufactures of Newbury consist of cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, carriages, cordage, fishing-nets, bed-cords, and cotton lines; annual value about seventy-five thousand dollars. A large number of vessels are built in the town, and some navigation is owned, and employed in the coasting trade and fishery.

The town is celebrated as the birth-place of many distinguished men. Theophilus Parsons, LL. D., an eminent jurist, was born in Newbury, February 24, 1750. He died in Boston, October 6, 1813.

By the eastern railroad, which passes through the town, Newbury lies three miles south from Newburyport, and thirty-one miles north by east from Boston.

NEWBURYPORT.

Essex Co. A seaport, port of entry, and one of the shire towns of the county, admitted to be one of the most beautiful in New England. It lies upon a gentle acclivity, on the south bank of the Merrimack, near its junction with the ocean. Its population occupies an area of about two miles in length, by about one quarter of a mile in breadth. At the two extremities of this area, upon the river, and closely connected with the town, are two populous villages, which lie within the limits of the surrounding town of Newbury. The territory of Newburyport is smaller than any other within the Commonwealth. It contains an area of only one square mile, and was taken from Newbury, in 1764.

Its population in 1843, was seven thousand three hundred, and in 1845, at least eight thousand.

This town was early noted for its commerce and ship-building. Located at the mouth of a river, famous for its excellent ship-timber, it was at an early day the principal seat of this branch of industry. The vessels built here attained a reputation throughout the colonies, and in the mother country, highly creditable to the skill and enterprise of its inhabitants. It is within the memory of persons now living, that ninety vessels have been in progress of construction in this place at one time.

The settlement and growth of other places, favorably situated for ship-building, tended to diminish this branch of its industry. The extensive establishments for ship-building in the vicinity of Boston, deriving their

materials through the Middlesex canal, from the forests of the Merrimack contributed to the same result.

The business declined for twenty-five years, but it is now greatly revived. Some of the finest packets and swift-sailing merchantmen of New York, have been recently built at this port. Several of these packet-ships have been upwards of one thousand tons' burthen. There were built, for foreign and packet-ships, during the year 1844, six thousand two hundred [illegible] tons, besides about one thousand tons of smaller vessels, including one steamer. The business is now on the increase, and when the improvements in the navigation of the river are completed, may attain its former magnitude.

The number of vessels now belonging to this port, are twenty-four [illegible] nine barks, seventeen brigs, [illegible] and one steamer. [illegible] nine hundred and sixty-two tons.

In 17[illegible] the tonnage of this port was eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy [illegible] in seventeen years to twenty thousand. In 1812, it [illegible] to twenty thousand tons. [illegible] upon the seacoast of Massachusetts [illegible] New England [illegible] commerce [illegible] this town. The embargo and restrictions fell upon it with [illegible] Its capital had become [illegible] in the fisheries and [illegible] business, and the suspension of its commerce and shipbuilding was long and severely felt. In 1811, before it had recovered from [illegible] it was visited with an extensive conflagration. Its central and most compact and valuable portion, covering an area of sixteen acres, was laid in ashes. Superadded to these accumulated disasters, the war greatly checked its prosperity, and at the conclusion of peace its wealth and population had greatly diminished. It continued to decline till the period of the fifth census, in 1830, when it had fallen from seven thousand six hundred and thirty-four, in 1810, to six thousand three hundred and eighty-eight. Its wealth had decreased in the mean time, from about seven to less than three millions. Since that period it has been rapidly recovering its former prosperity, and it is now advancing in wealth and population.

In 1836, the manufacture of cotton goods by steam-power was commenced. This branch of industry has been greatly increased, and there are now five companies incorporated, three of which are in successful operation. The mills owned by these five companies are four stories in height, and their aggregate length is thirteen hundred feet. They will contain thirteen hundred looms and sixty-five thousand spindles.

The annual product of the three companies now operating, is one million five hundred thousand yards of printing cloths, and four million yards of the finest cottons manufactured in the country. They consume about one million four hundred thousand pounds of cotton, ten thousand gallons of oil, and three thousand tons of coal. The capital paid in is about seven hundred thousand dollars, and their disbursements amount to near thirty thousand dollars per month. These mills now employ about one thousand operatives, and are driven by four beautiful engines of most perfect construction.

In addition to cotton goods, its manufactures are machinery, castings, stoves, hats, boots, shoes, cordage, spirits, cigars, snuff, soap, and candles, to an amount of upwards of half a million annually.

This town is distinguished for a liberal extension of the common school system, and for superior means of free education.

It has, in addition to the schools supported by the town, two liberally endowed free schools. One of these was endowed by the late Moses Brown, Esq., a merchant of the place, and is designed to furnish an institution for classical studies. The other is now being established, and is designed for the higher branches of an English education. It is founded on a munificent bequest of the late Oliver Putnam, Esq., of Boston, formerly a resident of this town. [illegible] bequest amounts, at the present time, to upwards of seventy thousand dollars. The privileges of free education in Newburyport will exceed those of any place in Massachusetts, and be scarcely inferior to a collegiate course of instruction.

Newburyport lies thirty-four miles north-east from Boston, twenty miles north from Salem, twenty miles southwest from Portsmouth, and three miles from the mouth of the Merrimack. It is surrounded on all sides, except that upon the river, by the town of Newbury. By whatever avenue it is approached, it never fails to leave favorable impressions on the mind.

A railroad is in contemplation to connect Newburyport with the towns lying upon the river, to Lowell. The eastern railroad crosses the town through its northern section, by a tunnel under High street, and an embankment to the bridge, which is laid over the site of the old Newburyport bridge. The new bridge [illegible] feet high, the railroad track being upon the upper flooring, and the carriage way, for ordinary travel, upon the drawing bridge. The river at this point is about three eighths of a mile in width.

High street runs nearly parallel to the river, at a distance of one thousand feet from it, and at an elevation of nearly one hundred feet above its level. This has always been admired by strangers of taste, as a beautiful street. Near the centre of the town, adjoining this street, is a fine pond, of about six acres, the level of which is sixty feet above the river. This has been beautifully embellished, by surrounding it with a mall, and terraced promenade.

From the mouth of the harbor, Plum Island extends nine miles, to the mouth of Ipswich river. Nearly all this island is composed of shifting sand, blown into fantastic forms, surmounted with clumps of the beach-plum. It is a favorite place of resort for recreation, during the summer months, to the inhabitants of the neighboring towns. It is connected with the main by a bridge, from which a turnpike extends to the town.

Judge Bradbury, and Judge Jackson, of the Supreme Court, were natives of this town, and Judges Parsons, Thatcher, and Wild, of the same court, were residents here. The Hon. William Bartlett, and Moses Brown, Esq., distinguished for their enterprise and integrity as merchants, were natives of this town. The distinguished mechanician, Jacob Perkins, now of England, was born, and pursued his inventions here, till fifty years of age. The late Rufus King was long a resident at Newburyport, and represented the town in the councils of the state. John Q. Adams resided here while pursuing his legal studies, under Parsons. The Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., of New York, was born and educated here, as was also the late Rev. Dr. Morse, of the Episcopal church. Many respectable clergymen of New England, and beyond its bounds, were born here.

During the depression of the town, the emigration of its young and enterprising citizens was very prevalent. They are to be found throughout the country, and many of them have attained distinction in the learned professions and in the walks of commerce.

The town has eleven houses of public worship, and its other public buildings are numerous and elegant. A beautiful cemetery has been recently established in the immediate vicinity of the town, in a grove of venerable oaks, and forms a most inviting resort to the contemplative.

The celebrated George Whitefield, one of the founders of the sect of the Methodists, and one of its most eloquent preachers, died in this town, September 21, 1770.

A handsome cenotaph to his memory has been erected in the church beneath which he lies interred, by the Hon. William Bartlett. The following is a part of the inscription :—

"This Cenotaph
Is erected, with affectionate
veneration, to
The memory of the
Rev. GEORGE WHITEFIELD,
Born at Gloucester, England,
December 16, 1714.
Educated at Oxford University;
Ordained 1736.
In a ministry of thirty-four years,
He crossed the Atlantic thirteen times,
And preached more
Than eighteen thousand sermons.
As a soldier of the
Cross, humble, devout, ardent,
He put on the
Whole armor of God; Preferring
The honor of Christ
To his own interest, repose,
Reputation, and life.

NEW MARLBOROUGH.

Berkshire Co. The first improvements in this town were made in [illegible] Mr Benjamin Wheeler, from [illegible]ough. During the [illegible] water [illegible] remained [illegible] only [illegible] in the town. The [illegible] in most respects [illegible] forbade him the use of the [illegible] should kill the bear, and [illegible] hold from him part of the [illegible] stopped. His [illegible] a [illegible] miles [illegible] settlement, [illegible] cases, snow-shoes to use [illegible].

The surface is generally uneven, and hilly, and, like most of the [illegible] towns in the county, stony; [illegible] at the time of the settlement, the stones were so deeply covered with vegetable mould, that the first inhabitants are said to have expressed their fears that they should not find stone enough to answer the purposes of building. Their fears were removed by finding a quarry of white stone, split by nature into blocks of different sizes, nearly square, on an elevation called Dry Hill. In the north-west part of the town is Six-mile pond, first so called by some Indians who lived six miles distant from it, in Great Barrington, and who resorted to it for the purposes of fishing. The outlet from this pond is called Konkapot, from the circumstance that an Indian family of that name lived by its side, in the borders of Sheffield. A stream called Umpachene rises in the east part of the town, and passing by the centre, runs south-west, and empties in the Konkapot. This stream also derives its name from an Indian. In the south-east part of the township is a pond nearly two miles in circumference, called Hermit pond, which is the source of a stream, which runs south-west into Canaan. This pond derived its name from the circumstance that a hermit lived for several years on the south-eastern side.

"The name of this hermit was Timothy Leonard. He came from Fredericksburg, Dutchess county, New York, five or six years before the revolutionary war; and though he purchased a farm, he led a solitary life till his death. He died June 13, 1817, from infirmity and old age, being, as was supposed, in his seventieth year. Unwilling that any one should remain with him during a single night, he died as he lived, alone and unattended. The cause of his leading a solitary life is supposed to be explained by the fact that he was an inveterate hater of women. His description of them was,

'They say they will, and they want;
What they pretend to, they don't.'

"Let none smile at the history of Timothy Leonard, for he is not a solitary instance in which disappointed hope and mortified pride have been suffered to blot out the social affections, and produce uselessness, wretchedness and ruin.

"In the west part of the town is a cave of some little note. It has several apartments of various dimensions, whose sides and roof are limestone, on which stalactites are continually forming. About one fourth of a mile south-west of the south meeting-house is a rock, judged to weigh thirty or forty tons, so equally balanced on another rock, that a man may move it with his finger."

The manufactures of the town consist of leather, boots, shoes, chairs, cabinet-ware, and a variety of sawed lumber. The products of the dairy are considerable, and about one thousand six hundred sheep are pastured.

New Marlborough is situated twenty-four miles south from Pittsfield, thirty-five west from Springfield, and one hundred and thirty-three west by south from Boston.

NEW SALEM.

Franklin Co. New Salem lies seventeen miles east south-east from Greenfield, about seven miles south-west from the railroad at Athol, and about sixty miles west by north from Boston. It is bounded north by Orange, east by Athol, south by Petersham and Prescott, and west by Shutesbury and Wendell.

This town is elevated, and some parts of it is mountainous, but the surface and soil are generally well adapted to agricultural purposes, particularly to pasture. It is well watered by Miller's river on the north, and a fine little stream, the head waters of Swift river, rises near the south-east corner of the town, and passes through it.

This town comprises two handsome villages and some pleasant ponds. "The fogs of Connecticut river seldom rise above this place, while it covers the surrounding country; and the towering Monadnock on the north appears like an island rising from a boundless ocean."

The manufactures of the town consist of palm-leaf hats, boots, shoes, leather, straw bonnets, and ploughs.

The first minister in the town was the Rev. Samuel Kendall, who died in 1792. The Rev. Joel Foster was settled in 1779, and died in 1812. The Rev. Warren Pierce was settled in 1804, and resigned in 1807. The Rev. Alpheus Harding was settled in 1807.

The north Congregational church was organized in 1824, and the Rev. Levi French was settled pastor the next year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Erastus Curtiss, in 1834

NEWTON.

Middlesex Co. This is a very beautiful town, encircled by Charles river on the north, the west, and the south, and bounded on the east by Brighton and Brookline. It was at first a part of Cambridge, and at its incorporation it adopted the old name of that venerable town, which it has never disgraced.

This is the celebrated *Nonantum* of the Indians, a hallowed spot, where the red men of the forest first listened to the teachings of Christianity in New England, and where was erected for their use, the first house of prayer.

Mr Gookin, who formerly accompanied Mr Eliot in his journeys, says "the first place he began to preach at, was at Nonantum, near Watertown, on the south side of Charles river, about four or five miles from his own place, where lived at that time Waban, one of their principal men, and some Indians with him." Mr Eliot says, that upon his mission in October, 1646, he sent forerunners to apprize the Indians of his intention. Waban, a grave and wise man, one of the same age of the missionary, forty-two, a person of influence, met him at a small distance from their settlement, and welcomed him to a large wigwam, on the hill Nonantum. A considerable number of his countrymen assembled here from the neighborhood, to hear the new doctrine.

"A school was soon established among them, and the general court gave the neighboring Indians a tract of high-land, called Nonantum, and furnished them with various implements of husbandry. The Indians, many of them, professed Christianity, and the whole in the vicinity became settled, and conducted their affairs with prudence and industry. They erected a house of worship for themselves; they adopted the customs of their English neighbors, made laws, and had magistrates of their own. The increase of the Indian converts was such, that they found the place too strait for them, and there was a removal of the tribe to Natick, about ten miles south-west

of Nonantum." The first organized church, purely Indian, was at Natick.

The ardor and zeal of Eliot, Mayhew, and others, were crowned with such success, that in 1660, there were ten towns of Indians in Massachusetts, who were converted to the Christian religion.

There are two falls on Charles river, in this town, of considerable extent, and great value, called *Upper* and *Lower Falls*, about two miles apart. At these falls are beautiful manufacturing villages. The village at the lower falls is partly in Needham. It is a singular fact, that such is the winding of the river, that the *lower* falls are farther from its mouth and the city than the *upper* falls.

The soil of the town is very good, and highly cultivated; the surface is varied, presenting a variety of rich scenery, pleasant villages, country-seats, and tasteful gardens.

The manufactures of the town consist of cotton and woollen goods, large quantities of paper of the finest qualities, nails, rolled iron, candles, vitriol, barilla, chaises, harnesses, morocco leather, boots, shoes, machinery, cabinet-ware, &c., the annual value of which exceeds a million of dollars.

In this town are an academy and a Normal school.

Nonantum Hill. This hill, in Newton, commands some of the most delightful scenery in the vicinity of Boston. The westerly side, and to the summit, is now in possession of William Kenrick, Esq., author of the *New American Orchardist*. This portion of the hill is in the town of Newton, and near the division line between that town and Brighton. Here are Mr. Kenrick's garden and nurseries. The whole establishment covers an area of sixty-seven acres, a part being in young forest and grass. The principal nurseries comprise about thirty acres, including the dwelling-house and some of the appropriate out-buildings, with such portions of the land as are successively required in the rotation of productions—all being at times cleared and replanted. Here are cultivated all the most approved and superior varieties of fruit-trees, the most hardy ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous perennial plants. In the selection of these, Mr. Kenrick has spared no pains or expense in searching out and procuring all that is new, valuable, and beautiful, adapted to our climate, from all accessible resources and collections of other countries. His present collection of fruit-trees is probably unrivalled in this country, for rareness, variety, and excellence.

Newton Theological Institution. This institution is located at Newton Centre village, about seven miles from Boston. The institution buildings stand upon a lofty hill, on the east of the village. The mansion house, which is a large, three-story wooden edifice, built originally for a country-seat, stands fronting the village upon a continual circular mound, that winds up at the summit of the hill, and contains a chapel, recitation rooms, accommodations for the steward, &c. An additional brick building, eighty-five feet long, forty-nine wide, and three stories high, was erected west of the mansion house in 1828, which contains a reading-room, a library-room, and thirty-one rooms for students, each of which a bedroom is attached.

There is a farm of about eighty acres connected with the institution, the proceeds of which go for the benefit of the students. The grounds adjacent to the mansion house are ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and winding walks laid out in the adjoining grove of native forest trees. A long avenue, arched over with rows of shade trees, winds down the hill-side to the village; and near it stand three commodious houses erected for the use of the professors. Two of these stand abreast about midway down the hill, and the third is at its foot.

The summit of the mansion house commands a wide prospect of the surrounding country. Dorchester Heights, the summits of Boston, and Bunker Hill, are on the horizon at the east, and Mounts Wachusett and Monadnock at the west. Nearer at hand several neat villages and handsome country-seats rise above a sea of green; and not the least attraction is a beautiful pond, about a mile in circuit, which lies nestled amidst the forest near the foot of the hill.

The institution is under the direction of persons of the Baptist denomination. It was founded in November, 1825, by the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society; and in the same month, Rev. Irah Chase was chosen first professor, and entered upon the duties of his office. In February, 1826, a bill of incorporation was granted, and a board of trustees was appointed.

The course of study pursued in the institution is adapted to graduates, or those whose attainments enable them, along with graduates, to pursue advantageously its theological studies. It is open for all those who have the requisite literary qualifications, give evidence of possessing the true piety, and of being influenced by proper motives, to pursue theological studies, and who, moreover, present certificates from the churches of which they are members, approving of their devoting themselves to the work of the ministry.

The regular course of the institution occupies three years; and the three classes corresponding are designated the junior, middle, and senior classes. The course of study embraces—first, Biblical Literature and Interpretation; second, Christian Theology; third, Ecclesiastical History; fourth, Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Duties. There are four standing professorships, corresponding to these four departments.

Newton Centre village lies seven miles west by south from Boston; Newton or Angier's Corner, seven; West Newton village, ten; Upper Falls village, nine; and Lower Falls village, eleven miles from Boston. These villages are very flourishing and rapidly increasing. The Worcester railroad passes through the villages of Newton Corner and West Newton.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Shire town, Dedham. This county is bounded north-east by Boston harbor, north by Suffolk county, west by the south-east corner of Worcester county, south by the north-east corner of the state of Rhode Island, and south, south-east and east by the counties of Bristol and Plymouth.

This county has a coast on Boston harbor, of about twelve miles, which is indented with many small bays and navigable rivers. Its surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly. Its soil is generally strong and rocky. Great quantities of the dark-colored granite, or sienite, is found here.

A large part of Norfolk county, particularly those towns near Boston, is under a high state of cultivation, and affords fruits and vegetables in great abundance. The proximity of this county to the capital gives it many facilities; and the towns in this and in the county of Middlesex that border on Boston harbor, may be called the *Gardens of Boston*. The Charles, Neponset, and Manatiquot are its chief rivers.

The value of the manufactures in the county, the year ending April 1, 1837, was six million four hundred and sixty-six thousand and ten dollars. The value of the fishery the same year, was two hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars. See *State Tables*.

COURTS IN NORFOLK COUNTY.

Supreme Court. Law Term. At Dedham on the fifth Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of September. Nisi Prius Term. At Dedham on the third Tuesday in February.

GREENE ROOM

Common Pleas. At Dedham on the fourth Monday of April, the third Monday in September, and third Monday in December.

Meetings of the County Commissioners. At Dedham on the third Tuesday of April, the fourth Tuesdays of June and September, and on the last Wednesday of December.

Probate Courts. At Dedham on the first Tuesdays of each month. At Quincy on the second Tuesdays in February, May, and August. At Roxbury on the fourth Tuesdays of February, May, August, and November. At Wrentham on the third Tuesdays of May, August, and November. At Medway on the third Tuesdays of February, June, and October.

NORTHAMPTON.

HAMPSHIRE Co. Shire town. This town is delightfully situated on the west bank of the Connecticut, on rising ground, about a mile from the river, and surrounded by large tracts of some of the most fertile and beautiful meadow land in this, or any other country.

This territory, with that of the other towns adjoining, was purchased in 1653, of "the chief and proper owners," and conveyed to John Pynchon, for the planters, for the consideration of one hundred fathoms of wampum, ten coats, and some small gifts, and also for ploughing up sixteen acres of land on the east side of *Quonnecticut* river. The Indian name of the territory was *Nonotuck*.

Since the first settlements on the Connecticut last, this town has been an important point of attraction. This was the third town settled on Connecticut river in this state. The soil of the town is alluvial, and its products exuberant. Both before and since the division of the old county into three, this place has been the seat of justice. The buildings of the county and town are handsome, and the most important county offices are *fire proof*. A fine stream passes through the centre of the town, possessing a good water-power, on which are manufactories and mills of various kinds.

The manufactures of Northampton consist of woollen and silk goods, boots, shoes, leather, paper, brooms, chairs, iron, tin, cabinet wares, &c., total value the year ending April 1, 1837, about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The manufacture of sewing silk, ribbons, &c., is on a large scale.

This place has considerable river and inland commerce, which is much increased by the Hampshire and Hampden canal, which meets the Connecticut river here, and terminates at New Haven.

There are many institutions of a literary and religious character in this town, and its schools are of the first order. The country around the town is enchanting; and those who visit Mount Holyoke, eight hundred and thirty feet above the river, on the east side, or Mount Tom, one thousand two hundred and fourteen feet above the river, on the west side, will find a wonderful variety of landscape scenery, probably unsurpassed in beauty by any in the New England states.

A "Community," or "The Northampton Association of Education and Industry," was formed in 1842. It consisted of between one and two hundred members of both sexes. They were located on a large farm, in a retired spot, in the western part of the town, about two miles from the village. This community became extinct in 1846, and its location, watered by the fine stream of Mill River, has become a flourishing manufacturing village.

Of the twenty-three senators of the United States from Massachusetts, under the constitution since 1789, four were residents in Northampton: Caleb Strong, senator from 1789 to 1796, Eli P. Ashman, from 1816 to 1818; Elijah H. Mills, from 1820 to 1827; and Isaac E. Bates, from 1911 to 1915

DAVID BRAINARD. This faithful servant of Christ died at the house of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, at Northampton, October 10, 1747. By his side rest the remains of his betrothed, Jerusha, the daughter of Mr. Edwards.

"If the greatness of a character is to be estimated by the object it pursues, the danger it braves, the difficulties it encounters, and the purity and energy of its motives, David Brainard is one of the greatest characters that ever appeared in the world. Compared with this standard of greatness, what little things are the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the conquerors of the whole earth. A nobler object no human or angelic mind could ever propose to itself than to promote the glory of the great Governor of the Universe, in studying and laboring to diffuse purity and happiness among his unholy and miserable creatures.

"'His life and diary among the Indians,' says a celebrated English divine, 'exhibits a perfect pattern of the qualities which should distinguish the instructer of rude and barbarous tribes; the most invincible patience and self-denial, the profoundest humility, exquisite prudence, indefatigable industry, and such a devotedness to God, or rather such an absorption of the whole soul in zeal for the divine glory, and the salvation of men, as is scarcely paralleled since the age of the apostles.'"

Northampton lies, by the railroads, twenty miles north from Springfield, one hundred and eighteen west from Boston, forty five from Hartford, and twenty miles south from Greenfield. By the old roads it is ninety miles from Boston, and sixty-seven miles east from Albany.

A passage in the cars from Springfield to Northampton offers to the lovers of splendid scenery, a fine treat. We pass the whole distance on the banks of the river, through the gorge between Mounts Holyoke and Tom, and over the broad and beautiful meadows, extending many miles between Mount Tom and Northampton.

While here, we will just say, with all due respect to President Hitchcock, the learned geologist, that MOUNT WASHINGTON had better stand as it is, and give *Mount Tom* the name of MOUNT EVERETT. Nature has placed two beautiful mountains side by side, high in the estimation of mankind. Let the name of the good Holyoke, the learned president of Harvard College, from 1737 to 1769, be associated with one of a kindred spirit.

NORTHBOROUGH.

WORCESTER Co. Northborough was first settled in 1700, and, until 1766, was the north parish of Westborough. It is bounded north by Berlin, east by Marlborough, south by Westborough, and west by Shrewsbury and Boylston.

This is a good farming town, lying between the highlands of Marlborough on the east, and those of Shrewsbury and Boylston on the west. The farms are large, well cultivated, and productive of fat cattle, wool, and all the varieties of the dairy.

This town is well watered by several small streams and ponds, and by the Assabet river, which passes through it. On the banks of the Assabet are large tracts of good meadow.

The first minister in this town was the Rev. John Martin, in 1746. His successor was the Rev. Peter Whitney, in 1767. Mr. Whitney published a good history of the county of Worcester, in 1793.

The following is from a grave-stone in the church-yard:—

"Here lie buried the remains of Rabbi Judah Monis, M. A., Late Hebrew Instructor At Harvard College, in Cambridge; in which office he continued 40 years. He was by birth and religion a Jew, But embraced the Christian faith, And was publickly baptized at Cambridge, A. D. 1722, And departed this life April 25th 1764, Aged eighty-one years, two months and twenty-one days."

Northborough lies ten miles north-east from Worcester, thirty-two from Boston, and five from Westboro' depot.

NORTHBRIDGE.

Worcester Co. Until 1772, this town was the north part of Uxbridge.

The surface of this town is somewhat rocky and rough, but the soil is generally rich, strong, and good. It is finely watered by springs, streams, and rivers. Of these, Blackstone and Mumford rivers are the largest. On these rivers are tracts of good intervale land. Blackstone canal passes through this town, on the west bank of Blackstone river.

The manufactures of this town consist of cotton and woollen goods, cotton machinery, boots, shoes, &c. The value of the manufactures here, as early as 1837, amounted to two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. This is a good agricultural town, and the farmers send considerable produce to market.

From Whitneysville, near the centre of the town, to Boston, is thirty-six miles north-east; to Worcester, thirteen miles north-west.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

Plymouth Co. This town lies twenty miles south from Boston, twenty-four north-west from Plymouth, and ten south south-west from Weymouth Landing. A railroad will soon pass through it, between Boston and Fall River. The town is well watered by Salisbury river, and another small stream which empties into the Taunton. Its surface is uneven, but the soil is of a good quality, particularly for grazing.

The manufactures of the town consist of boots, shoes, hats, chairs, shoe-tools, forks, hoes, cabinet and wooden wares, brushes, &c.; total amount, the year ending April 1, 1837, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars.

We regret that this very pleasant town was not called *Titicut* or *Nunkatest*, one of the Indian names of the ancient territory.

This town was the first of the three Bridgewaters that have sprung from Old Bridgewater, named after a celebrated English duke. We can see no good cause for attaching a cardinal point of the compass to the name of any town, particularly one of foreign derivation, when some beautiful Indian name meets the ear on the bank of almost every stream. Had the noble duke bequeathed to good old mother Bridgewater and her three handsome daughters, (as he did to the city of Manchester,) the perpetual privilege of obtaining one hundred and forty pounds of coal for *four pence*, there would appear some reason for perpetuating and extending the name.

Some just remarks on the names of towns appeared in the *Providence Journal*, which are worthy of repetition.

Indian Names. The new state of Michigan has passed one of the most sensible laws that was ever enacted. Its object is to preserve the noble and harmonious old Indian names, which have been given to every river, and lake, and forest, and mountain in our country, and which, by a bad taste, have, in many instances, been displaced by the hackneyed names of European cities, or of distinguished men. The law provides that no town shall be named after any other place, or after any man, without first obtaining the consent of the legislature. The consequence is, that Michigan is destitute of London, Paris, and Amsterdam; unlike her sister states, she boasts neither Thebes, Palmyra, Carthage or Troy. No collection of log huts, with half a dozen grocery stores, have been honored with the appellation of Liverpool, nor has any embryo city, with a college or an academy, received the appropriate name of Athens. She has no Moscow and Morocco, in the same latitude; and no Edinburgh and Alexandria within thirty miles of each other. Babylon, Sparta, and Corinth, though they have been transplanted to other parts of the Union, are destined never to flourish on the soil of Michigan. No Franklin, or Greene, or Jefferson, no Washington is to be found in her borders. On the contrary, her rivers and lakes still retain the full, rich, and swelling names which were bestowed upon them by the red men of the forest; and her towns bear the names of the sturdy chiefs who once battled or hunted in their streets. Strange, when we have such a noble nomenclature as the Indians have left us, that we should copy from the worn out names of ancient cities, and which awake no feelings but ridicule, by the contrast between the old and the new. Mohawk, Seneca, Massasoit, Ontario, Erie, how infinitely superior to Paris, London, Fishville, Buttertown, Bungtown, &c. The feeling which prompts us to perpetuate the names of our revolutionary heroes by naming towns after them, is highly honorable; but it should not be forgotten that frequent repetition (especially in cases where the town is utterly unworthy of its namesake) renders the name vulgar and ridiculous. It seems, that not content with driving the Indians from the soil, we are anxious to obliterate every trace of their existence.

We are glad to see a better taste beginning to prevail upon this subject, and we hope that the example of Michigan will be followed, if not by legal enactments, at least by the force of public opinion.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

Worcester Co. This town, formerly the second parish of Brookfield, was incorporated in 1812, containing about twelve hundred inhabitants; at which time it was almost exclusively agricultural, the soil and surface being highly favorable to that branch of industry. Since that period it has, however, become extensively a manufacturing town; and at present, in proportion to its inhabitants, produces annually as large a quantity, and value of boots and shoes, as any other of its size, perhaps, in the Commonwealth. By the returns made in 1837, the whole manufactures of the town were five hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

A very handsome village has grown up where only three houses stood thirty years ago; and the town is distinguished for the industry, enterprise, and public spirit of its inhabitants, and the liberality with which they sustain all the benevolent and philanthropic movements of the day.

This town is on elevated ground, is of good soil, well cultivated, well watered, and filled with many beautiful swells. It has an artificial pond, covering seven or eight hundred acres, raised for water-power.

The village of East Brookfield, partly in this town and partly in Brookfield, lies, by the western railroad, sixty-four miles from Boston, and twenty west south-west from Worcester. From East Brookfield village to the village in the centre of the town, is four miles north-west.

NORTH CHELSEA.

See page 374.

NORTHFIELD.

Franklin Co. This town, the Indian *Squeakeag*, was first settled in 1673. Perhaps no town in the state suffered more from Indian depredations than this. A few years after its settlement, the town was laid waste. The inhabitants returned in 1685, and in a few years it was again destroyed. It lay waste many years, when, in 1713, after the erection of Fort Dummer in its vicinity, the inhabitants returned, and rebuilt the town.

This is a fine township of land, on both sides of Connecticut river, bounded north by Vernon, Vermont, and Winchester, New Hampshire; east by Warwick; south by Erving and Gill, and west by Bernardston. The town contains large tracts of fine alluvial land on the banks of the river, and the uplands, with an undulating surface, are generally of a good quality. There are some small streams in

the town, and some handsome ponds, producing a water-power sufficient for domestic uses.

There are various manufactures in this town, such as leather, boots, shoes, ploughs, chairs, cabinet-ware, &c.; but the inhabitants are principally engaged in tilling the earth, and raising products for the market.

The village of Northfield is very pleasant; it is situated on an elevated plain, rising above the meadows, about a mile from the river, on the east side. Its main street extends along the river about a mile; and is wide, beautifully shaded, and contains many elegant buildings, both public and private. The beauties of the village and of the country around it, with the salubrity of its atmosphere, has already attracted many families of taste and fortune to make it their residence; and, when the track is laid for the "Iron Horse" to traverse, this blooming village will be about as far distant from Boston, in respect to time, as Andover is by the old roads.

The first minister in Northfield was the Rev. Benjamin Doolittle, in 1718. His successors were, the Rev. John Hubbard, in 1750; Rev. Samuel Allen, in 1795; Rev. Thomas Mason, in 1799; Rev. George W. Hosmer, in 1830; Rev. Oliver C. Everett, in 1837.

Northfield lies thirty-seven miles west by north from Fitchburg; from Boston eighty-seven miles, and eleven miles north-east from Greenfield.

NORTON.

Bristol Co. Before its incorporation, this town was the north part of Taunton. It began to be settled in 1670. Its first clergyman was the Rev. Joseph Avery, who was settled in 1714.

Among its first settlers was George Leonard, Esq., a name which has been identified with much of the enterprise of the place. He discovered iron ore in the town, and there being a number of good streams, branches of the Taunton, whereon could be erected extensive iron works, he commenced the business, and, with his posterity, pursued it to the present day, successfully to themselves, and profitably to the country.

The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified, but the soil is not of the first quality. The village is pleasant, and remarkably healthful. About three miles to the eastward of the village, is Winnicunnet pond, a handsome sheet of water, which in former years was a great resort of the Indians, some of whom resided in caves along its shores, and lived by hunting and fishing.

The manufactures of the town consist of sheet copper, and copper bolts, cotton goods, boots, shoes, leather, iron castings, ploughs, shuttles, straw bonnets and baskets; total value the year ending April 1, 1837, three hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars.

Young Ladies' School. There is a literary seminary in this town for the education of young ladies. It was founded by the munificence of Hon. Laban Wheaton, who expended in its behalf about eight thousand dollars. It is placed under the direction of a board of trustees, to be under the control of them and their successors in office so long as they shall see that the school is continued. It went into operation in the summer of 1835, under the management of Miss Eunice Caldwell, as principal.

The school has thus far been very fortunate in respect to the qualifications of its principals, and it has maintained from the first a character of high order, so far as it regards mental discipline and moral and religious instruction.

There is connected with the seminary a large boarding-house, which will accommodate fifty scholars, besides the teachers, with only two young ladies occupying a room; and beyond this number the trustees will not engage to provide boarding-places. There is in this seminary a cabinet, library, and apparatus for lectures, and experiments in chemistry and philosophy.

This seminary is very advantageously situated, in a town through which the railroad passes, bringing communication with Boston, and Providence, Rhode Island, within about one hour's ride. The present condition of this school is prosperous, and its prospects are flattering.

The New Bedford and Taunton railroad passes through the town; twenty-eight miles from Boston, twenty-seven from New Bedford, seven from Taunton, and twenty-one from Providence.

NORWICH.

Hampshire Co. A branch of Westfield river and a number of its tributaries, give this town an excellent water-power. The town is bounded north by Chesterfield, east by West Hampton and Southampton, south by Montgomery, and west by Chester. The first minister was the Rev. Stephen Tracy, in 1781.

Many parts of this town are fit for cultivation, the soil being strong and fertile, but the larger part of it, being rough and hilly, is fit only for grazing.

There are in the town manufactures of cotton, leather, boots, shoes, axes, &c.

The western railroad just touches the south-western corner of the town, at Chester village depot, one hundred and nineteen miles west from Boston. To Northampton it is twelve miles. From Chester village to a pleasant village in the centre of the town is four miles.

OAKHAM.

Worcester Co. This was once a part of Rutland, and called "Rutland West Wing." The first minister in this town was the Rev. John Strickland, a Presbyterian, in 1768. His successor was the Rev. Daniel Tomlinson, a Congregationalist, in 1786.

The surface of Oakham is uneven, rough, and stony, but not mountainous; its soil is moist, and affords uncommon sweet pasturage for cattle. Ware river passes its north-western border, and it is otherwise watered by a number of rivulets, streams, and ponds.

There are manufactures in the town of cloth, straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, ploughs, leather, boots, shoes, &c.

Oakham is bounded north by Barre, east by Rutland, south by Spencer, and west by New Braintree. It lies fifteen miles north-west from Worcester, and fifty-nine west from Boston.

ORANGE.

Franklin Co. This town lies nineteen miles east from Greenfield, about twenty-five miles west by north from Fitchburg, and by the railroad which will soon pass through it, about eighty-two miles west north-west from Boston.

Orange is bounded north by Warwick and Royalton, east and south-east by Athol, south by New Salem, and west by Warwick.

The villages of North and South Orange are very pleasantly situated; the former is well watered by a tributary of Miller's river, and the latter by that noble stream. These villages are rapidly increasing, and, with the aid of steam-power for transportation, will soon become important sites for manufactures.

In common with most of the towns in this section of the state, the surface of Orange is broken and hilly; but the soil is strong, and admirably adapted for grazing. The products in cattle, wool, and the dairy, are considerable.

The manufactures of the town in 1837, consisted of iron castings, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, chairs, cabinet-ware, &c., and at present, a great variety of other important articles. From Tully Hill, in this town, is a delightful prospect.

The Rev. Ebenezer Foster was settled here in 1798. Mr. Chandler preached here a short time. In 1837, an ecclesiastical council convened, and organized the "Evangelical Church of Orange."

ORLEANS.

Barnstable Co. Orleans was the south part of Eastham, until its incorporation in 1797. Its Indian name was *Naumskeket*. It is bounded on the south by Brewster and Chatham. It extends across the cape, and is indented with coves and creeks on both sides, and contains a number of fine fresh-water ponds.

Nauset harbor is at the north-east part of the town, and Pleasant Bay opens at the south-east corner of the town, and lies partly in Chatham. In this bay are several islands.

In this town the cod and mackerel fishery is extensively pursued, and many of the people are engaged in manufacturing salt, of which between twenty and thirty thousand bushels have been made in a year. There are also in the town manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, tin-ware, and other domestic articles.

There is a very pleasant village near the centre of the town, from which, to Barnstable court house is twenty-four miles.

OTIS.

Berkshire Co. The territory of Otis comprises that of the old town of Loudon, which was incorporated in 1773, and the old district of Bethlehem. The two were united by an act of incorporation in 1810, and named in honor of the venerable Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston, then speaker of the house of representatives.

The town is bounded north by Becket, east by Blandford, south by Sandisfield, and west by Tyringham. The surface of the town is uneven, and in some parts too elevated for cultivation. There are, however, many tracts of good tillage land, and an abundance of feed for cattle. The town is well stored with forests of hard wood and granite.

There are in the town a number of large and beautiful ponds, which, with a small stream from Becket, form the head-waters of Farmington river, which pass to the Connecticut. These waters furnish the town with good mill-seats.

There are some manufactures in the town, such as leather, boots, shoes, chairs, cabinet-ware, lumber, &c.

Otis lies sixteen miles south-east from Lenox, and twenty-two from Pittsfield. From the village in the south part of the town to the Becket depot, on the western railroad, is about ten miles; from thence to Boston is one hundred and thirty-five miles.

OXFORD.

Worcester Co. The original township of Oxford was eight miles square, and was granted to Joseph Dudley and others, in 1683, for the accommodation of about thirty French Protestant families, who had escaped from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, when they became exposed to every cruelty and hardship that Catholic intolerance and religious bigotry could invent. They were assisted in their emigration to this country by the proprietors of the grant, and settled here about 1686. They built a fort on a hill in the eastern part of the town, now called Mayo's, or Fort Hill, where its remains are still visible. It was constructed by the rules of art, with bastions, and had a well within its enclosure. They had another fort, and a meeting-house. The grapes, currants, and asparagus of their planting, still grow here, and the last of the peach-trees was destroyed by the gale of 1815. They had a minister while resident here, whose name was Bondet. These people remained here till 1696, when the Indians attacked the place, and murdered some of the people. This so terrified the inhabitants that they left the place, and most of them settled in Boston, where a French church was maintained by them several years. The Indian name of the town was *Mancharge*.

How soon after the people left, the town was settled by others, we cannot discover; but as early as 1721, a church of Christ was gathered here, and the Rev. John Campbell, a worthy gentleman from the north of Scotland, was settled the same year.

The surface of the town is not very hilly; in its centre is a fine plain, a mile and a half in length, and a mile in width. From this plain, the lands gently rise on all sides. The soil of the plain and higher grounds is strong and fertile, and, under good cultivation, produces a great abundance of hay, grain, vegetables, fruit, and all the varieties of the dairy.

About three fourths of a mile west from the plain, on which is a large and handsome village, runs French river, from the north to the south, and falls into the Quinebaug. This river, so named from the first settlers, and its tributaries, give to Oxford a great hydraulic power.

Woollen and Thread villages, about a mile apart, on French river, in this town, are two important manufacturing places. These villages are of recent date, neat, handsome, and flourishing. The manufactures consist of woollen and cotton goods of various kinds. There are also in the town large manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, and various other articles in common use. The value of these manufactures probably exceeds a million of dollars a year.

Under "*Dorchester*," we told a story about a brave woman; we now tell another:—

"On the 6th of August, 1774, four Indians came upon a small house in Oxford, which was built under a hill. They made a breach in the roof, and as one of them was attempting to enter, he received a shot in his belly, from a courageous woman, the only person in the house, who had two muskets and two pistols charged, and was prepared for all four, but they thought fit to retreat, carrying off the dead or wounded man. It is a pity the name of this heroine is lost.

The Norwich and Worcester railroad passes through the town, eleven miles south from Worcester, fifty-five south-west by west from Boston, and forty-eight north from Norwich, Connecticut.

PALMER.

Hampden Co. This town was formerly called "The Elbows," and had in it fifty families in 1749. A church was formed here in 1730, and a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. John Harvey, was settled in 1734. The church continued Presbyterian until the settlement of the Rev. Simeon Colton, in 1811.

The Chickopee, the Ware, the Swift, and some smaller streams water the town, and give it a great hydraulic power. On the banks of these rivers are situated the pleasant and flourishing villages of Three Rivers, Thorndike, Sedgwick, and Palmer Depot, in which are manufactures of cotton and woollen goods to a large amount; machinery, scythes, iron castings, &c. These are all heavy establishments, and the business is rapidly increasing. The furnace at the depot is capable of making five hundred tons of castings in a year. There is a pleasant village in the centre of the town, two miles north of the depot. There are also other manufactures in Palmer, such as boots, shoes, leather, palm-leaf hats, carriages, &c.

The surface of the town is somewhat broken, but the soil is strong and productive, particularly along the streams, where are tracts of fine intervale.

The farmers are striving to meet the demands of the factory villages for their productions. How much better this state of things is, than when they had to lug their beef, pork, butter, and cheese to Boston, to purchase foreign goods, at a dearer rate than such can now be made at their own doors, and of a better quality.

Palmer enjoys peculiar privileges in its water power and mode of transportation, and will doubtless become a very important manufacturing town. From the Palmer depot, on the western railroad, to Boston is eighty-three miles east by north; to Springfield is fifteen miles west south-west; and to Albany one hundred and seventeen miles north-west.

PAWTUCKET.

Bristol Co. This was a part of Seekonk until its incorporation in 1828, when the Indian name of the place was wisely given to the town. It is bounded by Attleborough on the north, Rehoboth on the east, Seekonk on the south, and Seekonk river, Pawtucket Falls, or North Providence, on the west.

The gigantic mill stream which passes this place on the west, and which is the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, is called *Blackstone* in Massachusetts, *Pawtucket Falls* until it reaches the lower fall, and from thence to Providence river, it takes the name of *Seekonk*.

The territory of the town comprises an area of only about two miles square. It is the village of Pawtucket that gives importance to the town. The village is at the falls, on both sides of the river, comprising a part of the town of North Providence. It is an important manufacturing place, commanding considerable trade, and contains a population of about ten thousand.

The first manufacture of cotton cloth in this country, by water-power machinery, was commenced at this place. The water-power is immense, and the fall of the river within a short distance, is fifty feet.

The river is navigable to the village for vessels of considerable burthen. It runs four miles south by west to Providence river, at India Point, near the depot of the Boston and Providence railroad, one mile below the centre of the city of Providence.

At this place are twelve or more cotton mills and print works, and manufactures of cotton machinery, bobbins, spools, &c.; of boots, shoes, carriages, vessels, chairs, cabinet-wares, &c.; total annual value about two millions and a half of dollars.

The turnpike road from this place to Providence is probably the best road of the kind in the world. It is very straight, wide, level, smooth, and shaded on each side by beautiful trees.

Samuel Slater, Esq., the father of cotton manufactures in America, resided in this village many years. He died at Webster, Massachusetts, greatly respected, April 20, 1835, aged sixty-seven.

This village is pleasant, and the scenery around it delightful. It lies about two miles west from the Seekonk depot, on the Boston and Providence railroad, which is thirty-eight and a half miles from Boston. By the old roads it is sixteen miles west from Taunton, thirty-eight south-east from Worcester, and four miles north from Providence.

PAXTON.

Worcester Co. Previous to 1765, the territory of this town comprised the north part of Leicester and the south part of Rutland. It was first settled about 1720. The first minister in the town was the Rev. Silas Bigelow, in 1767. His successors were the Rev. Alexander Thayer, in 1770; Rev. John Foster, in 1785; Rev. Daniel Grosvenor, in 1794; Rev. Gaius Conant, in 1808; Rev. Moses Winch, in 1832; Rev. James D. Farnsworth, in 1835.

Paxton is bounded north by Rutland, east by Holden, south by Leicester, and west by Oakham.

The surface of the town is elevated, so much so, that its numerous fine rivulets by which it is watered, flow some to the Nashua, and some to the Connecticut. There are but two hills in the town of any note; they are the Bumsket and Turkey, and they, although quite elevated, are arable to their summits. The vapors which gather around the former in the evening, indicate to the farmers the state of the weather the succeeding day. The soil of the town is strong, moist, and well adapted to the purposes of agriculture. Many fine beeves, and much of the product of the dairy are sent to market. There are some manufactures in the town, but farming is the chief business of the people.

Paxton lies seven miles north-west by west from Worcester, and fifty-one miles west from Boston.

PELHAM.

Hampshire Co. Before its incorporation as a town, in 1743, Pelham bore the name of New Lisburne, or Stoddard's Town. In 1742, there were forty families in the town, and in 1744, the Rev. Robert Abercrombie, a Presbyterian, was settled as pastor. The ancestors of the first settlers were from the north of Ireland.

The surface of the town is elevated and uneven. It is well watered by Swift and Fort rivers and their branches; and the soil is good, both for tillage and pastures.

Some years ago, the notorious Stephen Burroughs profaned the Christian Sabbath, by imposing himself on the innocent people of Pelham as a minister of the gospel.

Pelham lies fourteen miles north-east from Northampton, and about seventy-six miles west from Boston.

PEMBROKE.

Plymouth Co. This town was taken from Duxbury in 1711. North river separates it from Hanover; and some branches of that stream, rising from ponds in Pembroke, give it a good water-power.

For more than forty years after the settlement at Plymouth, this town contained the only saw-mill in the colony. Pembroke is at the head of navigation on the North river, and possesses superior advantages for ship-building; and many noble vessels, constructed of native white oak, are annually launched. The manufactures of the town consist of vessels, cotton goods, tacks, iron ware, chairs, cabinet-ware, &c.

The North river is very deep and narrow, and so exceedingly crooked, that it meanders eighteen miles in its course from Pembroke to Scituate harbor, when the distance by land is less than six miles.

The Rev. Daniel Lewis was the first minister in the town, ordained in 1712. He was succeeded in 1774, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, who continued in the pastoral office thirty-four years.

Pembroke contains a pleasant village near the centre of the town, and, in connection with Hanson, some fine fish ponds. It lies twelve miles north north-west from Plymouth, and about four miles north-east from Hanson, where the Old Colony railroad passes, twenty-four miles from Boston.

PEPPERELL.

Middlesex Co. This is a very pleasant town, with a good soil, variegated surface, and beautiful villages. It is watered by the Nashua river, which gives it a good water-power. There are a number of paper-mills in the town, and manufactures of palm-leaf hats, boots, shoes, &c.

Col. William Prescott, one of the brave defenders of Charlestown heights, was a native of this town. He died in 1795, aged seventy.

This town derived its name from Sir William Pepperell, who, about the year 1727, was chosen one of his majesty's council, and was annually reëlected thirty-two years, till his death. Living in a country exposed to a ferocious enemy, he was well fitted for the situation in which he was placed; for it pleased God to give him a vigorous frame, and a mind of firm texture, and of great calmness in danger. He rose to the highest military honors which his country could bestow upon him. When the expedition against Louisbourg was contemplated, he was commissioned by the governors of New England to command the troops. He invested the city in 1745. There was a remarkable series of providences in the whole affair, and Mr. Pepperell ascribed his unparalleled success to the God of armies. The king, in reward for his services, conferred upon him the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain, an honor never before conferred on a native of New England. He died at his seat in Kittery, Maine, July 6, 1759, aged sixty-three years, leaving but one daughter, the wife of

Colonel Nathaniel Sparhawk. The last Sir William, (son of Colonel Sparhawk,) died in London, in 1817. The name and title are extinct.

Lady Mary Pepperell, relict of Sir William Pepperell, died at her seat in Kittery, November 25, 1789. She was daughter of Grove Hirst, Esq., and grand-daughter of Hon. Judge Sewall. Her natural and acquired powers were said to be very respectable, and she was much admired for her wit and sweetness of manners.

William Pepperell, the father of the first Sir William, was a native of Cornwall, England, and emigrated to this country about the year 1676, and settled at the Isle of Shoals, as a fisherman. It is said, he was so poor for some time after his arrival, that the lady to whom he paid his addresses at the Shoals, would not hearken to him. However, in a few years, by his industry and frugality, he got enough to send out a brig, which he loaded, to Hull. The lady now gave her consent. After his marriage, he removed to Kittery, where he became a very wealthy merchant, and died in 1734.

Pepperell was formerly the second parish in Groton, and the first minister, the Rev. Joseph Emerson, was settled in 1775.

This town lies twenty miles north-west from Concord, thirty-seven north-west from Boston, and eight miles north by west from the depot of the Fitchburg railroad, at Groton. The railroad from Worcester to Nashua will pass through this town.

PERU.

Berkshire Co. This township included the greater part of Hinsdale until 1804. The whole was purchased at auction, at Boston, June 2, 1762, for one thousand four hundred and sixty pounds. This was denominated No. 2, of the nine townships which were sold at that time. It went into the hands of Oliver Partridge and Elisha Jones, and, in honor of the former gentleman, was called Partridgefield from its incorporation, in 1771, until 1806, when it received its present name. It is about six miles long and four and a half broad. Within these limits the settlement commenced about 1764.

This town, occupying the height of land on the Green mountain range, has a cold, severe climate. The surface is uneven, and the soil hard and stony, and best adapted to grazing. There is a limestone quarry, from which lime is made of the best quality. The first team is said to have crossed the mountain in this town in 1767, over which a turnpike road now passes.

This is a fine township for wool-growing. In 1837, it produced six thousand one hundred and twenty-seven fleeces, which weighed eighteen thousand three hundred and eighty-one pounds, and sold for eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars.

A church was formed here in 1770, and its first pastor, the Rev. Stephen Tracy, was ordained in 1772. The meeting-house in this town is so singularly placed, that the rain from the east roof flows into the Connecticut, while that from the west passes to the Housatonic.

Peru lies twelve miles east from Pittsfield, and about five miles east from the depot of the western railroad at Hinsdale, one hundred and forty-three miles from Boston.

PETERSHAM.

Worcester Co. The natural situation of this town is very beautiful; it is elevated, but not hilly or uneven. The centre of the town lies upon the highest land in it, which is a large, long, flat hill, upon the highest part of which runs the principal street from north to south, and for upwards of three miles in length, affords a most commanding prospect, not only of the whole town, but of the towns adjoining. The soil is rich and fertile, and the land bears all kinds of grain, but it is most natural to grass and pasturage.

Though the town is high, yet the land is not dry, but stony and moist, abounding with springs and brooks. West brook, a considerable stream rises in the town, and Swift river passes its eastern and southern borders. There are many manufactures in the town, such as cotton and woollen cloth, palm-leaf hats, leather, boots, shoes, chairs, cabinet-ware, &c. The streams afford good sites for mills, and are very valuable.

Petersham was first settled about the year 1738. The early settlers had much difficulty with the Indians who resided in the town, near *Nichewoag* Hill, the Indian name of the town. The first minister was the Rev. Aaron Whitney, who came with the first settlers, and remained here as pastor until 1775.

There are several handsome villages in the town; that in the central part is very beautiful; it lies twenty-seven miles north-west from Worcester, and about sixty-five west by north from Boston. The Fitchburg railroad passes through Athol, about five miles north from Petersham.

PHILLIPSTON.

Worcester Co. This town was formerly part of Templeton and Athol. At its incorporation, in 1786, the legislature gave it the name of Gerry. In 1814 it took its present name. The first minister in the town was the Rev. Ebenezer Tucker, in 1788.

This town is finely watered by streams and rivulets which flow into Swift and Miller's rivers.

The surface is uneven, consisting of hills and valleys, but the soil is productive. Two miles west of the meeting-house is situated a very fertile hill, large in extent, called Prospect Hill. There is an eminence on this hill which overlooks all the highlands for many miles around. Upon it are many excellent farms. About a mile from the centre village is Factory village and a fine pond.

The manufactures of the town consist of cotton and woollen goods, palm-leaf hats, leather, boots, shoes, &c.

Phillipston lies twenty-seven miles north-west from Worcester, and fifty-eight north-west by west from Boston. The railroad from Fitchburg to Vermont passes through this town.

PITTSFIELD.

Berkshire Co. The territory of this beautiful town was granted to Boston in 1735. It was called "Boston Plantation," until it was sold to Jacob Wendell, in 1743; it then bore the name of Wendell's Town until its incorporation, in 1761, when it received its present name, in honor of William Pitt, the English statesman. It was first settled in 1752. Its Indian name was *Pontoosuck*, signifying a *run for deer*, a name we should vote for in preference to all the rest.

The first minister in the town was the Rev. Thomas Allen, in 1764. He was succeeded by his son, Rev. William Allen, D. D., in 1810. Dr. Allen was afterwards president of Bowdoin College, from 1820 to 1838. The third minister was the Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., in 1817. Dr. Humphrey was president of Amherst College from 1823 to 1845.

Pittsfield is bounded north by Lanesborough, east by Hinsdale, south by Lenox, and west by Hancock. It lies, by railroads, one hundred and fifty-one miles west from Boston, forty-nine east from Albany, forty-five northeast from Hudson; from thence to New York by the Hudson river is one hundred and sixteen miles. From Pittsfield to Bridgeport, on Long Island Sound, by the western and Housatonic railroads, is one hundred and nine miles, and from thence to New York by water, is sixty miles.

Solomon Deming and family, from Wethersfield, in Connecticut, were the first white settlers.

Mrs. Deming was the first white female who came into the town, and was often left alone through the night, by the necessary absence of her husband, when there was not another white inhabitant in the town, and the wilderness was filled with Indians.

She was the last, as well as the first, of the settlers, and died in March, 1818, aged ninety-two.

"Pittsfield has no mountains, except a point of Lenox mountain on the south, which extends a short distance into the town. The Taconic mountain, in Hancock, however, runs nearly parallel with the town line on the west, and a continuance of the Green mountain range bounds the town on the east.

"The Housatonic river, which is formed by a number of brooks, in the mountain towns east of Dalton, enters this town at the north-east corner, and after running about four miles in a south-westerly direction, and within half a mile of the centre of the village it takes a southerly direction, which it preserves through the town. There are some fine water privileges on this stream, some of which are unoccupied.

"The Pontoosuc river, or as it is sometimes called, the western branch of the Housatonic, flows from a small but beautiful lake, partly in this town and partly in Lanesborough. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about a mile and a half long, and a mile wide. The river is formed by the outlet of the lake, which is at the south-east corner. This stream runs nearly south, and passes the village of Pittsfield, about half a mile to the west. It pursues a southerly course, about three fourths of a mile to the south of the centre of the village, where it turns to the east and unites with the Housatonic. As this stream originates in a lake, it is not affected by droughts or freshets, while the fall is so considerable as to furnish a great number of invaluable water privileges. Most of the factories in the town are on this stream.

"The Shaker brook originates in Richmond pond, on the south line of the town. It runs north-easterly, and unites with the Pontoosuc river. There are good water privileges on this brook, two of which are already occupied.

"The soil is generally rich and productive. There is little or no waste land in the town. There is a large quantity of alluvial land on the rivers, especially on the Housatonic which usually overflows its banks in the spring. There was formerly much wheat and rye raised in this town for the market, and the merchants exchanged beef, pork, butter, and cheese, for goods in New York. This is not now the case. A manufacturing and mechanical population, together with the schools, have within a few years, created a market at home."

The village is well located, and contains many beautiful buildings, which, with the fine scenery, and well cultivated farms that surround it, present a great variety to charm the eye and to gratify the taste of the intelligent agriculturalist.

In a beautiful square in this village, is "a large elm, which was left standing when the original forest was cleared away. It is one hundred and twenty-six feet in height, and ninety feet to the limbs. It is a striking object, and never fails to attract the notice of strangers."

Pittsfield is quite a busy place in manufacturing as well as agricultural operations. As early as 1837, the various manufactures of the town amounted to about seven hundred thousand dollars, since which they have greatly increased. In that year, the value of wool sheared in the town amounted to twenty thousand dollars.

Pittsfield is singularly located, as well as remarkably beautiful. In travelling from Northampton to Pittsfield, through Worthington and Peru, it seems as if our horses would never reach the summit level between the Connecticut and Housatonic. The height gained, we descend into a large, deep, and delightful valley, surrounded at a distance by high and picturesque mountains, with charming streams meandering at our feet. On looking around, one would think that he was as near the level of the sea as at Northampton or Worcester; but on noting the long and rapid course the Housatonic has to run and tumble before it reaches its resting-place, amid the tide-waters at Derby, in Connecticut, he will find that that river, which glides so gently across the street at Pittsfield, is several hundred feet higher than the proud summit of Mount Holyoke.

Pittsfield has become quite a seat of learning. Besides the "Dillingham School," and Miss Hinsdale's select school, are the following institutions:—

The Berkshire Medical Institution has handsome and commodious buildings, erected for its use, in the centre of Pittsfield. This institution was established in 1822, in connection with Williams' College, but became independent of it, by law, in 1837.

The lectures commence on the 8th of August, and continue thirteen weeks. Fees for the course fifty dollars. This institution has five professors, and generally about one hundred students. It is well conducted, and is an honor to the town, county, and state.

The Young Ladies' Institute, in this town, is located within a few minutes' walk of the western railroad and the centre of the village. It can be reached, at all seasons of the year, in two hours and a half from Albany or Hudson, in twelve from New York, in three from Springfield, and in eight from Boston.

In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, and environments of hill and valley, Pittsfield can hardly be surpassed. The long range of the Hoosic and Taconic mountains on the east, south, and west, with Saddle mountain on the north, encircle a valley of exceeding richness and fertility. In the very centre of this valley, on a gentle elevation, overlooking the town towards the south, and the country far and wide, stand the buildings of the institute, with a number of acres laid out in a circular garden, sloping from the green in front of the buildings towards the south, surrounded and intersected by spacious gravel walks, ornamented with shrubbery and flowers, tastefully set off with parterres and arbors, and enlivened by an artificial fountain.

The number of pupils for the summer term is generally about seventy-five.

The course of studies pursued in the institute is extensive and liberal, and cannot fail, in all cases where it is diligently and systematically prosecuted, to exert a decided influence over the female mind, and, through that powerful and pervading agency, to secure the most happy results in our rising republic.

The Berkshire Jubilee, held at Pittsfield, August 22 and 23, 1844, was a most interesting and unique event in the history of our country. It was a meeting of the emigrants from Berkshire, and of its citizens; and the exercises of the occasion were a sermon, a poem, and an oration, with various addresses, and short poetical effusions, closing with the conviviality of a public dinner, under a broad tent. An account of the jubilee, including the sermon, &c., has been published in a book of two hundred and forty four pages.

The project of this convention originated with some emigrants residing in the city of New York, among whom were Rev. J. C. Brigham, Rev. R. S. Cook, Samuel. R. Betts, Esq., Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., and William C. Bryant, Esq. A large committee in Berkshire coöperated with them in making and executing the necessary arrangements. Governor Briggs was the president, assisted by nearly fifty vice-presidents, and five chaplains, among whom were Dr. Shepherd, who had been the minister of Lenox about half a century.

The sermon was by Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., president of Williams' College. It began as follows:—"And this is the Berkshire Jubilee!—we have come, the sons and daughters of Berkshire, from our villages, and [illegible], and mountain-tops;—from the distant city, from the far west, from every place where the spirit of enterprise and adventure bears men, we have come. The farmer has left [illegible] the machine, the work-shop

the merchant his counting-room, the lawyer his brief, and the minister his people; and we have come to revive old and cherished associations, and to renew former friendships—to lengthen the cords and strengthen the stakes of every kind and time-hallowed affection." The text was Psalms 116: "Return unto thy rest, O my soul; for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee." God's bounty to us was illustrated in the provision made for our physical wants, and in the aspects of nature, and the influences of society by which we have been surrounded. Under this head, the preacher described the peculiar advantages of the natives and citizens of Berkshire. In the second part of his discourse, he showed that there was no rest for the soul of man, except in God.

The sermon, delivered in the Congregational meeting-house, was followed by a poem by Rev. Dr. ALLEN of Northampton, late president of Bowdoin College, a native and formerly minister of Pittsfield, who preached his first sermon in that house more than forty years before.

He said:—

"We stand amidst the scenes of early days:—
On brook and river, hill and mountain height,
On meadow, field, and lake once more we gaze.
Which fill'd our heart in youth with pure delight.
The rainbow's wondrous arch first saw we here,
On gloomy sky when setting sun outshone—
Its hues of blue, and gold, and red all clear—
God's sign no second flood the earth shall drown
First heard we here the robin's song of joy,
Outpouring from the tree at early morn;
The bluebird here first charm'd our gazing eye,
And sacred swallow on swift wing upborne.
Here first in infancy the look of love,
Dearer than rainbow's hues, pure bliss conferr'd
Here first affection's voice, as from above,
Struck sweeter on our ear than song of bird.
We come to think of what our fathers were—
Of mothers, sisters, brothers, here of yore:
To breathe again our childhood's fragrant air,
And childhood's loveliest home to see once more.
We come to strengthen our utmost hold
Our hard learned principles, all good and true,
And here to worship, in one band enfold
In Father land our fathers' God anew."

In concluding his poem, of four or five hundred lines, he said:—

"Our fathers' sepulchres! farewell! farewell!
Thus too may we find peaceful, glorious rest!
And, as our children on our memories dwell,
May they too thrill with joy and call us blest!"

The next day an oration was pronounced, on Jubilee Hill, by JOSHUA A. SPENCER, Esq., of Utica. He said:—"Since our return, we have seen the sun rise and set, where it rose and set to the eyes of our childhood; have looked upon the green hills which we beheld in the days of our youth; have visited the old dwellings of our fathers; looked into the well, and seen face answering to face in water, but not to the face of youth; we have drank from the old moss-grown bucket; trod the path-way to the old pasture, to the orchard, to the meadow; have rambled over our old bathing, and hunting, and fishing grounds; slacked our thirst at the same perennial spring, or gurgling rill; have run over the racing ground of our boyhood, and bathed in the same stream. Until this our return, we did not fully realize how ardently we love "our own, our native land."

His historical account of Berkshire was instructive and interesting. The study of the Bible he recommended as essential to religious and civil liberty. "Let the religion and the example of our Pilgrim Fathers," he said, "take a strong hold on the hearts of men, and constantly remind them, that obedience to the laws of our country, and respect to the civil magistrate are among the first and highest duties of every citizen."

Mr. Spencer having stated that the first printing-press in the county was set up in Stockbridge, and the first newspaper, in 1789, the "Western Star," soon followed by the "Sun," at Pittsfield, Judge EZEKIEL BACON, of Utica, a native of Stockbridge, followed the orator, and corrected the error into which he had fallen, saying, that he held in his hand an earlier paper than the "Star;" it was the "Berkshire Chronicle," published

at Pittsfield by Roger Storrs," dated August 7, 1788, vol. I., No. 14. And he read from it various extracts, with amusing comments.

Only a brief account can be given of the other addresses. At the reception meeting, before the public exercises alluded to, THOMAS A. GOLD, Esq., of Pittsfield, in a friendly and hospitable address, welcomed the emigrant sons of Berkshire to their native soil. He was answered by the Rev. RUSSELL S. COOK, of New York. At informal meetings on the morning of the second day, addresses were made by Fred. Hollister, Esq., of Utica; Gov. George N. Briggs, of Pittsfield; Mr. J. B. Eldridge, of Hartford; J. W. Goodrich, Esq., of Worcester; Dr. Sabin of Williamstown; Dr. H. H. Childs, of Pittsfield; Rev. Joshua N. Danforth, of Alexandria; Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Spencer Town, and others.

At the dinner-table, where two or three thousand persons were seated, the president, Governor BRIGGS, said:—"We have come together around this family board, sons and daughters, whose residences are scattered over the surface of *eighteen* of these twenty-six states. We may well say to ourselves, that we must be rather a promising family, to have our children spread thus far and wide over the four quarters of this great land, and gathered together again on an occasion of this kind." He stated the interesting fact, that when a member of Congress, he met in the house of representatives, seven or eight members, who were sons of Berkshire. He concluded with saying, "Welcome to these green valleys and mountains. Welcome to this feast, to our homes, to our hearts, welcome to everything. Once more I say, welcome! Other addresses were made by Marshall S. Bidwell, D. D. Field, and Theodore Sedgwick, Esqs., and Rev. Dr. Dewey, of New York; Judge Charles A. Dewey, of Northampton; Professor C. Dewey, and Timothy Childs, Esq., of Rochester, New York; Julius Rockwell, Esq., of Pittsfield; Judge Samuel R. Betts, of New York; Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, and others.

The *poetical communications* were from Judge Bacon, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler, William Pitt Palmer, Esq., Dr. O. W. Holmes, Mrs. Emily P. Dodge, and Mrs. L. Hyde. Other communications published in the jubilee book were furnished by John Mills, Esq., of Springfield, Thomas Allen, Esq., of St. Louis, Miss C. M. Sedgwick, of Lenox, and others.

The emigrant sons and daughters of Berkshire are scattered over the United States, and in other parts of the world. It has sent them out as missionaries to the western Indians, to the Sandwich Islands, to South America, to Greece, to Turkey, to Africa.

Among its emigrant distinguished ministers are Rev. Drs. Stone of Brooklyn; Dewey, of New York; Brimsmade and Eddy, of Newark; Yeomans, of Peru, and Leland, of South Carolina. Many of its sons are teachers, merchants, lawyers, and physicians, widely spread over our country; one of them, Dr. Anson Jones, is the president of Texas.

The deceased ministers of Berkshire were many of them eminent for their learning and patriotism; among whom were Mr. Sergeant, first missionary to the Housatonic Indians, President Edwards, and Drs. Hopkins, West, and Hyde. Rev. Thomas Allen, the first minister of Pittsfield, was not only a faithful pastor, but a zealous patriot of the revolution. In a campaign of three days, he accompanied his people to the field of battle, and participated in the contest and the victory of Bennington. Drs. Fitch, Moore, and Griffin, were presidents of Williams' College. Metaphysical theology has been much cultivated in Berkshire. It was in Stockbridge, that Mr. Edwards, while a teacher of the Indians, wrote his celebrated Treatise on the Will. And Professor Tappan, once a minister of Pittsfield, has written three volumes in review of his treatise. The writ-

ings of Hopkins, West, and Griffin, are well known. Probably the few books on metaphysical theology, which have sprung from Berkshire ministers, are more in number and value, than the other publications on the subject in all North America.

The effect of this jubilee was so good and important, that it is to be hoped, that many similar jubilees will be celebrated in other counties and districts of our country.

PLAINFIELD.

HAMPSHIRE Co. The territory of this town was called *Pontoosuck* by the Indians. It was the north part of Cummington, incorporated as a district in 1785, and as a town in 1807. A church was formed here in 1786, but was without a regular pastor until 1792, when the Rev. Moses Hallock was settled.

"This township lies on the eastern side of the Green mountain range, and, as might be expected, the surface is undulating, and, in many parts rough and broken, less so, however, than that of the adjoining towns. Indeed, the summit of East Hill, on which is the principal village, may be considered as level through nearly the whole breadth of the town. The soil is good and strong, and well adapted for grass. The township is exceedingly well supplied with springs and rivulets. There are no large streams in the town. Mill brook is the largest. There are two ponds, both in the north-west part of the town; the North pond, which is about a mile long, and a half a mile wide, and the Crooked pond, so called from its figure. The scenery around these ponds is wild, and may perhaps be said to partake of the gloomy; for here, for the most part, the forests have never been touched, and nature, in all her wildness,

"Still on her bosom wears the enamel'd vest
That bloomed and budded on her youthful breast

"The waters of the North pond empty into the Deerfield river at Charlemont, while those of the Crooked pond empty into the South pond, in Windsor, which is the head of one of the branches of Westfield river. The North pond is dotted with islands, and is a favorite place of resort for anglers and parties of pleasure; and both have peculiar attractions to the botanist, as some very rare and interesting aquatic plants are found on the shores and in the water."

The manufactures of this town consist of woollen and cotton goods, cabinet-ware, leather, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, chairs, &c. The value of wool sheared in this town in one year was five thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

Plainfield lies twenty-seven miles north-west from Northampton, and one hundred and seventeen miles west by north from Boston.

We obtain the following account of the MOUNTAIN MILLER, who died in this town, in 1813, from Dr. Porter's history of Plainfield:—

"Deacon Joseph Beals, who will be known through the future ages of the church as the Mountain Miller, was a native of Bridgewater, in this state, and removed with his family to this place in 1779. Here, in 1789, a year of great scarcity, he met with a severe affliction, the loss of his house and nearly all his provisions by a fire. Previous to this, he had been depending on his external morality for salvation, considering a change as unnecessary. He now found that he could not truly submit to the will of God, and betook himself to the seeking of his salvation in earnest. After a season of distressing anxiety, the Saviour was pleased to reveal himself to his soul as 'the chief among ten thousand and altogether lovely,' and he suddenly broke forth in new strains of devotion, penitence, and praise, for redeeming love. From this time he consecrated himself to the service of his Saviour, and became distinguished for his meekness and humility, his life of prayer, his exemplary deportment at all times and in all places, particularly in the house of God; his abiding sense of

Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, December 22, 1620.

the uncertainty of life and the retributions of eternity, his preciousness to the awakened sinner, his care for the spiritual welfare of his family, and of all with whom the providence of God brought him in contact, his perseverance in doing good, and his uniform and consistent piety. The pious traveller will hereafter delight to visit the place, consecrated by the residence of the Mountain Miller, to drink at the spring by the road-side, bursting from the rock, and shaded by two beautiful sugar maples, where he so often drank in passing between his house and mill, and, above all, to linger at the grave of this most devoted servant of the Most High."

See "The Mountain Miller," an interesting tract, by William A. Hallock.

PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth Co. Shire town. This town lies in north latitude 41° 57′ 27″, west longitude 70° 40′ 19″. By the Old Colony railroad it is thirty-seven miles south-east from Boston.

The township of Plymouth was once much larger than it is at present; and it is now one of the very largest in point of territory, in the state. It extends on the coast about sixteen miles from north to south. The land is generally hilly, barren, and sandy; but a border of considerable extent on the seaboard, consists of a rich loamy soil. Numerous small streams cross the township in various directions, and there are more than fifty permanent ponds, and more than three thousand acres are covered with water.

The harbor is formed partly by a beach, extending three miles northerly from the mouth of Eel brook, south of the village. This beach, which serves to break the waves rolling in from Massachusetts Bay, has been much damaged by violence, and in former years even the safety of the harbor has been endangered. Large appropriations have been made by the town, as well as by the state, and recently by the general government, for the repair and preservation of the beach, as essential to the preservation of the harbor.

Plymouth village is situated at the north part of the town; it is compactly built, and for the space of half a mile north and south from the town square, very few building lots are unoccupied. "Not a dwelling house of ancient date or antique form now remains in town. Those recently erected are in the style of modern architecture, and the largest proportion of the buildings in the place are painted of a light color, and exhibit an air of neatness and elegance."

Among the buildings most worthy of notice are Pilgrim Hall, the court-house, and a Gothic structure, for the church of the first society.

In 1831, Colonel Sargent, of Boston, presented to the Pilgrim Society his valuable painting, representing the landing of the Fathers from the May Flower, in 1620. This painting, which decorates the walls of the Pilgrim Hall, is valued at three thousand dollars. It is about thirteen by sixteen feet, and represents all the prominent persons in the colony who first landed, being a most valuable and interesting acquisition. Among the antiquities in the cabinet of the Pilgrim Society, there is an antique chair, said to have belonged to Governor Carver, the identical sword-blade used by Captain Miles Standish, the identical cap worn by King Philip, and a variety of implements wrought of stone by the natives, such as axes, tomahawks, arrow-heads, &c.

The harbor of Plymouth is large, but not of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class. Plymouth is celebrated for its shipping and ship-building. Many merchantmen are owned here, and large numbers are constantly engaged in the coasting-trade and fisheries. There is considerable water-power in the town, and this mother of all the towns in the land, is setting her daughters a good example of domestic industry.

"Plymouth was the first town built in New England by civilized man; and those by whom it was built were

inferior in worth to no body of men, whose names are recorded in history, during the last seventeen hundred years. A kind of venerableness, arising from these facts, attaches to this town, which may be termed a prejudice. Still, it has its foundation in the nature of man, and will never be eradicated either by philosophy or ridicule. No New Englander, who is willing to indulge his native feelings, can stand upon the rock, where our ancestors set the first foot after their arrival on the American shore, without experiencing emotions very different from those which are excited by any common object of the same nature. No New Englander could be willing to have that rock buried and forgotten. Let him reason as much, as coldly, and as ingeniously as he pleases, he will still regard that spot with emotions wholly different from those which are excited by other places of equal or even superior importance. We cannot wish this trait in the human character obliterated. In a higher state of being, where truth is universally as well as cordially embraced, and virtue controls without a rival, this prejudice, if it must be called by that name, will become useless, and may, therefore, be safely discarded. But in our present condition, every attachment, which is innocent, has its use, and contributes both to fix and to soften man. When we call to mind the history of their sufferings on both sides of the Atlantic, when we remember their pre-eminent patience, their unspotted piety, their immovable fortitude, their undaunted resolution, their love to each other, their justice and humanity to the savages, and their freedom from all those stains which elsewhere spotted the character even of their companions in affliction, we cannot but view them as illustrious brothers, claiming the veneration and applause of all their posterity.

"The institutions, civil, literary, and religious, by which New England is distinguished on this side the Atlantic, began here. Here the manner of holding lands in free soccage, now universal in this country, commenced. Here the right of suffrage was imparted to every citizen, to every inhabitant not disqualified by poverty or vice. Here was formed the first establishment of towns, of the local legislature, which is called a town meeting, and of the peculiar town executive, styled the selectmen. Here the first parochial school was set up, and the system originated for communicating to every child in the community the knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Here, also, the first building was erected for the worship of God; the first religious assembly gathered; and the first minister called and settled, by the voice of the church and congregation. On these simple foundations has since been erected a structure of good order, peace, liberty, knowledge, morals, and religion, with which nothing on this side the Atlantic can bear a remote comparison."

Billington Sea. This fine sheet of water is about two miles south-west from the town, and from it issues the Town brook. In this pond there are two small islands. The largest, containing about two acres, having been planted with apple-trees, produces excellent fruit. This pond is well stocked with pickerel and perch. The majestic eagle is frequently seen cowering over this pond, and has for ages built its nests in the branches of the trees, visiting the flats in the harbor at low tide in pursuit of fish and birds. Loons, and the beautiful wood-duck, produce their young in sequestered retreats about this pond, annually.

The fallow deer, tenacious of their ancient place of rendezvous, continue to visit this pond for drink, and to browse on its margin. For many years this beautiful pond was a favorite resort for social parties. A house was erected on the bank, a pleasure-boat was in the pond, and tea-parties and fishing-parties united in the happiest enjoyments.

There are on the road to Sandwich, in the woods, two rocks, called Sacrifice rocks. They are covered with sticks and stones, which have been

accumulating for centuries. It was the constant practice among the aboriginals, to throw a stone or stick on the rock in passing. The late Rev. Mr. Hawley, who spent many years among the natives at Marshpee, endeavored to learn from them the design of this singular rite, but could only conjecture that it was an acknowledgement of an invisible Being, the unknown God whom this people worshipped. This pile was their altar.

Burying Hill, formerly *Fort Hill*. Immediately in the rear of the town is a hill, rising one hundred and sixty-five feet above the sea-level, embracing about eight acres. On the summit of the south-west side, the pilgrims erected first some temporary defence, but, in 1675, on the approach of Philip's war, they erected a strong fort, one hundred feet square, strongly palisadoed, ten and a half feet high. No other place could have been so well chosen, either for discovering the approach of savages, or for defending the town against their attacks. The settlement was rendered perfectly secure, and springs of water were at their command. The whole circuit of the fort is still distinctly visible; a watch-house of brick was also built. [see views of Plymouth 1620, 1846.]

The view presented from this eminence, embracing the harbor and the shores of the bay for miles around, is not, perhaps, inferior to any in the country. Let the antiquarian come at full tide, and when the billows are calmed, and seat himself on this mount, that he may survey the incomparable landscape, and enjoy the interesting associations with which he will be inspired. Immediately beneath the hill lies the town in full view, and beyond this the harbor and shipping. The harbor is a beautiful expanse of water, bounded on the south by Manomet point, and near which commences a beach three miles in length, breasting the rolling billows of the bay, and serving as a barrier to the wharves; and on the north-east is a promontory extending from Marshfield, called the Gurnet, on the point of which stands the light-house.

These several points, together with the opposite shores, completely enclose the harbor, having Clark's Island and Saquish in its bosom. Beyond these points opens the great bay of Massachusetts, bounded at the southern extremity by the peninsula of Cape Cod, which is distinctly visible, and spreading boundless to the north-east. On the north appears the flourishing village of Duxbury, shooting into the bay, and exhibiting a handsome conical hill, ever to be remembered as once the property and residence of the gallant Standish. Between Duxbury and Plymouth, is the harbor and pleasant village of Kingston.

Having taken a survey of this magnificent group, so exceedingly endeared to the New England antiquarian, and enjoyed a spiritual vision of the Mayflower, laden with men, women, and children, come as founders of a mighty empire, we are next led to view a scene of more solemn contemplation. The whole extent of the hill is covered with the symbols of mortality, the sepulchres of our venerated fathers. We tread on the ashes of some of those to whom we are indebted, under Providence, for our most precious earthly enjoyments, all that is valuable in life, much of principle and example which are consoling in death. With what solicitude do we search for a sepulchral stone, bearing the names of Carver, Bradford, and their glorious associates.

The following are the most ancient monuments which can be traced within this enclosure:—

"Here lies the body of Edward Gray, gent., aged about fifty-two years, and departed this life the last of June, 1681."

"Here lyes ye body of ye Honorable Major William Bradford, who expired February ye 20, 1703-4, aged 79 years.

He was long [illegible] was doing good.
And in his country's service lost much blood.
After a life well spent he's now at rest—
His very name and memory is blest."

The place where the pilgrims first located themselves was the whole extent of Leyden street, and its environs. This street extends from the town square to the shore, and terminates a little south of "Plymouth Rock," a deeply interesting spot, where our forefathers landed on the 22d of December, 1620, and which every lover of New England venerates and wishes to see.

In 1820, a society was instituted at Plymouth, called the *Pilgrim Society*, and was incorporated by the legislature of the state. The design of this association is to commemorate the "great historical event" of the landing of the pilgrim fathers, "and to perpetuate the character and virtues of our ancestors to posterity."

An Anniversary Commemoration of the landing of the pilgrims commenced in Plymouth on the 22d of December, 1769, and will, we trust, be continued in Pilgrim Hall, so long as the virtues, unparalleled sufferings, and the conscientious performance of the duties of piety and benevolence of our pilgrim fathers are held in veneration by a grateful people.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Plymouth, chief town. The soil of this most ancient county in New England is not so productive as that of many others in Massachusetts; yet there is considerable good land within its limits. It has a great water-power, which is more particularly applied to the manufacture of iron ware, of all sorts, both wrought and cast. It has an abundant supply of iron ore, of a superior quality.

This county has a sea-coast on Massachusetts Bay, of between thirty and forty miles, and many ships are built in its numerous ports, of native white oak. This county has considerable foreign commerce; but its shipping is principally engaged in the fishing business and coasting trade.

It is bounded north-east and east by Massachusetts Bay, north by Norfolk county and Boston harbor, north-west by Norfolk county, west by Bristol county, and south-east and south by Buzzard's Bay and Barnstable county. The North river, emptying into Massachusetts Bay, and numerous branches of the Taunton, are its chief rivers.

In 1837, there were in this county, eleven thousand four hundred and ten sheep. The value of manufactures, the year ending April 1, 1837, was four million eight hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The value of the fishery during the same period, was five hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars. See *State Tables*.

COURTS IN PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Supreme Court. Law Term. See *Barnstable County*. Nisi Prius. At Plymouth on the tenth Tuesday next after the first Tuesday in March.

Common Pleas. At Plymouth, on the second Mondays in April and August, and on the first Monday of December.

Meetings of the County Commissioners. At Plymouth, on the third Tuesday in March, and on the first Tuesdays of August and January.

Probate Courts. At Plymouth, on the third Mondays of January, February, and May, on the second Mondays of April and August, and on the first Monday of December. At Scituate, on the first Tuesdays of March and June, and the last Tuesdays of August and November. At East Bridgewater, on the first Tuesdays of April, July, and October. At Middleborough, on the first Tuesdays in May, and the first Tuesdays of August and November. At Rochester, on Wednesday next after the first Tuesday in May, and on Wednesday next after the first Tuesday in November.

PLYMPTON.

Plymouth Co. Before its incorporation in 1707, Plympton comprised the north-west part of Plymouth. Its Indian name was *Wenatukset*. A ministry commenced here in 1698, and the Rev. Isaac Cushman was settled the same year.

The original growth of forest trees here was rather superior in size and variety to other kinds within the ancient limits of Plymouth township; upland and swamp oak, maple, walnut, white pine, white cedar, pitch pine, were common. The Wenatucksett, a branch of Taunton river, passes through the western width of this town, and the natural meadows on this stream had early attractions, and first led to the settlement of these then "westerly precincts of Plymouth."

There are two pleasant villages in the town, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, nails, shovels, spades, hoes, forks, hoop rivets, shoes, leather, palm-leaf hats, chairs, and cabinet-ware.

A noble white oak was cut in this town a few years ago. It contained seven tons and seven feet of ship-timber, and two cords of fire-wood.

The Old Colony railroad passes through the town, twenty-nine and a half miles south-east by south from Boston, and seven and a half west by north from Plymouth.

PRESCOTT.

Hampshire Co. This town is bounded by New Salem on the north, Dana on the east, Greenwich on the south, and Pelham and Shutesbury on the west. It was formerly part of Pelham and New Salem.

The surface of this town is rough and uneven, and in some parts quite hilly; but it has a strong soil, with considerable arable land; the greater part of it, however, is better suited to grazing than tillage. There are some good mill-streams in the town, branches of Swift river; and some manufactures; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural labor.

Prescott lies eighteen miles north-east from Northampton, and sixty-seven west by north from Boston.

PRINCETON.

Worcester Co. This town was named for the Rev. Thomas Prince, a large proprietor, the chronologer of New England, and pastor of the Old South Church in Boston. It was formerly called the East Wing of Rutland, and is bounded north by Westminster, east by Sterling, south by Holden, and westerly by Rutland and Hubbardston.

The surface of Princeton is elevated, but agreeably diversified with undulating valleys. There are some noted high grounds in the town, the most prominent of which is *Wachusett* mountain, the Indian name of the township.

The inhabitants of Princeton are generally occupied in agricultural employments; the manufactures are consequently limited, and do not probably exceed in value fifty thousand dollars annually. They consist of shoes, leather, palm-leaf hats, chairs, and cabinet-ware. From the excellent grazing lands of this place, the city market is furnished with some of its best beef, butter, and cheese. Within a few years, large quantities of lumber, wood, and charcoal have been carried from this to the neighboring towns, particularly Worcester.

There are no large streams flowing in or through this town. The town is nevertheless well watered with brooks and small streams, which rise entirely within its limits. The waters of these streams divide, about equal portions flowing east to Massachusetts Bay, and west to the Connecticut. East South, and West Wachusett brooks all rise at the foot of the mountain. The first, uniting with other small streams, is the source of the Nashua. The last-named constitutes the east branch of Ware river.

Wachusett mountain is situated in the north-westerly part of the town.

This mountain rears its conical head two thousand and eighteen feet above Massachusetts Bay. The base is covered with a heavy growth of wood, which dwindles to mere shrubbery as you approach the summit, giving the mountain, when seen from a distance, an exceedingly beautiful appearance. The hand of art could hardly have shorn its sides to more exactness, than nature has displayed, in proportioning the growth of wood to the ascent. The prospect from this mountain, on a clear summer morning, is delightful in the extreme. To the observer from its top, the whole state lies spread out like a map. On the one hand is visible the harbor of Boston, on the other, the Monadnock is seen rearing its bald and broken summit to the clouds, while the Hoosic and Green Mountains fade away in the distance, and mingle with the blue horizon. The numerous and beautiful villages, with their churches and spires, scattered thickly in all directions, give a charm to the scene. This mountain was much resorted to by the native Indians, and tradition says in many instances for the purpose of discovering the location of the early settlers, by means of the smoke of their fires. The roads to its base are so good, and its ascent not difficult, that it is now much visited during the summer months.

Princeton lies fifteen miles north by west from Worcester, nine miles southwest from the Fitchburg railroad at Leominster, and, by the latter, fifty-two miles west by north from Boston.

PROVINCETOWN.

Barnstable Co. This noted harbor, and the first port the Mayflower made, on her passage with the pilgrim fathers, in 1620, is situated on the end of the peninsula of Cape Cod, and lies in the form of a hook. It averages about three miles and a half in length, and two and a half in breadth. The township consists of beaches and hills of sand, eight shallow ponds, and a great number of swamps. Cape harbor, in Cape Cod Bay, is formed by the bending of the land nearly round every point of the compass, and is completely land locked and safe. It is of sufficient depth for ships of any size, and it will contain more than three thousand vessels at once, and is a place of great importance to navigation in this quarter.

The village stands on the northwestern side of the harbor, on the margin of a beach of loose sand. The houses are mostly situated on a single street, about two miles in length, passing round near the water's edge. A chain of sand hills rises immediately back from the houses. These hills are in some places partially covered with tufts of grass or shrubs, which appear to hold their existence by a frail tenure on these masses of loose sand, the light color of which strongly contrasts with few spots of deep verdure upon them. These hills, with the numerous wind or salt mills, by which the salt water is raised for evaporation, thickly studding the shore throughout the whole extent of the village, give this place a most singular and novel appearance.

An elaborate and highly interesting report of a survey of this harbor and the extremity of Cape Cod, by Major J. D. Graham, has been printed by order of Congress.

The report is accompanied by a series of tables, showing the result of a long course of observations on the tide, which are not only curious, but may be useful to those who are in a situation for pursuing their speculations on this subject, by comparing them with the results of similar observations in other places.

The fulness and precision of these tables indicate the care and labor with which the work has been prosecuted. The result is of a nature to show the great importance of this position, both as a naval and commercial station.

The value of Cape Cod harbor to our naval and mercantile marine in time of war is inappreciable. In possession of an enemy, it would afford facilities for annoying our commerce, without exposure to the gales that so

often sweep along the coast. Fortified, and in the occupancy of a portion of our navy, it offers a secure retreat, accessible at all seasons, and sheltered from every storm.

There are more than one hundred vessels belonging to this place, employed in the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries, besides a large number engaged in the merchant service and coasting business. Fifty thousand bushels of salt have been made here in a year.

During the stay of the pilgrims at Provincetown, in November, 1620, Susanna, the wife of William White, gave birth to a son, who was named Perigrine; being the first English child born in New England. He died at Marshfield in 1764, aged eighty-four.

Provincetown lies forty-five miles north from Barnstable, by land, and twenty-six by water. It is one hundred and ten miles east south-east from Boston, by land, and fifty-five by water. From Provincetown to Gloucester harbor, across the bay, is about fifty miles.

QUINCY.

Norfolk Co. This town was formerly the first and north parish in the ancient town of Braintree, and included what was called "Dorchester Farms," and a romantic point of land called *Squantum*, jutting out between Quincy and Dorchester bays, now a noted watering place, and once the residence of *Chickataubut*, a celebrated Indian chief.

This territory, in common with that of Braintree and Randolph, belonged to Boston, until the incorporation of Braintree as a town, in 1640. It was the first part of Braintree that was settled, and had been generally called Mount Wollaston, for Captain Wollaston, one of the first settlers, in 1625.

In 1792, this part of Braintree was made a separate town, and called Quincy, to perpetuate the family name of one of its first proprietors, a name that will ever be dear to the lover of American liberty.

Quincy is bounded north by Dorchester, east by Boston harbor, south by Weymouth and Braintree, and west by Milton.

The surface of the town is diversified by hills, valleys, and plains. The soil is generally of an excellent quality, and under good cultivation. There are large tracts of salt meadow in the town, and many large and beautiful farms, which, in respect to soil and skilful management, may vie with any in the state.

The village in the centre of the town, is situated on an elevated plain, and is remarkable for its neatness and beauty. In this village is a stone church, designated the "Adams Temple." This building was dedicated, 1828, and cost forty thousand dollars. Within its walls is a beautiful marble monument to the memory of the Hon. John Adams and his wife.

The town house, in this village, is a noble building, eighty-five feet by fifty-five. It is built of granite, and is a better specimen of the Quincy stone, than the walls of the church.

The ancestral estate of the Quincy family comprises one of the most beautiful and well cultivated farms in New England. It is the property of Josiah Quincy, LL. D., an eminent agriculturist, president of Harvard University from 1829 to 1845, and the only child of the patriot, Josiah Quincy, jr.

About two miles east from the village is Quincy Point, at the junction of Town and Weymouth Fore rivers, and near Newcomb's neck, in Braintree. This is a delightful spot, and contains many handsome buildings. This point of land, with a peninsula near it, called Germantown, are admirably located for ship-building, and for all the purposes of navigation and the fishery. Here is a fine harbor, a bold shore, and a beautiful country, within ten miles of the capital of New England.

Germantown was first settled by a number of weavers and glass makers from Germany, who made an unsuccessful attempt to manufacture glass

GREEN

and cloth, some time between 1750 and '60. At this place, the great ship Massachusetts was built in 1789, the largest vessel at that time in the country. Germantown is fast rising into notice, in consequence of its easy access, beauty, and navigable facilities. An excellent family school has been kept here some years by the Misses Sullivan.

The manufactures of the town consist of boots, shoes, leather, vessels, salt, carriages, harnesses, hats, books, coach lace, granite, slate stone, &c.; the annual value of which, with the fisheries, amounted several years ago to more than half a million of dollars. These manufactures have since increased, and new ones have been added; but the manufacture of granite, or sienite, so universally known and justly celebrated as the "QUINCY GRANITE," is the most important article of manufacture in the town.

About two miles back from Quincy bay, in Boston harbor, is a range of elevated land, in some parts more than six hundred feet above the sea, containing an inexhaustible supply of that invaluable building material, the Quincy granite, so much used and approved in all our Atlantic cities, for its durability and beauty. This range of granite extends through Milton, Quincy, and Braintree, but more of it is quarried in Quincy than in the other towns.

In 1844, about one hundred thousand tons of this valuable article was quarried and wrought in Quincy, by the most skilful workmen, into all dimensions, both plain and ornamental. There were in the town about twenty companies engaged in the business, employing about eight hundred hands. Pieces of this granite have been obtained in these quarries weighing three hundred tons each, from which the columns of the new Custom House, and Merchant's Exchange, in Boston, were made, and to which we refer the reader as specimens of its quality and finish.

By means of a railroad from these quarries to the tide-waters of Neponset river, and of a canal to the centre of the town, this stone is transported with great expedition and little cost. Railway village, see *Milton*.

These quarries of granite to the town of Quincy are of more value than a mine of gold, and it is fortunate for the public that the supply is abundant, for the demand for it from various parts of the United States is constant and increasing.

Quincy lies eight miles south by east from Boston, and ten east from Dedham, and there is perhaps no town in the state, of its distance from Boston, that has risen to greater prosperity than Quincy. It has long been the centre of considerable trade and manufacture, and its excellent roads, with its beautiful location on Boston harbor, have made it the chosen residence of many people of taste and affluence; but now, when Quincy has become united to Boston by the Old Colony railroad, as closely in point of convenience, as Boston and Charlestown, no one can doubt the rapid increase of population and wealth of this delightful town.

The first church in this place was gathered in the year 1639.

SUCCESSION OF THE CLERGY.

Rev.	Set.	Died or res.	Æ
Wm. Thompson,	1639.	1668.	68.
Henry Flint,	1640.	1668.	66.
Moses Fiske,	1672.	1708.	66.
Joseph Marsh,	1709.	1726.	41.
John Hancock,	1726.	1744.	42.
Lemuel Bryant,	1745.	res. 1755.	
Anthony Wibird,	1755.	1800.	72.
Peter Whitney,	1800.	1843.	73.
Wm. P. Lunt,	1835.		

Two presidents of the United States, father and son, were natives of this place: JOHN ADAMS, born October 19, 1735. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, born July 11, 1767.

The senior Mr. Adams graduated at Harvard University in 1755, and was distinguished for his diligence and genius. He studied law at Worcester, and was admitted to practice

in 1758. He commenced the labors of his profession in Braintree, his native town, and soon obtained business and reputation. In 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, a granddaughter of Colonel Quincy, a lady as distinguished for her accomplishments and virtues as for the elevated station in society which Providence had destined her to fill. Mrs. Adams died at Quincy, December 28, 1818, aged seventy-four.

In 1765, Mr. Adams removed to Boston; here he obtained an extensive legal practice, and, refusing all offers of patronage from the British government, espoused the cause of his native country with an ardor peculiar to himself, firmly resolved to sink or swim with its liberties. He was elected a member of Congress, and was among the foremost in recommending the adoption of an independent government. In 1777, Mr. Adams was chosen commissioner to the Court of Versailles. In 1779, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace and a commercial treaty with Great Britain. In 1780, he went ambassador to Holland, and in 1782, to Paris, to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, having received the assurance that that power would recognize the independence of the United States. In 1785, Mr. Adams was appointed the first minister to the Court of St. James. After remaining in Europe nine years, he returned to his native country, and in 1789, was elected first Vice President of the United States, which office he held during the whole of Washington's administration. On the resignation of Washington, in 1797, Mr. Adams became President of the United States, which office he sustained until the election of Mr. Jefferson, in 1801. Soon after this, Mr. Adams retired to his farm in Quincy, and spent the remainder of an eventful life in rural occupations, the pleasures of domestic retirement, and those enjoyments which a great and good mind always has in store.

The account that Mr. Adams gives in a letter to a friend, of his introduction to George III., at the Court of St. James, as the first minister from the *rebel colonies*, is very interesting. The scene would form a noble picture, highly honorable both to his majesty and the republican minister.

Here stood the stern monarch who had expended more than six hundred millions of dollars, and the lives of two hundred thousand of his subjects in a vain attempt to subjugate freemen; and by his side stood the man, who, in the language of Jefferson, "was the great pillar of support to the declaration of independence, and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of Congress."

Mr. Adams says, "At one o'clock, on Wednesday, the first of June, 1785, the master of ceremonies called at my house, and went with me to the secretary of state's office, in Cleaveland row, where the Marquis of Carmarthen received and introduced me to Mr. Frazier, his under secretary, who had been, as his lordship said, uninterruptedly in that office through all the changes in administration for thirty years. After a short conversation, Lord Carmarthen invited me to go with him in his coach to court. When we arrived in the antechamber the master of the ceremonies introduced him and attended me while the secretary of state went to take the commands of the king. While I stood in this place, where it seems all ministers stand upon such occasions, always attended by the master of ceremonies, the room was very full of ministers of state, bishops, and all other sorts of courtiers, as well as the next room, which is the king's bed-chamber. You may well suppose I was the focus of all eyes. I was relieved, however, from the embarrassment of it, by the Swedish and Dutch ministers, who came to me and entertained me with a very agreeable conversation during the whole time. Some other gentlemen whom I had seen before, came to make their compliments to me, until the Marquis of Carmarthen returned, and desired me to go with him to his majesty. I went with his lordship through the levee room, into

the king's closet. The door was shut, and I was left with his majesty and the secretary of state alone. I made three reverences; one at the door, another about half way, and another before the presence, according to the usage established at this and all the northern courts of Europe, and then I addressed myself to his majesty in the following words:—

"'Sire: the United States have appointed me minister plenipotentiary to your majesty, and have directed me to deliver to your majesty this letter, which contains the evidence of it. It is in obedience to their express commands, that I have the honor to assure your majesty of their unanimous disposition and desire to cultivate the most friendly and liberal intercourse between your majesty's subjects and their citizens, and of their best wishes for your majesty's health and happiness, and for that of your family.

"'The appointment of a minister from the United States to your majesty's court will form an epoch in the history of England and America. I think myself more fortunate than all my fellow-citizens, in having the distinguished honor to be the first to stand in your majesty's royal presence in a diplomatic character; and I shall esteem myself the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in recommending my country more and more to your majesty's royal benevolence, and of restoring an entire esteem, confidence, and affection; or, in better words, "the old good nature and the good old humor," between people who, though separated by an ocean, and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion, a kindred blood. I beg your majesty's permission to add, that although I have sometimes before been instructed by my country, it was never in my whole life in a manner so agreeable to myself.'

"The king listened to every word I said, with dignity, it is true, but with apparent emotion. Whether it was my visible agitation, for I felt more than I could express, that touched him, I cannot say; but he was much affected, and answered me with more tremor than I had spoken with, and said:—

"'Sir: the circumstances of this audience are so extraordinary, the language you have now held is so extremely proper, and the feelings you have discovered so justly adapted to the occasion, that I not only receive with pleasure the assurance of the friendly disposition of the United States, but that I am glad the choice has fallen upon you to be their minister. I wish you, sir, to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indespensably bound to do, by the duty which I owed my people. I will be frank with you. I was the last to conform to the separation; but the separation having become inevitable, I have always said, as I now say, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power. The moment I see such sentiments and language as yours prevail, and a disposition to give this country the preference, that moment I shall say—let the circumstances of language, religion, and blood, have their natural full effect.'

"I dare not say that these were the king's precise words; and it is even possible that I may have, in some particulars, mistaken his meaning; for although his pronunciation is as distinct as I ever heard, he hesitated sometimes between members of the same period. He was, indeed, much affected, and I was not less so, and therefore I cannot be certain that I was so attentive, heard so clearly, and understood so perfectly, as to be confident of all his words, or sense. This I do say, that the foregoing is his majesty's meaning, as I then understood it, and his own words, as nearly as I can recollect them.

"The king then asked me whether I came last from France; and upon my answering in the affirmative, he put on an air of familiarity, and, smiling, or rather, laughing, said, 'There is an opinion among some people that you are not the most attached of all your countrymen to the manners of France.' I was surprised at this, because I thought it an indiscretion, and a descent from his dignity. I was a little embarrassed; but determined not to deny truth on the one hand, nor lead him to infer from it any attachment to England, on the other, I threw off as much gravity as I could, and assumed an air of gaiety, and one of decision, as far as was decent, and said, 'That opinion, sir, is not mistaken; I must avow to your majesty, I have no attachment but to my own country.' The king replied as quick as lightning, 'An honest man will never have any other.'

"The king then said a word or two to the secretary of state, which being between them, I did not hear, and then turned round and bowed to me, as is customary with all kings and princes when they give the signal to retire. I retreated, stepping backwards, as is the etiquette; and making my last reverence at the door of the chamber, I went to my carriage."

Mr. Adams died on the 4th of July, 1826, with the same words on his lips which fifty years before, on that day, he had uttered on the floor of Congress, "Independence forever."

John Hancock, LL. D., was born in this place, in 1737. As president of the illustrious Congress of 1776, he signed the Declaration of Independence, and was the first governor of Massachusetts, under the constitution. He died in that office, October 8, 1793.

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"Sacred to the memory of Josiah Quincy, jun., of Boston, Barrister of Law, youngest son of Josiah Quincy, Esq., late of this place. Brilliant talents, uncommon eloquence, and indefatigable application raised him to the highest eminence in his profession. His early, enlightened, inflexible attachment to the cause of his country is attested by monuments more durable than this, and transmitted to posterity by well-known productions of his genius. He was born the 23d of February, 1744, and died the 26th of April, 1775. His mortal remains are here deposited, with those of Abigail his wife, daughter of William Phillips, Esq., born on the 14th of April, 1745, died the 25th March, 1793.

"Stranger, in contemplating this monument as the frail tribute of filial gratitude and affection,

"Glows thy bold breast with patriotic flame?
Let his example point the paths of fame!
Or seeks thy heart, averse from public strife,
The milder graces of domestic life?
Her kindred virtues let thy soul revere,
And o'er the best of mothers drop a tear!"

RANDOLPH.

Norfolk Co. Randolph was the south parish of good old Braintree until its incorporation, in 1793. It was named in honor of Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, the first president of the American Congress.

A church was formed in 1731, and Rev. Elisha Eaton was ordained the first pastor, the same year. He continued about nineteen years in the ministry, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Moses Taft, who continued in the pastoral office nearly forty years. Rev. Jonathan Strong, D. D., was ordained colleague pastor with Mr. Taft, in 1789. Dr. Strong died in 1814, and was succeeded by Rev. Thaddeus Pomeroy. Mr. Pomeroy was dismissed in 1820, and was succeeded by Rev. Calvin Hitchcock. "During Mr. Pomeroy's ministry, the east part of the town of Randolph became a separate society. They erected a meeting-house, organized a church, and on the 29th of December, 1821, Rev. David Brigham, the first pastor, was ordained."

Part of Punkapog pond lies in the town, and the Manatiquot river rises here, but the town is quite destitute of water-power.

The land is elevated between the waters of Massachusetts Bay and Taunton river.

The surface of the town is generally undulating, and the soil strong and productive. There are two very pleasant and flourishing villages in the town, East and West, surrounded by

fertile and well cultivated fields. Randolph has long been noted for the industry of its people, in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There are manufactures of leather, and many other articles in the town, but that of boots and shoes is the principal; the value of which is about a million of dollars annually.

The late Amasa Stetson, Esq., gave to this, his native town, a large and handsome town-hall, and made liberal donations for the accommodation and support of its schools.

Randolph lies fourteen miles south from Boston, twelve south-east from Dedham, and seven south south-west from Weymouth Landing. The railroad from Boston to Fall River will pass about midway between the two villages, which are about two miles apart.

RAYNHAM.

Bristol Co. This town was a part of Taunton until 1731. It was first settled in 1650. Its Indian name was *Hockomock*. The first minister in the town was the Rev. John Wales, in 1731; he died in 1765, and was succeeded by the Rev. Peres Forbes, LL. D., in 1766.

The surface of the town is generally level, and the soil is light and not very productive. On its southern and eastern borders Raynham is finely watered by Taunton river, and it contains a number of large and beautiful ponds.

In this town are large manufactures of bar iron, nails, anchors, iron castings, shovels, forks, coffee mills, straw bonnets, &c.; annual value about half a million of dollars.

"The first adventurers from England to this country, who were skilled in the forge iron manufacture, were two brothers, viz., James and Henry Leonard. They came to this town in the year 1652, which was about two years after the first settlers had planted themselves upon this spot; and in the year 1652, these Leonards here built the first forge in America."

"The original Leonard house in this town is still occupied by one of the family, of the sixth generation from the [illegible], and, so far as we are informed, is the oldest house now standing in this country. The date at one of the gables is [illegible] with the [illegible] 1700; but there is little doubt [illegible] have [illegible] at least thirty years [illegible] The workmanship, especially within, is remarkably massive and sound. It is apparently modelled after an English fashion of the eighteenth century, with some modifications [illegible] for defence against the Indians. It was [illegible] The [illegible] pond, which [illegible] has become a [illegible] swamp. [illegible] was [illegible] years [illegible] in [illegible] in [illegible] In man weal [illegible]

Raynham contains [illegible] in the centre of the town. [illegible] north-east from Taunton. From Taunton to Boston by the railroad is thirty-five miles.

READING.

Middlesex Co. The territory of this town was called Lynn village, and was a part of Lynn until its incorporation, in 1644. The first minister in the town, the Rev. Daniel Parker, was settled in 172[illegible] and died in 1760.

The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is generally good, in some parts excellent; and the town is watered by Ipswich river.

In 1844, the manufactures of Reading were, boots and shoes, value two hundred thousand dollars; cabinet-ware and clocks, value one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars; coach lace, value six thousand dollars; tin ware, five thousand dollars; total value three hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars.

There are two very pleasant and flourishing villages in the town; Wood End village lies at the south part of the town, through which the Boston and Maine railroad passes, and West village, about three miles north of the other.

Reading lies thirteen miles north from Boston, ten west from Salem, eighteen south-east from Lowell, and seventeen north-east from Concord.

"In affectionate remembrance of James Bancroft, Esq. Venerated and beloved while living, his memory is blessed. Guided by Christian principle, he was enabled, through a long and useful life, to perform its various duties with fidelity. A defender of his country in her struggle for independence, he was magnanimous and devoted in the discharge of numerous civil offices, disinterested and faithful; and a deacon in the first church in the place during forty-six years, distinguished by integrity, consistency, and [illegible] In private life he was endeared by mildness and benignity, and ever evinced obedience to the first command by an observance of the second like unto it. He was gathered to his fathers, 'as a shock of corn in its season.' May 17, 1831; Æt. 92."

REHOBOTH.

Bristol Co. The original limits of Rehoboth were extensive, comprehending the present town, Seekonk, Pawtucket, Attleborough, and part of Swansey; and Cumberland and Barrington, Rhode Island. The first purchase of land here for a settlement was made of Massasoit, in 1641, comprehending a tract of land about ten miles square, embracing the present towns of Rehoboth, Seekonk, and Pawtucket. The first white settler in the original limits of the town was William Blackstone, a non-conformist minister of England, who fled from persecution, and sought an asylum in the wilds of America. He was the first white man who lived on the peninsula where the city of Boston now stands. He sold his lands on the peninsula in 1634, and probably removed to Rehoboth the next year. He located himself in what is now Cumberland, Rhode Island, on the river which bears his name, about three miles above the village of Pawtucket. His house, which he named "Study Hall," stood near the east bank of the river, a few rods east of a knoll which rises abruptly from the meadow on the brink of the river to the height of sixty or seventy feet. His grave, and the well which he dug, are still to be seen. The celebrated Roger Williams when driven from Massachusetts, first pitched his tent in the limits of Rehoboth, and resided there for a short period. The Indian name of the town was *Wannamoiset*.

This town has a varied surface, with a thin soil, and well watered by Palmer's river, and other fine mill streams. Its manufactures consist of [illegible] leather, shoes, cutlery, [illegible] straw bonnets, carpenters' [illegible] tools, wagons, [illegible] bobbins, cotton batting, &c.

Rehoboth lies ten miles south-west from Taunton, and eight from the depot at Attleborough, from which to Boston [illegible] miles.

Rev. Samuel Newman may be considered as the founder of Rehoboth. He [illegible] here with part of his church from Weymouth, in 1644. Mr. Newman was a man of great learning and piety. He compiled a Concordance of the Bible, an herculean labor, which was published in London in 1643, in folio. After his removal to Rehoboth, (now Seekonk,) he revised this work, and greatly improved it, using in the evening, according to President Styles, pine knots instead of candles. He died in 1663, aged sixty-three. "The manner of his death," says Elliot, "was peculiar. He had a certain premonition of it, and seemed to triumph in the prospect of its being near. He was apparently in perfect health, and preached a sermon from these words, Job xiv. 14,—'*All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come.*' In the afternoon of the following Lord's day he asked the deacon to pray with him, saying he had not long to live. As soon as he had finished his prayer, he said the time was

come when he must leave the world; but his friends seeing no immediate signs of dissolution, thought it was the influence of imagination. But he turned round, saying, 'Angels, do your office,' and immediately expired."

RICHMOND.

Berkshire Co. This is another delightful valley town among the mountains of Berkshire. Its Indian name was *Yokun*, and after its settlement, in 1760, it was called Yocuntown, but at its incorporation in 1765, the popularity of the Duke of Richmond deprived the poor Indian of the honor of its name.

Richmond is bounded north by Hancock and Pittsfield, east by Lenox, south by Stockbridge and West Stockbridge, and west by Canaan, in the state of New York.

This town comprises an extensive, fertile, and beautiful valley, enclosed by elevated hills on the east and west. From these hills, enchanting landscapes are presented. Even Englishmen say that the natural scenery of this place is superior to that of the celebrated Richmond Hill in England.

This town produces in great abundance all kinds of agricultural products common to the most fertile and best cultivated lands in the state; a great variety of woods; iron ore; good brick clay, and limestone, and handsome marble. There is some water-power in the town, and its manufactures consist of pig iron, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, leather, boots, shoes, &c.

In the valley in this town is a wide street, extending some miles, on each side of which are neat farm-houses, and mechanics' shops, making a fine appearance. Through this valley the western railroad passes, eight miles south-west from Pittsfield, one hundred and fifty-nine west from Boston, and forty-one east from Albany.

A church was formed in Richmond about 1765. In 1767, the Rev. Job Swift, afterwards the minister of Bennington, Vermont, was settled as their pastor. He was a native of Sandwich, Massachusetts, and a graduate of Yale College, in 1765. President Dwight says, "Dr. Swift was one of the best and most useful men I ever knew. To the churches and ministers of Vermont he was a patriarch; and wherever he was known he is remembered with the greatest veneration."

ROCHESTER.

Plymouth Co. This is a large township on the north-west side of Buzzard's Bay, having Fairhaven on its south-west, Wareham on its north-east, and Middleborough on its north. This territory was called *Seipican* by the Indians; and the site of the beautiful village *Mattapoiset*, was so called by them, as its name signifies, a *resting place;* it having been a famous resort of the red-skined gentry of the interior to enjoy their clam-bakes and chowders.

The location of Rochester for navigation and the fisheries is exceedingly favorable; it having two excellent harbors, Mattapoiset and Sippican, with an easy access to the ocean. The people of the town improve these privileges very successfully; they own a number of whale ships and merchantmen, and large numbers of smaller vessels engaged in domestic fisheries, and the coasting-trade. The towns in this part of the state are noted for their excellent white oak timber, and for its application to ship-building; and Rochester, with its fine coast on the bay, of some ten miles, has sent a great number of vessels to the ocean in aid of the commerce of the country.

Mattapoiset river, which rises in Snipatuit pond, a large sheet of water in the town, about nine miles from Mattapoiset village, Sippican and Weweantic rivers, afford the town a good water-power. The manufactures consist of bar iron, vessels, boots, shoes, and various other articles. Large quantities of salt are made at this place.

The surface of the town is pleasantly varied; some parts of it are rocky and unfit for cultivation; while other parts vary from a tolerable soil to the very best.

The two principal villages in this town are Mattapoiset and Sippican; They are both flourishing sea-ports; the former is about four miles south-west from the latter. Mattapoiset lies twenty-four miles south south-west from Plymouth; six miles east by north from New Bedford; from thence to Boston is fifty-five miles.

ROCKPORT.

Essex Co. This was a part of the ancient town of Gloucester until its incorporation in 1840, when it received the appropriate name of Rockport. It comprises all the seaward portion of the extremity of Cape Ann, with its islands, and that part of Gloucester long known as Sandy Bay, which opens to the sea on the north-east.

Since the first settlement of the country, Sandy Bay, in common with Gloucester, has been associated with the enterprise of the fisheries; and of rearing its sons for the manly exercise of a nautical life; thereby rendering them serviceable to their country abroad, and fit companions for its intelligent and rosy-cheeked damsels at home.

There are two pleasant villages in the town; Sandy Bay and Pigeon Cove, about a mile apart, the inhabitants of both of which are largely engaged in the cod and mackerel fishery. At Pigeon Cove, are inexhaustible quarries of excellent granite, of a lighter color, and rather harder than that of Quincy. These quarries are so near the sea-shore that vessels can be laden with trifling expense. This stone, under such circumstances, is of great value to the town. Twenty-five vessels were constantly engaged in freighting this stone in the summer of 1845.

Artificial harbors have been constructed at both villages; and at the village of Sandy Bay, the national government has expended within a few years about fifty thousand dollars in the construction of a breakwater, which has been partially thrown down by the violence of the sea; and it is thought by some that an expenditure equal to that already made, is necessary to make it answer the purposes had in view in its erection.

Although the town derives its name from the character of its shores and surface, it contains many large tracts of clear land. These, however, have mostly been brought to their present state, by the industry of the people in clearing them of rocks. This town is a resort for many strangers during the summer months, who here enjoy refreshing sea-breezes, and the sublimity of ocean views.

Rockport lies four miles north-east from Gloucester harbor, thirty-two north-east from Boston, and eighteen north-east from Salem.

ROWE.

Franklin Co. This is a mountainous town, adjoining Whitingham, in the state of Vermont. It has Heath on the east, Charlemont on the south, and Monroe and Florida on the west. Deerfield river passes its western border. There is some arable land in the town, but the lands generally are best adapted to pasturage, and many cattle and sheep are fed here.

In 1838, the legislature annexed a part of an unincorporated tract, called *Zoar*, to this town. This tract comprised one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five acres of land, adjoining the south part of the town, on which were six families. One of the cordon of forts, erected about 1744, for a defence against the French and Indians, was situated in this town. The ruins of this fortification, called *Fort Pelham*, are situated south-east of the Congregational church in the centre of the town, on Pelham brook, a small stream, being the only one passing through the town. Rev. Preserved Smith, the first minister, was settled here in 1787.

Rowe has a neat village near the centre of the town, about twenty-two miles west north-west from Greenfield, and one hundred and twelve west north-west from Boston.

ROWLEY.

Essex Co. This town was first settled by a party of industrious and pious persons from Yorkshire, England, in 1638. They erected the first fulling-mill in New England, and manufactured the first cloth in North America.

There are a great variety of soils in this town; a large part is salt meadow, and the residue is fertile and productive. It comprises a part of Plum Island, and large tracts of woodland. It is watered by Rowley River, which affords a water power, and which, before its junction with Plum Island Sound, forms a harbor for vessels of moderate draught of water, where many vessels have been built.

Ancient Rowley was divided in 1855, as follows: part was detached, and incorporated by the name of [illegible]. Rowley possesses some [illegible] interest, and a very valuable agricultural one, to the latter of which its inhabitants are principally devoted.

This ancient town is very pleasant, and has been the birth-place of many learned and distinguished men.

By the eastern railroad, which passes through the town, Rowley is twenty-nine miles north from Boston, fifteen north by west from Salem, and five south from Newbury[illegible]. From Rowley to Lowell is twenty-four miles.

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"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, first minister of the church in Rowley, who emigrated from Britain to this place, with his church and flock, in 1638. He finished his labors and life, 23 January, 1660, in his seventieth year. He was a man of eminent piety, zeal, and abilities. His strains of oratory were delightful. Regeneration and union to Jesus Christ, by faith, were points on which he principally insisted. He so remarkably expressed the feelings, exercises, motives, and characters of his hearers, that they were ready to exclaim, who hath told him all this? With the youth he took great pains, and was a tree of knowledge laden with fruit, which children could reach. He bequeathed a part of his lands to the town of Rowley, for the support of the gospel, which generous benefaction we, in the first parish, enjoy to the present day, and here gratefully commemorate, by raising this monument to his memory, in 1805."

ROXBURY.

Norfolk Co. This city is joined to Boston by a neck of land, over which are broad and pleasant avenues. Between the centre of each city is about three miles. The surface is rocky and uneven, with a strong soil, in a high state of cultivation. It [illegible] a great degree of agricultural taste and skill, and abounds in country-seats and pleasant [illegible]. The part of this city [illegible] Jamaica pond, four miles southwest from Boston, is extremely [illegible].

This town and Boston were incorporated the same year, (1630;) and Roxbury was incorporated as a city March 2, 1846.

The first [illegible] from Boston [illegible] to this town in 1847. There are now a large number [illegible] running between [illegible] and not less than six [illegible] thousand persons pass annually. Since that time, others of a similar kind have been established to Charlestown, Cambridge, Dorchester, &c., and tend greatly to promote the public convenience.

The manufactures of Roxbury consist of leather, nails, hats, chairs, cabinet-ware, pig iron, and a great number of other articles.

Many parts of Roxbury, which until recently were improved as farms or rural walks, are now covered with wide streets and beautiful buildings. The population of the town in 1845 was thirteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

The natural alliance which subsists between Boston and Roxbury; their close connection by wide and beautiful avenues; the crowded state of one, and the romantic beauties of the other, can leave no doubt on the mind of an observer of the rapid increase of Boston, that Roxbury, with its crystal springs and admirable sites for building, will soon become the location of a large portion of the wealth and fashion of the metropolis.

The Rev. John Eliot, the justly celebrated "Apostle of the Indians," was settled in Roxbury in 1632. Mr. Eliot imbibed the true spirit of the gospel, and his heart was touched with the wretched condition of the Indians. He learned their language, and translated the Scriptures into it. This would seem the business of a life, when the sense of the simple expression, "Knowing down to him," is conveyed in the Indian language by [illegible] a word that was [illegible] a benediction to [illegible] with an extra [illegible]. Mr. Eliot was [illegible] hardships as a [illegible] Jesus Christ, and [illegible].

This was the [illegible] and possessor of the [illegible] Warren. Dr. Warren was born in 1741. He graduated at Harvard College in 1759. He was an ardent lover of his country, and sensibly felt the weight of her oppressions. Four days previous to the battle of "Bunker Hill," he received a commission in the army of major general. He was within the entrenchment, and was slain on that hallowed spot, just at the commencement of the retreat. Dr. Warren was an able statesman, an eloquent orator, a man of uncompromising integrity, and undaunted bravery. General Warren was the first officer of rank that fell in that glorious contest for liberty. His death shed a gloom throughout the country. He was exceedingly beloved for the mildness and affability of his deportment, and for the virtues of his private life.

Brook Farm Phalanx is an association established on the principles of Charles Fourier. It lies at the extreme western limits of Roxbury, and was founded in 1841, by Rev. George Ripley, of Boston. A few friends united with Mr. Ripley, and commenced this undertaking, which, though feeble and comparatively insignificant in its infancy, is probably destined to effect most important results. If only a tithe of the hopes and expectations of the advocates of association are realized, it will confer inestimable benefits on mankind. The associationists propose no less than a complete change of society throughout the world, and a reorganization upon a system entirely different in its principles from existing systems. They hold that Fourier has discovered the natural and true laws of society, and that when mankind [illegible] these [illegible] accordance [illegible] will reign on earth. Poverty [illegible] oppression, crime, injustice, [illegible] will pass away, and in [illegible] universal [illegible] and liberty, [illegible] and wealth. In the place of war there will be [illegible] selfishness and hatred, [illegible] and love, of ignorance and [illegible], [illegible] and refinement; [illegible] and discord, the most perfect harmony and order in society.

These are but a few of the objects which the friends of association aim to accomplish by the application of their principles to society, and the design of the Brook Farm Phalanx is to give to the world a practical demonstration that they are feasible. The plan of the association differs essentially from all the arrangements of present society, particularly in those which concern industry, domestic management, education and commerce. A new order of things in almost all respects is established; but while what is evil and hurtful in society is rejected, that which is good and conducive to happiness is retained.

Instead of separate and isolated families having different interests, the members of the association reside on the same domain, and their interests

are *united*. They combine and prosecute industry in concert, for the general good. The system of property, is not, however, that of *community*; it is a joint stock system, the interest or investment of each person being represented by shares, as in a banking or railroad company. By this system, the whole estate of the association, its lands, buildings, tools, &c., is the property of all its members, and what is the interest of one, is the interest of all; the holders of the stock are all concerned in its dividends, and as these depend on the amount of the total product of the industry of the association, the members are bound together by the tie of mutual interest.

By an arrangement called Groups and Series, which gives all persons, both male and female, the opportunity of taking part in such branches of industry as suit their capacities and tastes, and by alternation of pursuits, or change from one occupation to another, at regular periods, the industrial affairs of the association are conducted in an orderly and efficient manner; and industry, instead of being repugnant and exhausting, as under present systems, is made invigorating and attractive. This arrangement of groups and series is the fundamental law of association, which regulates all its social relations as well as its industry; it is the law of order in the Universe, which Fourier has applied to society.

In domestic affairs, immense economies and conveniences are secured by conducting them for the whole association as for one family, instead of each family living and attended to its own household matters separately. All the families of the Phalanx occupy one large building, called a phalanstery; the families lodge apart in their suits of rooms, although residing under the same roof. The members eat at public tables as in a hotel, or are served in their own apartments. The cooking, washing, &c., are done for the whole establishment, on a large scale. The phalanstery of the Brook Farm Phalanx is now building, and one wing is nearly completed; but until the present time the members of the association have lived in separate houses, though their domestic affairs have been carried on as for one family.

The Phalanx makes the amplest provision for education; every child, whether its parents are rich or poor, is guarantied a complete education at the charge of the whole association.

One of the most lucrative branches of industry hitherto pursued at the Brook Farm Phalanx, is a school, which has gained a high reputation.

The Phalanx buys and sells at wholesale, and supplies its members with goods at cost, by which means, the retail system of trade and traffic is abolished.

The location of the Brook Farm Phalanx is picturesque, and the soil very good. The domain consists of a few hundred acres only, at present, but as more land is required, the adjoining farms will be purchased. Agriculture and several branches of mechanical industry are in successful operation; and as rapidly as circumstances will permit, others are to be [illegible]. Gardening and the nursery business are extensively entered into, as well as the cultivation of greenhouse plants.

Although the founder, and president of the Phalanx, Mr. Ripley, was a Unitarian clergyman, the members are of various religious denominations, and there exists the most perfect religious freedom.

Owing to losses by fire, [illegible] circumstances, this institution [illegible] to exist in 1847.

ROYALSTON.

Worcester Co. This town was first settled in 1754, and named for Colonel Isaac Royal, one of its proprietors. In 1766, a church was formed, and in 1768, the Rev. Joseph Lee was settled as pastor.

Royalston is [illegible] north by [illegible] and [illegible] in New Hampshire, east by [illegible] south [illegible] and west by [illegible] and Warwick. It [illegible] miles north-west from Worcester, and sixty-five miles west north-west from Boston. The Boston and Vermont railroad passes through Athol, seven miles south from the centre of the town.

The land in this town consists generally of hills and valleys, and the soil is excellent, being suitable for tillage or grazing. It is watered by Miller's river and its tributary streams, upon which is much good meadow. Several small streams, one of which has upon it a perpendicular fall of twenty feet, and descends one hundred feet in forty rods, unite and form Tully river, which pours into Miller's river a great quantity of water. These various streams afford a number of good mill sites.

There is a handsome village near the centre of the town; and two ponds well stocked with fish. Although these ponds are within half a mile of each other, yet they vary in height one hundred and fifty feet.

There are manufactures in the town of woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, cabinet-ware, chairs, palm-leaf hats, mats, wooden-ware, &c. Royalston bids fair to become a large manufacturing town.

RUSSELL.

Hampden Co. This town was formerly the north-west part of Westfield, and the south-west part of Montgomery. The western railroad passes through the town, eighteen miles west north-west from Springfield, and one hundred and eighteen miles west by south from Boston.

This is a mountainous township, full of wild and romantic scenery, having Westfield river passing rapidly through it, as if attempting to rival the speed of the cars which pass along its margin.

Russell presents a good specimen of what our railroads are doing for our inland towns, and what these towns can and will do for those on the borders of the Atlantic. It is by the union of power in drawing out the resources of each, that both are sustained; and where that union fails, the people seek other abiding places.

In 1830, the population of Russell was five hundred and nine; in 1837, it had dwindled down to four hundred and seventy-five; but in 1840, the year that the western railroad crossed the Connecticut, the population rose to nine hundred and fifty-six, and in 1846, it was advancing in its various interests.

The surface of this town is more pleasant to the spectator than to the cultivator; yet the higlands afford excellent grazing, and along the valleys are tracts of fertile meadow. Russell possesses an immense water-power, with an abundance of wood and stone, and other building materials: and all within six hours' ride of Boston. If Russell does not become "another Lowell," it surely bids fair to become a great auxiliary to the domestic industry of the state.

RUTLAND.

Worcester Co. Rutland, comprising a territory of twelve miles square, was bought of the Indians, in 1686, for twenty-three pounds. Its Indian name was *Naqueag*. A church was gathered here, and the Rev. Thomas Frink was settled as pastor, in 1727.

This town is situated on the height of land between the sea and Connecticut river, and is hilly and very uneven. It has no large stream, but is watered by a branch of Ware river, which affords power for several mills. This is a good grazing township, and the inhabitants export considerable beef, butter, and cheese. There is fine fishing at Mustapaug and Long ponds. About half a mile east of the meeting-house is a spring, the waters of which soon divide; part runs to the Merrimack and part to Connecticut river.

The manufactures of the town consist of woollen goods, leather, boots shoes, cabinet and wooden-wares, &c. The industry of the people is generally devoted to agricultural pursuits.

In the central part of the [illegible] a very pleasant village, containing [illegible] number of handsome buildings. [illegible] village lies thirteen miles nor[illegible] from Worcester, seventeen [illegible] west from Fitchburg, and fi[illegible] by north from Boston.

SALEM.

This is one of the shire towns [illegible] Essex county. It is the oldest an[illegible] [illegible] in old Mass[illegible] [illegible] was Naumkeag. [illegible]

[illegible] the first in [illegible] [illegible] be had [illegible] [illegible] Essex is [illegible] [illegible] very irregular and [illegible] Federal and Bridge streets are [illegible] straight and regular. Chestnut is [illegible] the handsomest, though it is not the most public street. It has rows of elms on either side. Winter and Broad streets are the widest. The first pavement was made in Essex street, between Court and North streets, in 1773. The south church has great architectural beauty and the north church is built of stone, with a beautiful front of the Gothic order. There is a custom-house at the head of Derby wharf.

Salem has always been a commercial place. It has a convenient harbor, and good anchorage. In point of wealth and commerce, it has always ranked as the second town in New England.

The history of Salem is [illegible] with that of Massachusetts, and there is much in it to [illegible] and instruct. Its [illegible] of its [illegible] and the [illegible] chosen residence [illegible] and most [illegible] it early and seriously [illegible] of as the capital, instead of Boston.

It was first settled in 1626, by Roger Conant, Peter Palfrey and others, who [illegible] Cape Ann. In 1628, a [illegible] of Massachusetts [illegible] Sir Henry R[illegible] [illegible] Endicott was sent [illegible] of Salem, as [illegible]. In the same year, the first church was formed. [illegible] independent, [illegible] was the [illegible] In [illegible] Massachusetts was divided [illegible] Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk. In 1641, there [illegible] Salem [illegible]

In [illegible] Captain Thomas Lathrop and his [illegible] by the Indians, at Bloody Brook. He, with Robert [illegible], had removed from Salem to Beverly, in 1668. His company were called the "Flower of Essex," and many of them were from Salem.

In 1681, Major William Hawthorn died. He was a leading and influential character in his time, having been speaker, assistant, judge, commissioner of the united colonies, &c., and having ever showed himself able, faithful, and worthy of confidence.

In 1687, William Brown gave a farm for the benefit of the schools of Salem. The Brown family were ever great friends and liberal patrons of learning. They not only made donations to the Salem [illegible] but also to Harvard College for the benefit of poor scholars.

In 1692, the witchcraft delusion prevailed in Salem, and nineteen persons were tried and hanged as witches. Though designated "the Salem witchcraft," it had pervaded other places, previously to its appearance here. In England, laws had been enacted against it, and Sir Matthew Hale gave to those laws his sanction. In 1648, Margaret Jones was condemned and hanged at Charlestown, and in 1655, Ann Hibbins, at Boston. The imputation for a time induced a belief of the reality of the imposition: but time finally detected and exposed the error. The house in which the accused were tried is still standing at the western corner of Essex and North streets, and the place of their execution is [illegible] as "Gallows Hill." A full and interesting account of this delusion, of the [illegible] has been written and published by Rev. C. W. Upham.

In [illegible] [illegible] broke out, and destroyed several dwelling-houses. In 1718, the second or east church was built, and is still standing. The celebrated Dr. Bentley was pastor of this church. He wrote a "Description of Salem," which is published in the [illegible] of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

In 1774, General Gage ordered the removal of the general court to Salem. At that time, Boston was a closed port. The merchants and citizens of Salem called a town meeting, at which resolutions, denouncing in very strong terms the Boston port bill, were passed unanimously. The meeting was very full, and a copy of their doings was communicated to their neighbors of Boston. On the 11th of June, when Governor Gage was at Salem, an address, numerously signed, was presented to him, which reflects high honor on the sense of justice and patriotism of this ancient town. Among other things it said, "By shutting up the port of Boston, some imagine that the course of trade might be turned hither and to our benefit: but nature, in the formation of our harbor, forbids our becoming rivals in commerce to that convenient mart. And were it otherwise, we *must be dead to every idea of justice—lost to all feelings of humanity—could we indulge one thought to seize on wealth and raise our fortunes on the ruin of our suffering neighbors."*

In 1776, February 26, Colonel Leslie, with a British regiment [illegible] Castle, landed privately at [illegible] and proceeded to the [illegible] with a view to seize on some military stores beyond it. The citizens were, at the time, in meeting; [illegible] Timothy Pickering [illegible] [illegible] The British attempt[illegible] [illegible] Leslie proposed that [illegible] [illegible] the bridge [illegible]

[illegible]

It is said it has been [illegible] known for its East India trade [illegible] in the United States. The first ship from Salem engaged in this trade was the Grand Turk, owned by E. H. Derby. She was at the Cape of Good Hope in 1784, commanded by Captain Jonathan Ingersoll, and at Canton in 1786, commanded by Ebenezer West. A model of her [illegible] is in the Museum. In 1818, there were fifty-three vessels employed in this trade belonging to Salem, the tonnage of which was fourteen thousand two hundred and seventy-two tons.

Salem became a city in 1836. Its government consists of a mayor and six aldermen, and twenty-four common council men. Its *public schools* are nineteen. The number of scholars in 1837, was one thousand five

hundred and thirty-four, and the amount paid for instruction eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

The *Athenæum* was incorporated in 1810. Edward A. H[illegible], William Orne, Nathaniel Silsbee and Samuel Putnam were authorized to call the first meeting of the proprietors. The stock is divided into ninety or one hundred shares. Its l[illegible] contains about ten thousand volumes. The institution, though at present rather private, may ultimately become more public.

The *Museum* is remarkable for the extent and variety of its natural and artificial curiosities, c[illegible] from almost every part of the world. There are about five thousand names of different articles on the catalogue; they are kept in a spacious [illegible] built for that purpose, and belonging to the East India Marine Society. This society consists of such only as have actually navigated the seas near the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, as master or factor. In 1823, there were one hundred and sixty of these enterprising men living in Salem. The hall is open daily for the reception of visitors, and vast numbers of strangers throng there. All come with an eager and excited curiosity, and leave with that curiosity at least gratified, if not satisfied.

The commerce of Salem is very extended. There is hardly any part of the world which her ships have not visited. The number of vessels engaged in foreign commerce is one hundred or more, and eighteen in the whaling business, besides the vessels employed in the coasting trade and fishery.

Many of the wharves bear the names of their builders and owners; as the Allen, Derby, Peabody, Forester, and Phillips' wharf. This last was recently rebuilt by Stephen C. Phillips, on the ruins of the old Crowninshield wharf, which had become dilapidated and useless. It is an admirable piece of work.

Although Salem is without any important water-power, and has ever been almost exclusively devoted to maritime pursuits, yet its manufacturing interests are by no means small. Some ten years since the value of its manufactures was a million and a half of dollars; since which it has probably doubled. They consisted of vessels, cordage, leather, boots, shoes, hats, tin and cabinet-wares, chairs, spirits; white, sheet, and pipe lead, carriages, straw bonnets, sperm candles, tobacco, alum, saltpetre refined, aquafortis, muriatic acid, oil of vitriol, &c. The value of its whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries amounted to two hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and forty-three dollars.

The [illegible] furnishes the city with a constant supply of fresh and soft spring water.

The [illegible] government is under good regulations. Some of the societies in the [illegible] "East India Marine Society," incorporated in 1801; the "E. I. M. Hall Corporation," in 1824; the "Salem Charitable Mechanic Association," instituted in 1817, and incorporated in 1822; the "Essex Historical Society," in 1821, and the "Salem Lyceum," which was formed in 18[illegible].

The *Common* was reserved "as a training field for the use of Salem," in 1713. It is a beautiful, level spot of ground, surrounded by a double row of elm and other ornamental trees, and has a gravel walk around it. The alms-house formerly stood upon it, but it is now entirely unincumbered.

The *City Hall* was built in 1837. It has a beautiful granite front, and is handsomely finished and furnished within.

The *railroad* from Salem to Boston, was opened for travel, August 28, 1838; thus making Salem, as it were, a part of Boston. The first stage between these cities was run by Ezra Burrill, in 1782. It went to Boston one day and returned to Salem the next. Now the distance, fourteen miles, can be easily passed over in forty minutes; and at the same time, the traveller will ride rapidly through a beautiful and picturesque country.

Salem presents an unparalleled instance of perseverance and success in [illegible] enterprizes. Although the prosperity of Salem, in its wealth and population, is built on its commerce with all the nations on the globe, such has been the foresight and caution of its people, that amid all the commercial embarrassments which have afflicted the country, and [illegible] of war, Salem has [illegible] steadily [illegible] commercial course. The population of Salem, at various periods, was as follows:—In 1792, 4,12[illegible]; 1[illegible]; 1800, 9,457; 1810, 12,613; 1820, [illegible]; 1830, 13,886; 1840, 15,[illegible]; 18[illegible] 7.

Among the distinguished men, in [illegible] of Nathaniel Bowditch, LL. D., F. R. S., author of the *Practical Navigator*, [illegible] and achievements.

Dr. Bowditch was born at Salem, March 26, 1773. He was taken from school at the age of ten years [illegible] he went to sea, and spent [illegible] years in the capacity of captain [illegible] cargo, and finally, as master of a ship. In 1804, he became president of a marine insurance [illegible] Salem, which office he held until 1823, when his superior talents [illegible] to become Actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, in Boston; the responsible and laborious duties of which office he faithfully discharged until his death, March 16, 1838.

Notwithstanding his [illegible] of education, Dr. Bowditch [illegible] by his extraordinary genius and economy of time, a perfect knowledge of all the modern languages, and became the most eminent mathematician and astronomer in America. The *Practical Navigator* has been translated into every European language, and its use is coextensive with maritime adventures.

Another work of Dr. Bowditch places his name, as a man of science, still higher on the roll of fame. It is his translation of [illegible] *Mécanique Céleste*, of La Place, with an elaborate and copious commentary on that work, in four large quarto volumes. This work was completed just before his death.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS FROM [illegible] TO 1846.

First Church.

Rev		
Francis Higginson,	1629,	dis. 1630.
Samuel Skelton,	1629,	died 1634.
Roger W[illegible],	[illegible]	res. [illegible].
Hugh Peters,	1636,	res. 1641.
John Fiske,	1636,	res. 1639.
Edward Norris,	1640,	died 1658.
John Higginson,	1660,	died 17[illegible].
Charles N[illegible],	[illegible]	17[illegible]
N[illegible]	[illegible]	17[illegible]
George Curwen,	1714,	died 1717
Samuel Fiske,	1718,	res. 1735.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Barnard,	1755	died 1776.
Asa Dunbar,	1772,	res. 1779.
John Prince,	1779	died 1836.
C. W. Upham,	1824,	res. 1845.

Second Church.

Robert Staunton,	1719,	died 1727
William Jenison,	1728,	res. 1736.
James D[illegible]	[illegible]	died 1788.
William Bentley,	1783,	died 1819.
James F[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tabernacle Church.

Samuel Fiske,	17[illegible]	res. 1745.
Dudley Leavitt,	1746	died 1792.
John Huntington,	[illegible]	died 1796
Nath[illegible] W[illegible]	[illegible]	res. 1774.
Daniel H[illegible]	1778	died 1814.
Brown Emerson,	1[illegible]	[illegible]

St. Peter's Church.

Charles Brockwell,	1738	res. 1746.
Wm. McGilchrist,	1747,	died 1780.
Robert B. Nichols,	1771,	res. 1774.
Nathaniel F[illegible]	1782,	died 1812.
Thomas Carlisle,	1814,	res. 1822.
H. W. Ducachet,	1822,	res. 1825.

Rev.	Set.
Thomas W. Coit,	1827. res. 1829.
Alex. V. Griswold,	1829. res. 1834.
John A. Vaughan,	1834. res. 1836.
Charles Mason,	1837.

NORTH CHURCH.

Thomas Barnard,	1773 died 1814.
John E. Abbot,	1815. died 1819.
John Brazer,	1820. died 1846.

TABERNACLE CHURCH.

Nath'l Whitaker,	1771. res. 1781.
Joshua Spaulding,	1785. res. 1802.
Samuel Worcester,	1803. died 1821.
Elias Cornelius.	1819. res. 1826.
John P. Cleaveland.	1827. res. 1834.
S. W. Worcester,	1834.

BRANCH CHURCH.

Joshua Spaulding,	1805. res. 1814.
Henry Blatchford,	1818 res. 1820.
William Williams,	1821. res. 1832.
George B. Cheever,	1833. res. 1837.
Charles T. Torrey,	1838. res. 1839.
Joel Mann,	1840.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Lucius Bolles.	[illegible]
Rufus Babcock.	1826. res. 1834.
Jean Wayland,	1834. res. 1841.
Thos. D. Anderson,	1842.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Christians.)

Abner Jones,	1807. res. 1812.
Samuel Rand,	1813. res. 1814.
Moses Howe,	1814. res. 1817.
Abner Jones,	1821.

1ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Edward Turner,	1809. res. 1814.
Hosea Ballou,	1815. res. 1817.
Joshua Flagg,	1818. res. 1820.
Barzillai Streeter,	1820. res. 1824.
Seth Stetson,	1825. res. 1828.

Rev.	Set.
Lemuel Willis,	1829. res. 1837.
Matthew H. Smith,	1838. res. 1841
Linus S. Everett,	1841. res. 1846.
Ebenezer Fisher.	1847.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Bishop Cheverus and Dr. Matignon from 1806 to	1811.
Dr O'Brien,	1811. res. 1813.
Bishop Cheverus and Dr. Matignon from 1813 to	1819.
Paul M[illegible],	1819. res. 1822.
John Mc[illegible]ney,	
William W[illegible],	
John P. [illegible],	
James Strain,	
Thos. J. O'Flaherty,	1842.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Jesse Filmore,	1822. res. 1832.
J. B. Brown,	1832. res. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] res. [illegible]
S. C. Macreading,	1834. res. 1835.
Aaron Waitt,	1834. res. 1835.
J. Filmore,	1835. res. 1836
J. W. Downing,	1835. res. 1838.
S. G. Hiler,	1838. res. 1839
J. Filmore,	1840. res. 1844.

This house is now occupied by the

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Day K. Lee,	1845. res. 1848.
E. F. Bowles,	1848

INDEPEND. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Henry Colman.	1824. res. 1832.
Jas. W. Thompson,	1832.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

George Leonard.	1826. res. 1828.
Robert E. Pattison.	1829. res. 1830.
C. P. Grosvenor,	1830. res. 1834.
Joseph Banvard,	1835. res. 1846.

CROMBIE STREET CHURCH.

William Williams.	1832. res. 1838
Alex. J. Sessions.	1838.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev.	Set.
N. S. Spaulding,	1841. res. 1843.
Joseph A. Merrill,	1843. res. 1843.
David K. Merrill,	1843. res. 1845.
Mr Moulton,	1845.

THIRD METHODIST CHURCH.

J. N. Mears,	1842. res. 1845.
Samuel Palmer,	1845.

SEAMENS' CHURCH.

Michael Carleton,	1842.

MORMON CHURCH.

Elder Snow,	1842.

SALISBURY.

ESSEX CO. In 1638, this town was granted, by the name of Merrimac, to be a plantation, unto Simon Bradstreet, Daniel Dennison, and others. The year following, it was incorporated by the name of Colchester, and in 1640, assumed, by direction of the then general court, the name of Salisbury. It is seven by three miles in extent, and is bounded southerly by the river Merrimack, westerly by Powow river, which divides it from the town of Amesbury, northerly by the New Hampshire line, which separates it from the towns of South Hampton and Seabrook, and easterly by the sea.

In 1643, the plantations in New Hampshire, viz., Hampton, Exeter, Portsmouth, and Dover, were united to Massachusetts, and, together with Salisbury and Haverhill, formed into a new and distinct county, called Norfolk, of which Salisbury was the shire town, and so continued to the year 1679, when New Hampshire was again separated, and formed into a royal government. In August, 1737, commissioners, appointed by the crown, met at Hampton Falls, for the purpose of settling a controversy, respecting the boundary line, which had long subsisted between the two governments of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. On this occasion the general court of New Hampshire convened at Hampton, and that of Massachusetts at Salisbury.

The first church in this town was formed in 1638; the first pastor was Rev. William Worcester, who came from Salisbury, in England, and was settled at the organization of the church. He died in 1662, and was succeeded by Rev. John Wheelwright. The third pastor was Rev. John Alling, who settled here in 1687, and died in 1690; he was succeeded by Rev. Caleb Cushing in 1698. The fifth pastor was Rev. Jedediah Noyes, who settled here in 1[illegible] and died in 1[illegible]. The second Congregational church was founded in 17[illegible]. The first Baptist society was founded in 1779; the Methodist in 1805; the Christian in 1820; the Universalist in 1831; the Congregational Evangelical Union in 1[illegible], and the Salisbury and Amesbury Mechanic Union Society in 18[illegible].

There are two other villages in Salisbury, the largest is at the westerly part of the town, upon Powow river, at the head of tide water. The village is divided by said river into two pretty equal parts, one in Salisbury, the other in Amesbury. In that part of the village that lies in Salisbury, are two flannel factories, one two hundred feet long, and fifty feet wide, the other one hundred feet by forty feet. The establishment is called the Salisbury Manufacturing Corporation. Capital, five hundred thousand dollars. There is in this village a large tannery, and manufactures of cotton goods, shoes, combs, boats, wherries, and molasses casks. These are the statistics of Salisbury in 1837, since which, the manufacturing operations of this interesting town have greatly increased.

The other village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Merrimack,

on a point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Powow: and is generally known by the distinctive name of "Webster's Point." Ship-building long has been, and still is, a principal branch of business in this place; and its character is well established for building excellent vessels. There are many sail of vessels owned in this village, and employed partly in the coasting trade, and partly in the cod and mackerel fishery.

The annual product of the manufactures of Salisbury, including vessels, and of the fishery, is about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Salisbury and Amesbury are finely located for business; the villages are neat, and the scenery around them very pleasant. "Salisbury Beach" is noted for its beauty, and is much frequented. It is a delightful place in summer; about five miles from the town. See *Amesbury*.

SANDISFIELD.

Berkshire Co. This town is bounded north by Tyringham and Otis, east by Otis and Tolland, south by Colebrook and Norfolk, in the state of Connecticut, and west by New Marlborough. The town was incorporated in 1762, and first permanently settled in 1750. In 1819, "Southfield," or the "eleven thousand acres," was added to its territory. Sandisfield was never the residence of any tribe of Indians, though used by them as a hunting-field, as appears by the stone arrows found in the ground.

The surface of the town is hilly in general; the hills are to a considerable height, but not abrupt, rising into large swells. In the south-east section of the town, however, a considerable mountain rises on the western bank of Farmington river, known by the name of Hanging mountain. Its highest point of elevation is four hundred and fifty feet above the bank, and presents to the south-east a mural perpendicular front, more than three hundred feet high. Large pieces of rocks, dislocated by the frost, or other causes, often fall from the jutting side with tremendous force.

Farmington river runs near the east line of the town, through the whole extent, and affords many mill-seats and water privileges. And there are other small streams intersecting the town, upon which are mills and other machinery. In the north part of the town, at the outlet of Spectacle pond, the water privileges are excellent.

The soil is various, but generally of a good quality. It consists of a moist loam; stony in many places, and principally adapted to grazing. Some parts of the town, however, are suited to the cultivation of different kinds of grain. Formerly the raising of live stock of various kinds was the principal object of farmers; but for a number of years past, the dairy has been pursued with success, and carried on extensively.

A Congregational church was formed here in 1756, when the Rev. Cornelius Jones was settled. Mr. Jones was succeeded by the Rev. Eleazer Storrs, in 1766, and was followed by the Rev. Levi White, in 1798. Mr. White was dismissed in 1832, and was succeeded by the Rev. Platt T. Holley, who was ordained the same year.

Sandisfield lies about one hundred and fifteen miles west south-west from Boston, twenty-seven south south-east from Pittsfield, and about forty east by south from Hudson, on the Hudson river.

SANDWICH.

Barnstable Co. This town was granted to Edmund Freeman and others, in 1637. Its Indian name was *Shawme*, and long after its first settlement by the whites, was the residence of many of the natives of the forest, who perhaps enjoyed as good a location for fishing and fowling as any of their contemporaries.

Sandwich is situated on the shoulder of Cape Cod, and although much of the soil is thin and sandy, yet there is not a little of an excellent quality.

It is watered by a number of streams which afford a good water-power; and by numerous ponds, some of which are large, affording a variety of excellent fish. The forests afford an abundance of deer, and to the lovers of rural sports. Sandwich and the neighboring towns of Barnstable and Falmouth have justly become favorite resorts.

Sandwich has no good harbor, within the cape, but navigable accommodations in Buzzard's Bay, at which are some ship-building, and a number of vessels owned and employed in fishing and coasting. There are a number of flourishing villages in the town, and manufactures of salt, iron castings, stoves, nails, paper, &c.; but the principal manufacture, not only important to the town, but to the state, is that of glass. The value of the New England glass ware manufactured here, has been fully tested, and found to be as clear, and stronger than any other now in use. The value of glass made at this place in 1836, was three hundred thousand dollars.

It has been proposed to unite Massachusetts and Buzzard bays by a ship-canal through this town. The distance is five miles, and the route level. A glance at a map of New England shows most conclusively the immense advantages to be derived by such a work, or by the continuation of the Old Colony railroad from Plymouth through this town to Falmouth.

The Sandwich Collegiate Institute. This seminary of learning, for both sexes, has recently been established at this place, by the Rev. Frederick Freeman, of the Episcopal church, as principal and proprietor.

None will be received as pupils but such as board with the principal, it being his object to make the institution strictly a Family School, regulated in all its arrangements with a view to improvement in morals and manners, as well as sound learning.

The institution will not be limited to any definite course of study, it being designed to afford all needed facilities for the pursuit of any branch of science pertaining to practical life. Students will be received at any period of advancement in literature, and aided in securing higher attainments, whether in preparation for college, or, by a thorough and finished education, for respectability and usefulness in any of the honorable avocations of social life.

The institution will be made to the pupil, as much as possible, a *home*, with all its comforts and delights.

The above school of Mr. Freeman is given up; but there is another school in this town which deserves high commendation. We allude to the *Apple Grove Family School*, for young ladies, conducted by E. G. Wing, a lady of high attainments, and attached to the society of Friends.

Sandwich lies twelve miles north-west from Barnstable, sixteen south south-east from Plymouth, and fifty-three miles south-east from Boston.

SAVOY.

Berkshire Co. This town is bounded north by Florida, east by Hawley, south by Windsor, and west by Adams and Cheshire.

This is one of those wild mountain town-ships, whose soil and surface are better adapted to grazing than tillage. The people are generally farmers;—grow wool, raise stock, keep dairies, and thrive.

The most compact settlement is in the south part, on the road leading from Cheshire and Adams to Plainfield, &c., at the confluence of the two streams which constitute the head-waters of Westfield river. This is sometimes called Savoy Village, but more commonly Savoy Hollow.

A Baptist church was organized here in 1787, and Elder Nathan Hoskins, a native of Shutesbury, was ordained their first pastor, in the year 1789. A meeting-house was built in 1804.

Savoy lies fifteen miles north-east from Pittsfield, twenty-four west from Greenfield, and about one hundred and fifteen west by north from Boston.

SAUGUS.

Essex Co. This town formed the west parish of Lynn, until 1815, when it was incorporated, and received the Indian name of Lynn, and of the river that passes through the town.

Saugus is bounded north by South Reading, east by Lynn, south by Boston Bay, and west by Chelsea. Most of the land upon the river is excellent, and well cultivated. There are large tracts of salt meadow towards the sea, so large as to form one seventh part of the area of the town. The land back from the river is rough, and much of it covered with wood.

Saugus is largely engaged in the manufacture of shoes, the value of which, ten years ago, was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, since which the business has much increased. There are also in the town manufactures of morocco leather, chocolate, snuff, cigars, bricks, wool cleaning, and dyeing of silks and woollens.

Saugus river winds delightfully through the meadows, and makes a very picturesque appearance. On the west bank of this river, iron works were established in 1645. Near the banks of this river, a band of pirates concealed themselves in the year 1657; they were finally discovered, and three of the four which landed, were taken to England and executed. The one that remained, escaped to a cavern, in what is now called "Dungeon Pasture," in Lynn woods, where he lived till the great earthquake, in 1658, which rent the rock above, closed the entrance of the cavern, and buried him alive. The name of this man was Thomas Veal. The glen in which these pirates lived, was a secluded spot, flanked by almost insurmountable crags. The well which they dug, and the garden they planted, are still perceptible. Veal's retreat is much visited by the curious. It was blown up, on the 4th of July, 1834, but nothing was found.

Saugus lies eight miles south-west from Salem, and about the same distance north from Boston.

SCITUATE.

Plymouth Co. This town, supposed to be named from its Indian name, *Satuit*, lies at the mouth of North river, in Massachusetts Bay, and has a convenient harbor, two miles north of the mouth of the river, defended by rocky cliffs, and Cedar point, on which is a light-house.

The North river rises near the sources of the Taunton. It passes Pembroke, Hanover, and Marshfield, and meets the tide-water here. This river is very deep, narrow, and crooked, and is noted for the fine ships built on its banks.

The manufactures of Scituate consist of leather, boots, shoes, tacks, vessels, &c. The value of vessels annually built is about forty thousand dollars. These vessels are of superior mechanism, and are built of native white oak, remarkable for its durability.

There are a number of vessels belonging to this town employed in the merchant service and coasting trade, and the cod and mackerel fishery is extensively pursued.

The town extends back from the bay a considerable distance; it contains large tracts of salt meadow and some valuable upland.

Rev. John Lothrop, the first pastor in the first north or lower society, arrived at Scituate in 1634. He removed, with the greater part of his church, in 1639, and settled Barnstable. His successor was Rev. Charles Chauncy, who afterwards was elected president of Harvard College.

This town suffered much during King Philip's war, and many of its people were slain.

In this large town are a number of handsome villages, and some pleasant ponds. The principal villages are those at the harbor, Liberty Plain, and Snappet, on the border of Hanover. From Snappet village to the harbor is about seven miles.

Scituate harbor lies twenty-five miles south-east by east from Boston, and seventeen north north-west from Plymouth.

SEEKONK.

Bristol Co. In 1812, the west part of Rehoboth was incorporated into a distinct township, by its Indian name of *Seekonk*. This word in the Indian language is the name for the wild or black goose, and this place probably received its name from the circumstance that great numbers of wild geese used frequently to alight in Seekonk river and cove.

Seekonk is bounded on the north by Pawtucket, east by Rehoboth, south by Barrington in Rhode Island, and west by Seekonk and Providence rivers.

There is considerable water-power in the town, and several large cotton factories and manufactures of various other articles.

The first English mayor of the city of New York, the worthy Thomas Willet, Esq., lies buried in a sequestered spot, in this town. He died in 1674, aged sixty-four.

The depot of the Boston and Providence railroad is on the border of this town, on Providence river, about a mile below the centre of the city of Providence. From this depot to the Seekonk depot, in the centre of the town, is two and a half miles; from thence to Boston is thirty-eight and a half miles, and to the village of Pawtucket is about two miles.

SHARON.

Norfolk Co. This town was originally the second parish of the old town of Stoughton, and was incorporated in 1765, by the name of Stoughton*ham*, but the name becoming distasteful and unpopular, was soon changed to the more euphonic and scriptural name of Sharon.

The natural scenery of this town is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. It is the height of land between Boston and Providence: and several streams of water here take their rise, which, running in opposite directions, fall into Massachusetts and Narraganset bays. Mashapog pond is a beautiful lake, [illegible] miles in length, containing five or six hundred acres, and rests upon a bed of iron ore. When the water is low, large quantities of the ore are taken out by machines constructed for the purpose. During the latter part of every summer, the water changes its color to a greenish-yellow, and so continues for some time. While this process of fermentation (if so it may be called) is going on, there is no perceptible difference in the taste of the water. This pond is now claimed as private property, and is kept as a reservoir to supply the mills below in the dry season of the year. The public are permitted to use it for the purpose of fishing and pleasure-boat excursions. The outlet is into Neponset river; but the pond being situated on a summit-level, a slight excavation on the southern border would make a new outlet, and turn all its surplus water into Taunton river.

Moose hill is the most elevated of a range of hills in the westerly part of this town. It is easily accessible. From its summit there is one of the most rich, commanding, and beautiful views in New England.

This town contains three houses for public worship. The Boston and Providence railroad passes near its centre. It contains one woollen and two cotton mills, situated on Mashapog brook; the pond alone supplying sufficient water to drive the machinery. The pursuits of the people are principally agricultural, but there are manufactures of boots, shoes, leather, straw bonnets, wool-cards, axes, machinery, joiners' gauges, &c.; annual value about one hundred thousand dollars.

It is seventeen miles, by railroad, south-west from Boston, nine south from Dedham, and twenty-four north-east from Providence.

SHEFFIELD.

Berkshire Co. The Indian name of this town was *Houssatonnock*. It was first settled in 1725, and at its incorporation, in 1733, it was named after a town in England.

"Mr. Obadiah Noble, from Westfield, was the first white man who resided in the town. He spent the first winter here with no other human being than the Indians. In spring, he went back to Westfield, and in June returned with his daughter. The first church in this town was organized on the 22d of October, 1735. Mr. Jonathan Hubbard, of Sunderland, and a graduate of Yale College, was ordained their pastor on the same occasion."

This town includes an extensive vale, and, except on the east, is generally level. In that part there is an extensive chain of considerable hills, extending from one end of the township to the other. On the west it is mountainous. *Taconic*, or Mount Washington, as this part of the Taconic range is more generally called, is about two thousand five hundred feet in height, and presents a magnificent spectacle. A part of this mountain is within the limits of Sheffield. This town affords an abundance of white marble, and much of an excellent quality. The soil of the township is generally productive, and in the vale easily tilled. Large quantities of hay are easily obtained from the extensive intervales lying upon the river. The Housatonic, which passes through the length of the town, is here, a silent, sluggish stream, from six to eight rods in breadth. From this town, it passes into Connecticut, and, flowing through the western part of the state, empties into Long Island Sound.

Sheffield is one of those delightful towns, so richly decorated with lovely valley and majestic mountain scenery, in which the traveller wishes to linger a month, to gaze and admire. The village is on the west side of the river; it contains many handsome buildings, and is full of rural simplicity and beauty.

There are manufactures in the town of leather, marble, lime, hats, ploughs, &c., but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, by which they live and prosper. The value of their [illegible] in one year, has amounted to twelve thousand dollars.

The Housatonic railroad passes through the village, eighteen miles from West Stockbridge, eighty from Bridgeport, Connecticut, and from thence, by water, sixty miles to New York. By the Housatonic and western railroads, Sheffield is twenty-nine miles from Pittsfield, one hundred and eighty from Boston, and fifty-six from Albany. To Hudson, on the Hudson river, by the old road, is twenty-seven miles.

SHELBURNE.

Franklin Co. This town, until 1768, was a part of Deerfield, and called "Deerfield North-West." At its incorporation it was named for Lord Shelburne.

Shelburne is bounded north by Coleraine and Leyden, east by Greenfield and Deerfield, south by Conway, and west by Ashfield and Buckland.

Deerfield river passes through the town, and in its course falls nearly fifty feet in the distance of forty rods, thereby producing a great hydraulic power. On the banks of this river Shelburne Falls village has sprung up, and promises to become a large manufacturing place; already the manufactures are important. This village is very neat and handsome, and surrounded by charming scenery; among other buildings, it contains a well endowed academy. This town is celebrated for its good schools and attention to mental culture.

The first Congregational minister in Shelburne was the Rev. Robert Hubbard, in 1773, the second, the Rev. Jesse Townsend, in 1792; the third was the Rev. Theophilus Packard, D. D., in 1799, who was succeeded by his son, of the same name, in 1828. The first Baptist church was formed here in 1788.

From Shelburne Falls village, at the west part of the town, to Greenfield, is seven miles. When the "Iron Horse" reaches Greenfield, he will doubtless visit this and other towns on one of the most beautiful rivers in the country.

SHERBURNE.

Middlesex Co. This town is bounded north by Natick, east by Medfield and Dover, south by Holliston, and west by Hopkinton. At the time of its incorporation, in 1674, there were twenty families in the town. Its Indian name was *Boggestow*. The first minister was the Rev. Daniel Gookin, in 1718.

Sherburne is watered by Charles river on its eastern boundary, and by several brooks and pleasant ponds.

The soil of Sherburne is very good and productive. It contains many skilful farmers, and some delightful farms. The village is on elevated land; it is pleasant, and commands good prospects. The manufactures of the town consist of straw bonnets, boots, shoes, leather, axes, forks, ploughs, muskets, and whips.

Sherburne lies eighteen miles south-west from Boston, and sixteen south from Concord. From the principal village in this town to the Framingham depot of the Worcester railroad, is about four miles north; from thence to Boston is twenty-one miles.

SHIRLEY.

Middlesex Co. Before its incorporation, in 1753, the territory of this town was the south-west part of Groton. The lands in Shirley are rather level and low; the soil of some part of them is cold and unproductive; but generally they make good farms; some parts of the town, particularly along the streams, are under a high state of cultivation, and very productive.

Shirley is separated from Groton by Nashua river, and from Pepperell by the Squanicook, a branch of the Nashua. These streams afford Shirley a fine water-power. There are several woollen and cotton mills in the town, and manufactures of boots, shoes, paper, leather, palm-leaf hats, &c.

The union of a good hydraulic power with a speedy communication to the metropolis, and with a vast extent of country to the northward and westward by [illegible], Shirley is a favorable location for large manufacturing concerns.

In the south part of the town is a pleasant village, through which the Fitchburg railroad passes. This village lies eighteen and a half miles north-west from Concord, thirty-eight and a half north-west from Boston, and eleven and a half miles east by south from Fitchburg.

About a mile south of this village is a family of more than a hundred of those most singular of all living creatures, denominated Shakers, or a United Society of Believers. Their territory lies partly in Shirley and partly in Lancaster. They own about the same quantity of land as their brethren at Harvard; and their occupations are much the same. Their neat village is in Shirley. See *Harvard*, and Hayward's *Book of Religions*.

SHREWSBURY.

Worcester Co. This town presents to the eye an uneven surface, variegated with hills and valleys. A range of highland, extending from north to south, passes through the middle of the town. The numerous swells and tracts of rolling land, which are most of them in good cultivation, are to be seen in all directions from the middle of the town, and give a pleasing variety to the landscape. The town is well watered by springs and rivulets, though there are no large rivers in the town. Long pond, called by the natives *Quinsigamond*, lying in this town by the line of Worcester, is a beautiful piece of water. It lies in the form of a crescent, nearly four miles long as it runs, and from one hundred rods to near a mile in width. The water is, in general, of considerable depth; in some places it has been found to be ninety feet deep. There are twelve islands in this pond, of various sizes. Stratton's Island, which contains one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, has several families living upon it. Some of the other islands are more or less cultivated. This pond is the principal feeder of Blackstone canal. In the

south-west part of the town is a large meadow, which contains excellent peat.

The manufactures of Shrewsbury consist of clothing, guns, hats, chairs, straw bonnets, leather, boots, shoes, &c.; the value of which, during the year ending April 1, 1837, was two hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

The first church was gathered in this town on the 4th of December, 1723. Rev. Job Cushing was settled as their pastor on the same occasion. He died in 1760, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Sumner, D. D., who was ordained in 1762. The next minister, Rev. Samuel B. Ingersoll, was settled in 1820, and died the same year. He was succeeded, in 1821, by Rev. Edwards Whipple. Rev. George Allen, the next pastor, was settled in 1823.

Artemas Ward, the first major general in the American army, was born in this town in 1727, and died here in 1800. After the arrival of Washington, in 1775, the command of the right wing of the army, at Roxbury, was entrusted to his care. He resigned his commission in 1776, though he continued for some time longer in command, at the request of Washington.

Levi Pease, the father of mail stages in this country, was for many years a resident of this town. He died here in 1824, aged eighty-six. Mr. Pease was a man of great enterprise; he projected the first turnpike road in New England, and to his zeal and sacrifices the public is more indebted than to any other man, for its excellent mail establishment. At the time Mr. Pease started his first line of mail stages between Boston and New York, in 1784, the mail between those places passed only once a fortnight, on horseback, in a pair of saddlebags.

Shrewsbury lies thirty-six miles west south-west from Boston, and six miles east by north from Worcester. From the village near the centre of the town to the Westborough depot, on the Worcester railroad, is about six miles; from thence to Boston is thirty-two miles.

SHUTESBURY.

Franklin Co. This is the most southern town in the county. It was called Roadtown from the time of its grant, in 1734, to its incorporation, in 1761. It was first settled by people from Sudbury, about the year 1738.

Shutesbury is bounded north by Wendell, east by Prescott and New Salem, south by Pelham, and west by Amherst and Leverett.

The town is well watered by branches of Mill river, which rise here; and by Swift river, which passes through the town, and by several of its tributaries, which also rise here.

The surface of the town is elevated, and many parts of it are hilly and rocky; in some parts the soil is thin, and not very productive; but in other parts the soil is fertile, particularly along its numerous brooks and rivers.

At the north-west corner of the town, about four miles from the centre village, is Lock's pond, a sheet of water, covering about seven hundred acres, well stocked with fish of various kinds. This pond has a northern and a southern outlet. Near this beautiful little lake is a neat village, where some manufacturing operations are going on.

There is a mineral spring of some note near the centre of the town. It is said to have been opened by an earthquake, in 1815. How or when it was opened we are not certain; but certain it is that it was first discovered about that time, and that it abounds in muriate of lime, a medicinal quality of much value in various diseases. This spring is frequently visited, and good accommodations are provided for guests.

Ephraim Pratt lived in this town many years, and died here in 1804, aged one hundred and sixteen years. He married at the age of twenty-one, and could count one thousand five hundred descendants. He was a very temperate man, so much so that for [illegible] years he took no animal food. He [illegible] rum; and his health was [illegible] good, that he was able to mow a good swath one hundred and one years in succession. He was born at Sudbury, 1687.

Shutesbury centre village lies sixteen miles south-east from Greenfield, seventy-four west by north from Boston, and about sixteen miles north north-east from Northampton.

SOMERSET.

Bristol Co. This was formerly the Indian *Shewamet*, and called the Shewamet purchase; a part of Swansey, at its incorporation as a town, in 1790. It is bounded north by Dighton, east by Taunton river, which divides it from the town of Fall River, south by Mount Hope Bay, and west by Swansey.

This town enjoys almost unlimited navigation facilities: it extends its whole length and breadth on the deep navigable waters of Taunton river and Mount Hope Bay; besides, a part of its western boundary is Lee's river, jutting up from Mount Hope Bay to Swansey village. This town comprises Long Point and Shawmut Neck, at the mouth of Taunton river.

There are some manufactures in the town, particularly of stone and earthen wares, of which large quantities are made; but navigation and its kindred branches occupy the attention of most of the business part of the community. A large number of fine vessels are annually built at this place, and many are owned here, engaged in the merchant service, the fisheries, and coasting trade.

From Slade's Ferry, across Taunton river, to Fall River village, is about a mile and a half south. For distances, see *Fall River*.

SOMERVILLE.

Middlesex Co. This is a new town, having been set off from Charlestown, and incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1842, and contained, at that time, a sparse population, of about [illegible] inhabitants. The town is [illegible] d: a considerable part of it is elevated above the surrounding country. The celebrated hills called Winter Hill and Prospect Hill, the latter of which more particularly is a distinguished spot in revolutionary annals, having been occupied for some time as the encampment of the American troops after the battle of Bunker Hill, are comprised in the town of Somerville. The town is bounded in part by Charlestown, Mystic river, Medford, West Cambridge, Cambridge, and East Cambridge; and is divided from the latter in part by Miller's creek, and an arm of Charles river.

Since the town has been incorporated, its growth and prosperity have been very rapid. Its fine locations for dwellings have been improved, and a large number of pleasant and handsome houses have been erected, both on what is called the Winter Hill road, and the Milk Row road. A portion of Prospect Hill, extending towards West Cambridge, and called Spring Hill, has been mostly laid out into lots, and made accessible by wide streets, which have been opened.

No less than three important lines of railroads pass through the town, one on the north side, the Maine extension railroad, extending through Essex county to New Hampshire and Maine; on the south-westerly side, the Fitchburg railroad, extending to a part of Worcester county, New Hampshire and Vermont; and in the centre, the Lowell railroad, extending to the manufacturing region of Lowell, Manchester, Nashua, and Concord, New Hampshire. Recently, the inhabitants have erected a handsome church, on an elevated position, on Spring Hill, which has been dedicated, and is now occupied for religious services. It is of the Unitarian denomination. A new church, of the Baptist denomination, has also just been erected, nearly on the dividing line in Charlestown, on the Winter Hill road, where a large portion of the population can be accommodated. The town is also provided with schools, a fire depart

ment, &c; but we believe has no alms-house, and only *one town pauper*. Population in 1845, about one thousand seven hundred.

The McLean Asylum for the Insane is in this town, of which an account will be found under *State Institutions*. A small stream, called the Shawshine, runs through the town, and affords some considerable fishing privileges, as some hundreds of barrels of alewives are annually taken from it. The Milk Row Bleaching Company have their extensive works in this town, under the superintendence of Major Alfred Allen, and a large amount of business is done by the company. The most extensive and beautiful views of the city and surrounding country are to be had from the tops of Winter and Prospect hills, well worth the walk there to enjoy. Distance from Boston about three miles north-west.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Hampshire Co. This town was the second parish of Northampton until its incorporation, in 1753. It is bounded north by Westhampton and Easthampton, east by Northampton and West Springfield, south by Westfield, and west by Norwich and Montgomery.

This town is well supplied with mill sites, by Manham river, a considerable stream. The course of this river is singular. It rises in Westhampton, and passes through the westerly part of this town, to the border of Westfield; it then turns abruptly, traverses the central and eastern parts of this town, and falls into the Connecticut at Northampton.

The Hampshire and Hampden canal passes through the eastern part of the town. Lead, in various forms and qualities, is found here; and here is a subterraneous passage leading to a lead mine. This is an artificial excavation, mostly in solid rock, of nine hundred feet in length, and large enough to admit a boat. It is a curiosity, and is [illegible]

There are some manufactures in the town, but the people are generally employed in agricultural pursuits, and the soil is well adapted to that purpose.

Southampton is pleasantly situated, eight miles south south-west from Northampton, and twelve miles north-west from Springfield. To Boston, by the railroads, is one hundred and eighteen miles.

SOUTHBOROUGH.

Worcester Co. This town is bounded on the north by Marlborough, from which it was taken, in 1727. It has Framingham on the east, Hopkinton on the south, and Westborough and Northborough on the west.

A church was organized here in 1730. Rev. Nathan Stone was settled the same year, and preached till his death, in 1781.

This is one of the prettiest towns in the county. It is not large, but large enough for one municipality. The surface is gently undulating; with Pine and Breakneck hills, just high enough to give a fair view of the delightful country surrounding them. The soil is a strong, gravelly loam, rich, well cultivated, and productive of all the fruits of the earth common to a New England climate, with an abundance for domestic uses and the market.

Sudbury river, which rises in Westborough, passes the southern border of this town, and divides it from Hopkinton. Stony and Angle brooks and some smaller streams afford the town an ample water-power for domestic use with some to spare.

There are some manufactures in this town, but the people are mostly engaged in cultivating their lands, gardens, and orchards; and, by great industry and skill, have rendered themselves independent.

Southborough Centre and Fryville are neat and pleasant villages. The latter is about a mile and a half eastward of the former. The Centre village is about five miles from the Worcester railroad depot at Westborough, [illegible] Worcester is twelve miles [illegible], and to Boston thirty-two miles [illegible]

SOUTHBRIDGE.

Worcester Co. This town was incorporated in 1816. It was taken mostly from Sturbridge, but considerable portions from Charlton and Dudley. It was formerly called Honest Town. It is bounded east by Dudley and Charlton, north by Charlton, west by Sturbridge, and south by Woodstock, Connecticut. It is about fifty-nine miles south-west from Boston, nineteen miles south south-west from Worcester, nine miles south from the Charlton depot of the western railroad, and about the same distance west from the Webster depot of the Norwich and Worcester railroad. Population in 1845 about two thousand six hundred.

The land is generally uneven and hilly, but of good quality for grain, fruit, pasturage, &c. The Quinebaug river, an excellent and permanent mill stream, passes through the centre and principal parts of this town, uniting with French river, and other streams, to form a branch of the Thames. This river, with the favorable location of the town, has, within the last thirty years, led to the introduction of manufacturing to a large extent. There are now three cotton mills, besides the site of the Columbian mill, destroyed by fire, in December, 1844, on which other works will soon be erected. The woollen establishment of the Hamilton Woollen Company is one of the most extensive in the country. It has formerly been confined to broadcloths, but the proprietors have lately introduced, and are now successfully prosecuting the manufacture of muslin de laines, and other fancy cloths, for gentlemen and ladies' dresses. The Central Manufacturing Company, in the centre village, have also recently commenced the manufacture of this [illegible], and other descriptions of fine fancy wool and worsted goods, for [illegible] dresses, using the best models of machinery from England. Besides the cotton and woollen manufactories in this town, a large amount of boots, shoes, and other articles, and some fine cutlery are produced.

A church was organized here in 1801, and the Rev. Jason Park was ordained the first pastor, in 1816. There are now four meeting-houses in the town, viz., Baptist, erected in 1800; Congregationalist, in 1821; Universalist, in 1842, and Methodist, in 1843.

The town has a large and commodious town-house, with a hall for town business, and upper rooms occupied for a high school, which is now, and has been for several years, successfully sustained, and well attended. The public schools are in seven districts, and generally employ about ten teachers. The amount of money raised for schools is one thousand dollars.

In general, it may be said, the town has a good, productive soil, with pleasant, attractive, and flourishing villages.

SOUTH HADLEY.

Hampshire Co. This town was formerly the second parish of Hadley, and was first settled about the year 1721. It lies on the east side of Connecticut river, about six miles south by east from the centre of Northampton, and about fourteen north from Springfield.

The soil of the town is generally of a good quality and productive. The surface is varied from that of the rich and lovely meadows on the Connecticut, to the lofty summit of Mount Holyoke.

The village in the centre of the town is very pleasant; it lies about three miles north of the village at the falls. Hockanum is a small village nearly opposite to Northampton; where we cross over to visit Mount Holyoke.

There is a canal in this town, two miles long, on the east side of Connecticut river, and a dam across the river of seven hundred feet, which is constructed to overcome a fall in the river of fifty feet. This dam produces a water-power of great extent. The

canal has five locks, and a cut through solid rock of forty feet in depth, and three hundred in length.

There are large manufactures in the town of paper, and woollen goods, but there remains a large volume of water unimproved. Here are also manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, iron, pearl buttons, &c.

Mount Holyoke, on the northern borders of this town, rises eight hundred and thirty feet above the level of the Connecticut at its base, and from its summit presents probably the richest view in America, in point of cultivation and fertile beauty, and is quite a place of fashionable resort. "It is a part of a mountain ridge of greenstone, commencing with West Rock, near New Haven, and proceeding northerly, interrupted by only occasional valleys, across the state of Connecticut, until it enters Massachusetts between West Springfield and Southwick, and proceeds along the west line of the first-named place, and along the east line of Westfield, Easthampton, and Northampton, to the banks of Connecticut river. Until it reaches Easthampton its elevation is small; but there it suddenly mounts up to the height of a thousand feet, and forms Mount Tom. The ridge crosses Connecticut river in a north-east direction, and curving still more to the east, passes along the dividing line of Amherst and South Hadley, until it terminates, ten miles from the river, in the north-west part of Belchertown. All that part of the ridge east of the river is called Holyoke; though the prospect house is erected near its south-western extremity, opposite Northampton, and near the Connecticut."

"In the view from Holyoke we have the grand and beautiful united; the latter, however, greatly predominating." "On the west is seen, a little elevated above the general level, the populous village of Northampton, with its elegant public and private buildings; a little more to the right the neat and substantial villages of Hadley and Hatfield; and still further east and more distant, Amherst, with its college, gymnasium and academy, on a commanding eminence, form a pleasant resting-place to the eye. On the south is seen the village of South Hadley. Springfield and other places south, indistinctly visible along the banks of the Connecticut, and even the spires of the churches in Hartford may be seen in good weather, just rising above the trees. With a telescope, the elevated peaks in the vicinity of New Haven may be seen. Facing the south-west, the observer has before him the ridge called Mount Tom, which rises one or two hundred feet higher than Holyoke." "In the north-west the Graylock may be seen peering above the Hoosic, and still farther north, the Green mountains shoot up beyond the region of clouds. Near at hand, in the valley of the Connecticut, are seen the insulated Sugar-Loaf and Toby, presenting their fantastic outlines; while far in the north-east rises in insulated grandeur the cloud-capt Monadnoc."

Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. This is an institution of great promise, and from which the best results may be anticipated. It was incorporated a few years since, and is under the direction of a board of trustees. Its design is to give a solid, extensive, and well balanced English education to females, connected with that general improvement, that moral culture, and those enlarged views of duty, which will prepare them to become instructors. The institution is intended to be permanent, and to be placed on as lasting foundations as our colleges are for the other sex.

All the teachers and pupils constitute one family, and all the pupils are to perform a part of the domestic labor of the household. The buildings are large and commodious, and their site, in the village near the centre of the town, is unrivalled for the beauty and majesty of its scenery. This institution can accommodate two hundred and fifty scholars. The terms per annum, are sixty dollars.

SOUTH READING.

Middlesex Co. This town was formerly the south parish in Reading, and was first settled in 1639. The first settled minister was the Rev. Henry Green, in 1645.

South Reading has a varied and pleasant surface, with a good soil, but a large part of its inhabitants are engaged in the manufacturing business, particularly that of shoes. In 1844, when its population was about sixteen hundred, the value of shoes made was two hundred and twenty thousand dollars; of tin ware, twenty-five thousand dollars; of medicines, twenty thousand dollars; of razor strops, five thousand dollars, and of shoe tools, five thousand dollars; total value of manufactures, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The town is well watered by Saugus river, and two delightful ponds. The village near the centre of the town is compact, neat, and flourishing. The Boston and Maine railroad passes through the town.

South Reading lies ten miles north from Boston, ten miles west from Salem, and fifteen miles south-east from Lowell.

The following are from the ancient records of the parish:—

1662. "This year the town ordered that no woman, maid, nor boy, nor gall shall sit in the South Alley and East Alley of the M. House, upon penalty of twelvepence for every day they shall sit in the alley after the present day. It was further ordered, 'That every dog that comes to the meeting after the present day, either of Lord's day or lecture days, except it be their dogs that pays for a dog whipper, the owner of those dogs shall pay sixpence for every time they come to the meeting, that doth not pay the dog whipper.'"

1667. "This year the town contained 59 dwelling-houses. It was ordered, that every dog that comes into the meeting-house in time of service shall pay sixpence for every time he comes."

SOUTHWICK.

Hampden Co. This town was formerly the south part of Westfield. It was first settled about the year 1734. A Congregational church was organized here in 1773, and the Rev. Abel Forward was settled the same year.

This town is elevated, but not mountainous; it comprises a varied surface, with much good land. It is watered by Little river and some small streams. The Hampshire and Hampden canal passes through it, and receives a large portion of its waters from Congamuck pond, a long and large collection of water at the south-eastern part of the town.

The manufactures of the town consist of gunpowder, leather, and various other articles.

Southwick is bounded north by Westfield, east by West Springfield, south by the state of Connecticut, and west by Granville. It will be seen, by a map of the state, that a part of the territory of this town is composed of a projection into the state of Connecticut of about three miles square. This is owing to an error in an old survey. Previous to 1800, it was a subject of controversy between the two states; but since that time the title of Massachusetts has not been contested.

Mr. Richard Dickinson, who died in this town in 1824, appropriated seventeen thousand dollars in his will for the benefit of the schools. A sum not exceeding one half goes to the support of a grammar-school, and the remainder to the district schools. The interest only is appropriated. The grammar school has been commenced, and is free to the youth of Southwick.

There is a very pleasant village in this town, which lies ten miles west south-west from Springfield, and six miles south of the Westfield depot, on the western railroad, one hundred and eight miles from Boston.

The village in the south part of the town is pleasant; it is about three miles from the other. Both villages are about a mile from the pond.

SPENCER.

WORCESTER CO. The whole of this town was included in the original grant of Leicester. It was made a parish in the year 1744, by the name of the West Parish of Leicester, and incorporated a town in 1753, by the name of Spencer. The church was organized here in 1744, and Rev. Joshua Eaton was ordained their pastor the same year. He continued with the people till his death, in 1772, and was succeeded, the next year, by Rev. Joseph Pope. The next minister was Rev. Stephen Crosby, who was settled in 1819. Mr. Crosby was succeeded by Rev. Levi Packard, in 1826.

This town is elevated, and is said to be nine hundred and fifty feet above the tide-waters in Boston harbor. The surface is rough and uneven, but the soil is very fertile. It is watered by many streams, which run through the different parts; but none of them are of much size. Seven-mile river is the largest.

The manufactures of Spencer are considerable; they consist of woollen goods, scythe snaiths, straw bonnets, leather, boots, shoes, cabinet ware, chairs, palm-leaf hats, harnesses, &c.

Spencer lies eighteen miles west by south from Worcester, by the western railroad, which passes through the town, and sixty-two miles west by south from Boston.

SPRINGFIELD.

HAMPDEN CO. This is the chief and shire town of the county, and one of the most beautiful and important inland towns in New England. It is situated on the east bank of the Connecticut river, ninety-eight miles west by south from Boston, one hundred and two east by south from Albany, New York, twenty five from Hartford, Connecticut, and twenty south from Northampton.

Along the river are rich alluvial meadows, highly productive; and back of them the [illegible] considerable elevation, and terminate in a plain of moderate fertility, extending east to Wilbraham. The business part of the town is chiefly on Main street, which is spacious, nearly three miles in length, and contains many elegant buildings. The street runs parallel with the river; and east of it, on the rising ground, are many handsome private residences overlooking the town.

Springfield is the centre of a large inland and river commerce; its natural and artificial advantages rendering it one of the most important commercial depots on Connecticut river. Being nearly equi-distant on the line of the western railroad from Boston and Albany, and the terminus of the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield railroad, which is about being extended to New York; and also of the Springfield and Northampton railroad, which is in progress of completion to Greenfield, and will doubtless, in time, be extended much farther up the Connecticut valley, and even to Montreal, in Canada. During the season of navigation, steamboats for the transportation of passengers ply between this place and Hartford, and freight boats to and from towns both above and below.

There are in the town twenty churches; six Congregational, one Unitarian Congregational, one Episcopal, four Methodist Episcopal, two Wesleyan Methodists, three Baptists, two Universalists, and one Roman Catholic; three banks, the Springfield, Chickopee, and Cabotville; five weekly papers are published here, the Republican, Gazette, Post, Washingtonian, and Chronicle, and one daily, the Republican.

The United States Armory, the largest and most important of the kind in the Union, is situated here. The principal buildings are on elevated ground, about half a mile from Main street. They are built of brick, and are handsomely arranged around a square, presenting a fine appearance. From twelve thousand to fifteen thousand muskets are annually manufactured; and one hundred and fifty thousand are stored in the arsenals connected with the establishment.

About two hundred and fifty men are constantly employed in the various branches of manufacture.

Springfield abounds in excellent water-power; that of the Chickopee alone, within the limits of the town, it has been ascertained, is fully equal to that of the Merrimack at Lowell; not half of which is yet occupied. And in manufacturing importance, Springfield is second only to Lowell in New England.

On Mill river are extensive paper, cotton, and iron casting manufactories, mills, and mechanical establishments. Also machine shops connected with the United States armory.

Cabotville, three miles north from the railroad depot, on the Chickopee river, is a large manufacturing village. Three cotton manufacturing companies are established here; the Cabot, Perkins, and Dwight, with a capital of one million seven hundred thousand dollars in all, and seven mills, running fifty-three thousand spindles, with an annual consumption of twelve thousand bales of cotton, and a manufacture of sixteen million yards of cloth, giving employment to fifteen hundred operatives. Also the Ames Company are largely engaged in the manufacture of swords, brass cannon, bells, machinery, and cutlery. This is the only place in the country where any considerable business is carried on in the manufacture of swords. The whole process, from the forging of the blade to the most exquisite finish, being done within the establishment.

Chickopee Falls, a mile and a half farther up the Chickopee, is another considerable manufacturing village. The Chickopee company is established here, with a capital of seven hundred thousand dollars, having four mills, running twenty-two thousand five hundred and forty-four spindles, with an annual consumption of five thousand bales of cotton, and a manufacture of six million five hundred thousand yards of cloth, giving employment to eight hundred operatives. There are also in the place extensive manufactures of paper, iron castings, carbines and pistols, machinery, &c.

Springfield was settled in 1635, then called *Agawam*, its Indian name. William Pynchon, Esq., who may be considered as the father of the town, with others, under the authority of the general court of Massachusetts, removed from Roxbury, and commenced building a house on the west side of the river. Being informed by some friendly Indians that the house would be exposed to the flood, they abandoned it, and erected another on the east side.

In 1640, the name of the town was changed from Agawam to Springfield. Some uncertainty exists as to the date of its incorporation; most probably, however, it was in 1641. Its limits, by various purchases from the natives and grants from the legislature, became very extensive, embracing a tract nearly twenty-five miles square, including many of the present surrounding towns on each side of the river.

For forty years after the commencement of the settlement, the inhabitants lived in peace with the surrounding Indian tribes. During "King Philip's war," Springfield suffered with the other settlements. On the 5th of October, 1675, an attack was made on the town by three hundred warriors. Three men and one woman were killed, and thirty dwelling-houses and twenty-five barns were destroyed.

During the Massachusetts insurrection, in 1786, Springfield was in part the theatre of the movements of the insurgents. On the 20th of December, Shays marched into the town with about three hundred malcontents, and took possession of the court-house, and prevented the sitting of the court appointed to be holden at that time. In the January following an attempt was made to take possession of the United States arsenal. Shays, at the head of eleven hundred men, marched forward for this purpose. General Shepard, who, with a considerable force, had taken post near the arsenal, for its defence, sent word

to the insurgents to discontinue their approach. No regard being paid to this request, they were fired upon by Shepard, and three men were killed, and one wounded; whereupon the whole body were thrown into confusion, and precipitately retreated.

Since then, the town has rapidly increased. In 1791, the population was 1,574; in 1810, 2,767; in 1820, 3,914; in 1830, 6,784; in 1840, 10,985; and in 1845, 14,703.

At the November election in 1844, the whole number of votes cast, was two thousand four hundred and nine, exceeding in amount, the entire population in 1800.

STERLING.

Worcester Co. This was for many years the second parish of Lancaster, and was first settled as early as 1720. Its Indian name was *Checkset*. At its incorporation, in 1781, it was named in honor of Lord Sterling, of New Jersey, an American general.

Sterling is a large town, bounded on the north by Leominster, east by Lancaster, south by West Boylston, and west by Princeton.

The surface of the town is hilly and uneven, but there is very little broken or waste land in it. The soil is fertile, producing in rich abundance, to repay the husbandman for its cultivation. The land is naturally moist, and by the help of the rivulets, the water may be turned over the sides of most of the hills. There is but one river in the town, called Still river, from the placid motion of the waters. In the central part of the town, there is an uncommonly beautiful little village, consisting of a number of churches, and about forty dwelling-houses.

The manufactures of the town consist of leather, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, straw bonnets, scythe snaths, and especially of chairs and cabinet-ware, of which a large amount is annually made.

There are in this town many large and well cultivated farms, and the people generally are good farmers, and find the business both healthful and lucrative.

A church was gathered here in 1744, and the Rev. John Mellen was settled as pastor the same year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Reuben Holcomb, in 1779.

Sterling lies twelve miles north from Worcester, ten south south-west from the Shirley depot, on the Fitchburg railroad, and forty west by north from Boston.

STOCKBRIDGE.

Berkshire Co. The surface of this town is exceedingly varied, from tall and majestic mountains to deep and lovely valleys. The soil in the valleys is rich, and produces great crops of grain and hay, and the higher grounds afford the sweetest pasturage. Its water-power is large and very extensive.

Stockbridge mountain lies at the west, and Monument mountain at the south part of the town, and in the south-east corner the Beartown mountains rise. On the height of the north-west spur of these mountains, is a very narrow and deep ravine, perhaps a quarter of a mile long, where the rocks of every size and form, are thrown together in the wildest confusion. This is called the "Ice Hole," from the fact that ice remains in this chaos through the year.

On the east side of the town, and wholly within its limits, is Rattlesnake mountain, about two miles in length, and capable of cultivation in most places to nearly its summit. This is one of the very few single mountain elevations in New England.

The Housatonic enters the town from Lee, along the northern base of the Beartown mountains, and takes first a western, then a northern, then again a western, and then a southern direction, passing round Monument mountain into Great Barrington. Its windings are many, and extensive meadows lie on its borders.

This receives Konkapot brook, a sluggish stream, from the south, and Barnum's brook, Great pond brook, and Mohawk brook, from the north.

There are a number of large and beautiful ponds in the town, which serve to swell the Housatonic.

The manufactures of the town consist of cotton and woollen goods, pig iron, iron castings, leather, machinery for boring iron and wood, chairs, boots, shoes, &c.; annual value about five hundred thousand dollars.

The ministry of the gospel commenced in this town, by the establishment of a mission church for the Indians, by the Board of Commissioners for Indian Affairs, in Boston, in the year 1734; and perhaps there never were more faithful and successful pioneers in this glorious work. From time to time, individuals from English families were united to the church, until the English professors became the most numerous.

Succession of the Clergy of the First Church.

Rev.	Set.	Æ.
John Sergeant,	1735, died 1749,	30.
Jona. Edwards,	1751, died 1758,	54.
S. West, D. D.,	1759, died 1819,	83.
E. G. Swift,	1810, dis. 1818.	
David D. Field,	1819.	

Near the centre of the town is a delightful village, situated on an elevated plain, between the river and what the Berkshire people modestly call the "Hill," but which the "down easters" would term a mountain. In this village are a number of beautiful buildings, both for public uses and private dwellings. Most of them are on a broad street, running from east to west, and lined on each side with trees. Here, one can but stop to admire the works of nature in her boldest and softest exhibitions, united to the beauties which civilization and refinement have mingled with her charms.

This village lies about seven miles south-east from the depot of the western railroad at West Stockbridge, from which it is eleven miles to Pittsfield, and one hundred and sixty-two to Boston. To Pittsfield, by the old road through Lenox, is about twelve miles north.

Stockbridge Indians. This township was granted to the River or Housatonic Indians in 1734, and in 1739, the settlement called "Indian Town" was incorporated by its present name, from a town in England; and from that time to the present, the people of this tribe have been called the "Stockbridge Indians."

The Indian name of the place was *Muhhekaneews*, signifying, as they say, "the people of the great waters, continually in motion."

"Their history, as derived from the traditions of their ancestors, by one of the tribe," says President Dwight, "is summarily the following:—

"They came from a distant country, west by north; i. e., a country lying in that direction from Stockbridge; crossed over the great waters which separate that country from this, and after a series of pilgrimages, arrived on the borders of Hudson's river. Here they settled, and spread through the neighboring country. Their ancestors, they say, were much more civilized than their descendants; lived in towns and villages, and were very numerous; but, being dispersed by a famine, they were obliged to seek for subsistence in distant regions. In the progress, they lost their arts and manners; or in the language of the historian, 'apostatized.' Before they began sensibly to diminish, they could furnish, on any emergency, a thousand warriors; and of course consisted of about four or five thousand persons; probably, however, not more than four thousand."

A particular history of this people would be deeply interesting: as a tribe, they were peaceable, tractable, and intelligent; ever friendly to the people of the United States, and never guilty of an act of hostility towards one of its citizens. They remained in this town until after fighting the battles of the revolution, when they began, in 1785, to emigrate to the country of Oneida, in the state of New

York, where the Oneida Indians had given them a township. Having sold their lands in Stockbridge in 1788, they [illegible] number about four hundred, [illegible] their new homes, which they called New Stockbridge. After [illegible] in New York thirty-four years, they removed to Wisconsin, where they tarried in another New Stockbridge seventeen years. They then [illegible] their lands to the government, [illegible] the greater part of this [illegible] near Fort Leavenworth, [illegible] bank of the Missouri [illegible] it is said, they are [illegible] retain the [illegible] by the examples [illegible] their faithful [illegible] however live in [illegible] influence of the [illegible] which is continually [illegible] The sentiment of [illegible] minds:—

[illegible]

STONEHAM.

Middlesex Co. The territory of this town [illegible] the north part of Charlestown [illegible] its incorporation, in 17[illegible] It is bounded north by Reading, [illegible] Saugus, south by Medford, [illegible] Woburn.

There is some good land in Stoneham, and the soil is generally of a gravelly loam, but it is too rough and stony for easy cultivation. The manufacture of shoes is much pursued in this town, and large quantities are made.

Spot pond, a beautiful sheet of water, covering an area of two hundred and eighty-three acres, lies in this town. Its southern edge is on the line of Medford. It is one hundred and forty-three feet above sea-level.

Stoneham lies nine miles north from Boston, ten west south-west from Salem, and about two miles east from the Boston and Lowell railroad at Woburn.

STOUGHTON.

Norfolk Co. This town was originally a part of Dorchester, and was named in honor of William Stoughton, lieutenant-governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 to 1702. The town of Stoughton was incorporated in 1726, and at that time included within its limits the present towns of Canton, Sharon, Stoughton, and the largest portion of Foxborough. Some of the head-waters of Norfolk and Taunton rivers rise in this town. The records of the proprietors of Dorchester Swamp, [illegible] were, by a resolve of the general court, ordered to be deposited in the Registry of Deeds for the county of Norfolk. They consist of surveys of lots of land made by Mr. Blake, [illegible] a century ago, interspersed [illegible] of original poetry and [illegible]

The highest land in the town is a [illegible] the "Pinnacle," the summit of which commands an extensive view including Boston harbor.

There are a woollen and two cotton [illegible] in the town, and manufactures of boots, shoes, shoe-tools, and boot-forms; total value of manufactures the year ending April 1, 1837, exclusive of cotton goods, five hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars; of which four hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety dollars were for boots and shoes. The number of persons employed in manufactures was nine hundred and twenty. The business of manufacturing boots and shoes has probably doubled since 1837.

A large village of shoe manufacturers has, within a few years, "sprung up as if by enchantment." There are in the town five houses of public worship, and a spacious and commodious town house.

The Stoughton Branch Railroad Company, chartered in 1844, have completed a railroad from the village above named to the Canton depot of the Boston and Providence railroad; distance about four miles; cost of road about eighty thousand dollars

This town lies eighteen miles south from Boston, and ten south-east from Dedham

STOW.

Middlesex Co. This is an ancient town. It was first settled about the year 1650. The Indians had two names for it, from two hills; *Pompascitticutt* and *Shabbukin*. It is bounded north by Boxborough and Acton, east by Sudbury, south by Marlborough, and west by Bolton.

The surface of the town is varied by hill and vale; the soil in many parts is light and sandy; but it contains much good land for cultivation; hops are raised here in large quantities, and some of the product of the dairy is sent to market.

The Assabet river passes through the town, and affords a good water-power. The manufactures of the town consist of woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, &c.

Stow lies eight miles west south-west from Concord, and three miles from the Fitchburg railroad at Acton, which is twenty-five miles from Boston.

STURBRIDGE.

Worcester Co. This town was formerly called *Tantuesque* by the Indians, and New Medfield by the English. It is bounded north by Brookfield, and south by the state of Connecticut.

This is a very pleasant town, and is well watered by Quinebaug river. The surface of the town is uneven and hilly, and the soil hard to subdue; but it has become productive, by good management, of excellent crops. There are some good fish ponds in the town, which serve to swell the Quinebaug.

There are five cotton mills in Sturbridge, and manufactures of boots, shoes, leather, chairs, cabinet-ware clothing, palm-leaf hats, trunks, harnesses, chairs, wagons, sleighs, *pocket rifles*, bitts and augers; annual value about two hundred thousand dollars.

Sturbridge lies eighteen miles south-west from Worcester, sixty west south-west from Boston, and about seven miles south of the western railroad at Brookfield.

SUDBURY.

Middlesex Co. This ancient town is situated on the west side of a river of the same name. It is watered by a small stream, a branch of Sudbury river, and has some water-power. There is a paper mill in the town, a plough factory, and manufactures of boots, shoes, &c.

The surface of the town is pleasant, and rather [illegible] The river divides it from Wayland. Along the borders of this river are large tracts of low and low land, some of which is very valuable.

Sudbury was first settled in 1638. In 1676, about seventy men, on their march for the relief of Marlborough, fell into an ambuscade with the Indians; twenty-six of the English were left dead on the field; the residue were captured, and many of them afterwards tortured and slain. West of Sudbury causeway, is a monument erected to their memory, by President Wadsworth, of Harvard College, a son of the captain of the band.

Sudbury lies nineteen miles west from Boston, six south south-west from Concord, and eight north from the Worcester railroad at Framingham.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

See *Boston* and *Chelsea*. Also, *State Tables*

SUNDERLAND.

Franklin Co. This town lies on the east side of Connecticut river, ninety miles west from Boston, and nine south by east from Greenfield. It was taken from Hadley in 1718.

The central village of Sunderland is pleasantly situated on a fine intervale of land on the east bank of Connecticut river. It consists of about fifty dwelling-houses and a Congregational church. The village street is about three fourths of a mile in extent. The North village is about three miles from the centre, and contains about fifteen or twenty dwellings and a Baptist church. Plum Tree village is three miles south, and is about the size of the north village. At the central village there is a bridge over the Connecticut, eight hundred and fifty-eight feet in length; it was built in 1832, at an expense of twenty thousand dollars. The village is handsomely built, and the scenery in the vicinity is uncommonly interesting; the Sugar-loaf mountain rises at about half a mile's distance, on the western bank of the river, in solitary and striking grandeur; while Mount Toby rises to the eastward.

Mount Toby is a sand-stone mountain, elevated about a thousand feet above Connecticut river, and lies partly in Sunderland and partly in Leverett, and is almost covered with forests. On the north-west side of this mountain, in the north part of Sunderland, are a cave and fissure which have attracted some attention. This mountain is composed of pudding-stone, and the small stones within it are round and smooth, as though washed by the ocean; they are of various sizes, and of every color. On one side of this mountain is a cavern between fifty and sixty feet in depth, and one hundred and forty-eight feet in length; and other ruptures seem to indicate some great change in this [illegible] since its formation.

The people of this town enjoy a fine display of grand and lovely scenery; they are generally good farmers, and [illegible] for their good schools and philanthropic dispositions.

SUTTON.

Worcester Co. The territory of this town was purchased of the Indians about the year 1704. It is bounded north by Millbury and Grafton, east by Northbridge, south by Douglass, and west by Oxford.

This is a pleasant town, and extensively engaged in manufacturing. It is watered by the Blackstone river, and the Blackstone canal passes on the northern border. The township is generally hilly, though of good soil. It contains soap-stone, and excellent granite for building.

The manufactures of Sutton consist of cotton and woollen goods, machinery of various kinds, scythes, boots, shoes, &c.; amounting annually to about half a million of dollars.

There are a number of neat and handsome villages in the town; that near the centre, Wilkinsonville, at the north part of the town, and Manchaug, at the south, are the principal. There are a number of beautiful ponds in Sutton, and a great curiosity, called "Purgatory Cavern." This cavern is a fissure in gneiss, nearly half a mile long, in most parts partially filled by the masses of rock that have been detached from the walls. The sides are often perpendicular, and sometimes seventy feet high, being separated from each other about fifty feet.

The first church in Sutton was organized in the fall of 1720, and Rev. John McKinstry ordained their pastor. He was a native of Scotland, and was there educated. He was dismissed in 1728, and was succeeded the next year by Rev. David Hall, D. D., who, after a life of usefulness, died 1789. He was succeeded by Rev. Edmund Mills, in 1790. The next pastor, Rev. John Maltby, was ordained in 1826. His successor, Rev. Hiram Tracy, was ordained in 1835. The second parish in Sutton was incorporated by the legislature in 1743. Rev. James Welman was their first pastor, ordained in 1747. The first Baptist society in the town was formed in 1785, and Rev. Benjamin Marsh was ordained their elder. Of the Baptist society in the south-east part of the town, Elder William Bachelder was the first pastor, ordained in 1792.

The centre village in Sutton lies nine miles south by east from Worcester, forty miles west south-west from Boston, three south-west from Wilkinsonville, four north from Manchaug, and about five miles east from the Worcester and Norwich railroad at Oxford.

SWANSEY.

Bristol Co. The name of this town was originally spelt Swansea, from a town in Wales. Its Indian name was *Pockanocket*.

This town is bounded north by Rehoboth and Dighton, east by Somerset, and south south-west and west by Mount Hope Bay, Warren and Barrington, Rhode Island.

Between Lee's and Cole's rivers, two arms of Mount Hope Bay, lies Mattapoiset Neck, about three miles in length, at the head of which is Swansey village, a place of considerable trade and navigation. This town is favored with good navigable waters, and an hydraulic power. Shipbuilding is carried on here to some extent, and here too are manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, paper, and many articles for domestic use.

This is an interesting town, and will be memorable on account of its being the place where the first English blood was shed in "King Philip's War." Philip having laid his plans for the extermination of the English, his warriors were so impatient, that he was obliged to promise them that on the next Lord's day, when the English were gone to meeting, they should rifle their houses and kill their cattle. Accordingly, on Sunday, June 20th, 1675, he permitted his men to march out into the neighborhood of Swansey, and to annoy the English by killing their cattle, thus hoping to provoke them to commence the attack; for it is said a superstitious opinion prevailed among them, that the tribe which shed the first English blood would [illegible] the war. The Indians were [illegible] it in their deportment and language, that an Englishman was so provoked that he fired upon one of them and wounded him. This, according to Mr. Hubbard, in his "Indian Wars," was the first gun fired. According to tradition, this Indian who was wounded, after killing a number of cattle in the field, went into the man's house and demanded liquor; being refused, he attempted to take it by violence, and at the same time threatened revenge; this caused the Englishman to fire upon him. The Indians upon this commenced open war.

To as late a date as 1840, this town had been without a church of the Congregational order. In 1649, Obadiah Holmes and others, of that part of Rehoboth now a part of Swansey, having embraced the Baptist sentiments, withdrew from the Congregational church, and set up a separate meeting of their own. The attempt to break them up, and the persecution they received, increased the number of Baptists. In 1663, they were much strengthened by the arrival of Rev. John Myles, with part of his church, which he had formed at Wales, whence he had been ejected for non-conformity. In the year of his arrival, Mr. Myles formed a Baptist church in Rehoboth, now Swansey, it being the fourth formed in America.

These and subsequent proceedings were deemed such an evil by the rest of the inhabitants of the town, and of the colony generally, that the court of Plymouth was called on to interfere. Each member of this new church was fined five pounds, prohibited from worship for the space of one month, and they were advised to remove from Rehoboth to some place where they might not prejudice any existing church. They accordingly removed to Barrington, Rhode Island.

There are now three or four Baptist churches in Swansey, and a Union meeting-house, where all denominations of Christians have the privilege to worship.

Swansey lies four miles north-west from Fall River, thirteen south by west from Taunton, forty-eight south

from Boston, and thirteen miles south-east from Providence, Rhode Island

TAUNTON.

Bristol Co. This very beautiful town, one of the shire towns of the county, was incorporated in 1639, and made the county town in 1746. It was named for a town in England, from which some of the first settlers came. Its Indian name was *Cohannet*.

About the period of its settlement, Miss Elizabeth Pool, a lady of family and fortune, from Taunton, in Somersetshire, England, conceived the bold design of occupying the territory of Cohannet. It appears that an ardent desire of planting another church in the American wilderness, induced this pious puritan lady to encounter all the dangers and hardships of forming a settlement in the midst of the Indians. She died in 1654, and her kinsman placed over her grave a stone with an inscription which commemorates her virtues.

In Lechford's pamphlet, entitled "News from New England," published in London in 1642, is the following:—

"Cohannet, alias Taunton, is in Plymouth patent. There is a church gathered of late, and some ten or twenty of the church, the rest excluded; Master Hooke, pastor; Master Street, teacher. Master Hooke received ordination from the hands of one Master Bishop, a school-master, and one Parker, a husbandman, and then Master Hooke joyned in ordaining Master Street. One Master Doughty, a minister, opposed the gathering of the church there, alleging that according to the covenant of Abraham, all men's children that were of baptized parents, and so Abraham's children, ought to be baptized; and spoke so in publique, or to that effect, which was held a disturbance, and the minister spake to the magistrate to order him; the magistrate commanded the constable, who dragged Master Doughty out of the assembly. He was forced to go away from thence with his wife and children."

Taunton is situated at the junction of Mill river with the Taunton, and possesses an admirable water-power.

Mill river is formed of several streams which rise in the northern part of the county, and Scaddings pond, in the north part of the town. Taunton river, the *Tetiquet* of the Indians, rises in the county of Plymouth, and falls into Mount Hope Bay. The Taunton and its branches water the towns of Abington, Hanson, Halifax, and Plympton, all the Bridgewaters, Raynham, Taunton, Berkley, Dighton, Freetown, Fall River, and Somerset. It is navigable to Taunton, for small vessels, and with its contemplated improvement, steamboats will be enabled to run to Taunton, and thus become another channel of conveyance between Boston and New York. This river is celebrated for the great and widely distributed water-power it produces, and for the multitude of alewives within its waters.

There is some excellent land in the town, under a high state of cultivation; but the attention of the people is turned rather to manufacturing than to agricultural pursuits. There are in the town a large number of cotton mills, print works, paper mills, nail factories, forge, furnace, &c. Here are also manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, hats, chairs, straw bonnets, books, bricks, vessels, &c.; the annual value of which, as early as 1836, was about a million and a half of dollars, since which, every branch of manufacture has greatly increased.

There is some navigation owned in this town, which is employed in the coastwise trade and domestic fishery.

The manufacture of Britannia ware at this place, is of recent origin in this country, and proves successful. The articles manufactured, are tea-sets, castors, urns, and all the varieties of that description of ware. The quality of the metal, and beauty of the polish of this ware, is said to equal any imported from "Britannia."

The village in the centre of the town contains a large number of handsome public and private buildings, tastefully located around a beautiful enclosure, called "Taunton Green." This public walk is ornamented with trees, which heightens the beauty of this delightful village. There are a number of beautiful ponds in the town, and some high grounds, from which delightful prospects are obtained; but in the neat and flourishing villages scattered along on the banks of its rivers is an intrinsic charm blended with the natural beauties of the town. This place has long attracted the attention of skilful mechanics and men of wealth, and is fast filling up.

The Mount Pleasant Cemetery, near "Taunton Green," is on a spot of ground of diversified surface, and laid out with much taste and judgment, on the plan of that of Mount Auburn, near Boston. In this cemetery the ladies of Taunton have erected a chaste and beautiful marble monument to the memory of Miss Poole. The following is the ancient inscription on her tomb-stone:—

"Here rest the remains of Elizabeth Poole, a native of Old England, of good family, friends, and prospects, all of which she left in the prime of her life, to enjoy the religion of her conscience in this distant wilderness; a great proprietor of the township of Taunton, a chief promoter of its settlement, and its incorporation in 1639—40; about which time she settled near this spot, and having employed the opportunity of her virgin state in piety, liberality, and sanctity of manners, died May 21, 1664, aged 65."

Taunton is approached from all points with great facility, by the different lines of railroads connected with that of the Taunton and New Bedford, which passes through the town. The village of "Taunton Green" lies thirty-five miles south from Boston, twenty north north-west from New Bedford, seventeen north by east from Fall River, and twenty-eight east by north from Providence. Plymouth, by the old road, lies twenty-eight miles east by north from Taunton

TEMPLETON.

Worcester Co. This is a fine farming town, with a pleasant surface, and fertile soil. It is bounded north by Winchendon, east by Gardner, south by Hubbardston, and west by Phillipston. It lies twenty-six miles north-west from Worcester, fifteen west by south from Fitchburg; from which to Boston is fifty miles. The railroad from Boston to Vermont passes through the town.

Templeton is somewhat elevated, and sends branches both to Miller's river on its north, and to the Chickopee on its south. These streams afford the town a constant and valuable water-power, which is rapidly improving for manufacturing purposes. Along the streams are fine intervales, and the town is well supplied with all the varieties of woods for timber and fuel.

There are a number of pleasant villages in the town; that in the centre is very handsome. Baldwinsville and Dedmunsville, two neat and flourishing manufacturing villages, of recent growth, are situated at the north part of the town, on Otter river, a branch of the Miller's. These villages, with their water-power and easy communication with Boston by railroad, give to them great promise of increase. The value of goods manufactured in this town nine years ago, amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; since that time the amount is greatly enhanced. The articles manufactured at that time consisted of woollen goods, boots, shoes, leather, iron castings, shovels, hoes, spades, forks, palm-leaf hats, chairs, carriages, cabinet, tin, and wooden wares. This town sends to market a large amount of the fruits of the soil.

The first church was gathered here in 1755, and Rev. Daniel Pond was ordained pastor. He was dismissed in 1759, and succeeded by Rev. Ebenezer Sparhawk in 1761. The next minister, Rev. Charles Wellington, was ordained in 1807. Rev. Lemuel P. Bates was installed pastor of the second church in 1833. He was succeeded by Rev. Lewis Sabin, in 1837

TEWKSBURY.

Middlesex Co. Tewksbury was formerly an Indian village, a part of Billerica, and called *Wamesutt*. It is bounded northerly by Belvidere, a part of Lowell; north-east by Andover, south-east by Wilmington, south by Billerica, and west by Concord river, which divides it from Chelmsford and Lowell. The centre of the town lies five miles south-east from Lowell, and twenty north north-west from Boston. The Boston and Lowell railroad passes through the south-western corner of the town, about two miles south-west of the centre village.

The surface of this town is rather level, with a thin soil, better adapted to the growth of hops and rye than other crops.

The first settled minister in Tewksbury was the Rev. Sampson Spaulding, in 1737; the second, the Rev. Titus T. Barton, in 1792; the third, the Rev. Jacob Coggin, in 1806.

TISBURY.

Dukes Co. This is the central of the three towns on the island of Martha's Vineyard. It extends from Vineyard Sound on the north, to the sea on the south, and has Edgartown on the east, and Chilmark on the west.

The noted harbor of "Holmes' Hole," in this town, is on Vineyard Sound. This harbor is large and safe, and of a sufficient depth of water for the largest merchantmen. It is much frequented by vessels passing through Vineyard Sound, particularly when the winds are contrary. The village at this harbor is pleasant, large, and quite a place of business. A number of vessels belong here engaged in various nautical pursuits. Good and faithful pilots reside here, to assist the inexperienced navigator in his passage along this dangerous coast.

There are some highlands near the harbor, but the town is generally level. There is much good land in the town, in a state of cultivation, some that is covered with wood, and some that is low and swampy. In common with the neighboring towns of Edgartown and Chilmark, this town possesses much delightful marine scenery. There are some manufactures in the town of salt, leather, boots, shoes, hats, &c. Some articles of agricultural products are sent from the island beside large quantities of wool.

Lagoon lake or pond communicates with Holmes' Hole by an opening which is only four rods wide and seven feet deep at high water. It is supposed formerly to have been wider and deeper, and to have been a part of the harbor. The pond is three miles in length and one mile in width, and in several places forty feet in depth.

Newtown pond, in the south part of Tisbury, is a mile and a half long, and has a natural communication with the sea, through which the tide rises and falls. The largest brooks in the island empty into the head of this pond, not more than one hundred rods apart, one running from the west and one from the north-west. On the easterly side of this pond are a number of deep coves, around which is much marshy land.

The wells in this town, and in other parts of the island, are not deep, the water in them being on a level with the sea. The common depth is from fifteen to twenty feet. The water in them is soft, and of a good quality, and will wash as well as rain water.

Rev. John Mayhew began to preach at Tisbury in 1673, but was not ordained. Rev. Josiah Torrey was ordained in 1701; Rev. Nathaniel Hancock in 1727; Rev. George Damon in 1760, and was dismissed about 1779. Rev. Asa Morse was installed in 1784, and dismissed at his request in 1799. He was succeeded in 1801, by Rev. Nymphas Hatch.

"Holmes' Hole" village lies eight miles north-west from Edgartown, six miles south-east from Woods' Hole, twenty-two east south-east from New Bedford, and seventy-seven south south-east from Boston. Across the sound to Falmouth is about six miles

TOLLAND.

Hampden Co. This town was taken from Granville and Sandisfield, in 1810. The territory was formerly called Southfield. It is bounded north by Otis and Blandford, east by Granville, south by Colebrook, Connecticut, and west by Sandisfield.

This township is on elevated land, which is adapted for grazing. Considerable quantities of butter and cheese are produced. It is watered by Farmington river, the western boundary of the town, which is here a beautiful and lively stream.

The Rev. Roger Harrison was ordained here in 1798, and resigned in 1822. He was succeeded by Rev. Bennet F. Northrop, in 1827, who resigned the next year. The celebrated missionary, Gordon Hall, was a native of this town.

Tolland has a neat village in the centre of the town, and a new one has sprung up on the border of the river, called New Boston. These villages are nearly four miles apart. The centre village lies twenty-two miles west from Springfield, one hundred and twenty west south-west from Boston, and fifteen from Westfield depot.

TOPSFIELD.

Essex Co. Before the incorporation of this town, in 1650, it was called by the Indians *Sheweenemeady*, and by the whites, New Meadows.

This is a very pleasant town, watered by Ipswich river and its branches. The surface is agreeably diversified by hills and valleys. There are some fine tracts of intervale in the town, and the uplands possess a strong soil, rendered productive by industrious and skilful farmers.

The principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, in which about eight hundred hands are employed, making annually a very large amount.

This town lies twenty-one miles north by east from Boston, and nine north by west from Salem. The centre village is about four miles west from the depot at Hamilton, on the eastern railroad.

Topsfield was first settled about the year 1642. Among the names of the first settlers were Peabody, Perkins, Clark, Cummings, Bradstreet, Gould, Town, Easty, Smith, and Wildes; many of whose descendants now cultivate the soil of their progenitors.

TOWNSEND.

Middlesex Co. This town was formerly a part of "Turkey Hills," or Fitchburg, and was called North Town. A church was gathered here October 16, 1734, and the Rev. Phinehas Hemenway was settled the same day.

Townsend is bounded north by Mason and Brookline, New Hampshire; east by Pepperell, south by Lunenburg, and west by Ashby.

The surface of this town is generally level; there is a good deal of pine plain in the town, particularly in that part of it through which the great road passes. These plain lands, however, produce good crops of grain, while the higher lands afford good crops of hay and rich pasturage.

The Squanicook, a good mill stream, rises in this town, and joins the Nashua in Shirley. On this stream, at the eastern part of the town, is a pleasant, flourishing little village, called "Townsend Harbor," where some manufacturing operations are performed.

About four miles west from Townsend Harbor is the west village, a very pleasant place, and a site of considerable trade with the surrounding country. Among a number of handsome buildings in this village, is one devoted to the improvement of the female mind, a well conducted Female Seminary, a rich ornament to any town or village. This seminary went into operation in 1835. It has proved highly successful. Its number of students is about one hundred and fifty. At Centreville, a neat village about equi-distant from the other, is an academy for youth of both sexes.

The manufactures of Townsend consist of leather, palm-leaf hats, boots, shoes, ploughs, straw bonnets, fish barrels, nail kegs, dry casks, &c.

Townsend west village lies twenty-five miles north-west from Concord, eight north north-east from Fitchburg, and forty-two north-west from Boston.

TRURO.

Barnstable Co. Truro lies on both sides of Cape Cod, between Wellfleet and Provincetown. It was the *Pamet* of the Indians. Pamet river, which sets up from Cape Cod Bay, about the centre of the town, affords a good harbor for fishermen; it lies about nine miles south-east from Provincetown harbor.

There is in this town, near the light-house, a vast body of clay, called the "Clay Pounds," which seems providentially placed in the midst of sand hills, for the preservation of this part of the cape. There are also in the town a number of beautiful ponds, and two hundred acres of peat land.

Although there is but little vegetation at Truro, and the people are dependent almost entirely for most of their food on other places; yet there are but few towns in the state where the people are more flourishing and independent in their circumstances. To such towns as this, old Massachusetts looks with pride for one of her chief resources of wealth—the fishery; and for men of noble daring in all her enterprises on the ocean. In 1837, there were sixty-three vessels owned at Truro, employed in the cod and mackerel fishery, measuring three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven tons; the product of which, in one year, was sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty quintals of cod fish, and fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty barrels of mackerel, valued at one hundred and forty-five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. The number of hands employed was five hundred and twelve. The value of salt manufactured annually, is about twenty thousand dollars. There are also manufactures of palm-leaf hats, boots, shoes, &c.

No one would suppose that this was much of a wool-growing place; and it is not so in regard to the quantity grown, but much so as it regards its means. In 1837, the people of Truro sheared four hundred sheep of their own rearing. If the single county of Penobscot, in Maine, would produce as much wool, in proportion to its territory and the quality of its soil, as the town of Truro, there would be no cause of strife about the tariff on wool or woollen cloths; for the quantity would be sufficient to clothe all the inhabitants on the globe.

Pamet village, at the head of the river of that name, is very pleasant and flourishing, and is a fine location, and easy of access, for all those who wish to enjoy sea air and bathing, and marine scenery, in their greatest perfection on terra firma. Another neat settlement, called Pond Village, lies about three miles north of Pamet, on the road to Provincetown.

This town, it is said, was sometimes called *Dangerfield*, previous to its incorporation in 1705. In common with other towns on the cape, its people are greatly exposed to the dangers of the sea, which almost surrounds them. The awful gale of October, 1841, brought the keenest anguish to the bosoms of thousands, particularly to the inhabitants of Truro. In one day, sixty of its manly youth, and active men of middle age, found a watery grave, leaving twenty-seven widows, and fifty-one children, besides a numerous train of other relatives and friends, to mourn their melancholy fate!

Truro lies thirty-seven miles below Barnstable; from Boston, by land, one hundred and two, and about sixty by water.

"Here lie the Remains of ye Revd. Mr. *John Avery*, who departed this life ye 23d of April, 1754, in the 69th year of his age, and 44th of his ministry, the first pastor ordained in this place.

[illegible] grave,
Here lays the honest, pious, virtuous Friend;
Him kind Heaven to us as Priest & Doctor gave:
As such he lived, as such we mourn his end

TYNGSBOROUGH.

Middlesex Co. The territory of this town was formerly attached to Dunstable. It was incorporated as a district in 1789, to enable it to receive a donation from Mrs. Sarah Winslow, daughter of Ebenezer Tyng, for whom the town was named. The Rev. Nathaniel Lawrence, the first minister in the town, was settled in 1790, the year of its incorporation as a town.

This is a pleasant town, on both sides of Merrimack river. In the cars between Lowell and Nashua, we ride through this town, on the west bank of the Merrimack, which here is wide, placid, and majestic, and adds much to the beauty of the place.

There is not much water-power in the town, and the soil is light and sandy. Large quantities of granite are quarried here, hammered, and fitted for various uses, and taken down the river. Here are also manufactures of brushes, barrels, boots and shoes.

"The name of the first white inhabitant," (says Mr. Lawrence, in his history of Tyngsborough, in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1815,) "was Cromwell, originally from England, but last from Boston. It is about one hundred and fifty years since he erected a hut in this place, on the bank of the Merrimack, for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This, at that time, was the only English settlement on the south to Woburn, and on the north between there and Canada. Cromwell, for some time, carried on a lucrative trade with the Indians, weighing their furs with his foot, till, enraged at his supposed or real deception, they formed the resolution to murder him. This intention was communicated to Cromwell, who buried his wealth and made his escape. Within a few hours after his flight, a party of the Pennacook tribe arrived, and not finding the object of their resentment, burnt his hut. Some time after, pewter was found in the well, and an iron pot and trammel in the sand; the latter are preserved. The present owner of the place was ploughing near the spot, and found his plough moving over a flat stone, which gave a hollow sound. On removing the earth and stone, he discovered a hole, stoned, about six inches in diameter, from which he took a sum of money."

Tyngsborough, by the railroads, lies eight miles west by north from Lowell, thirty-four north-west from Boston, seven south from Nashua, and forty-two south by west from Concord, New Hampshire. By the old road to Concord, in this state, it is about seventeen miles.

TYRINGHAM.

Berkshire Co. This town was first settled in 1739. A church was formed here, and the Rev. Adonijah Bidwell was settled as pastor, in 1750. It is said to have received its name at the suggestion of Lord Viscount Howe, a few days before he fell in battle at Ticonderoga, July 6, 1758, who owned lands in Tyringham, in England.

This town is twice crossed by two heavy ranges of hills, which run in an easterly and westerly direction. One of these stretches along the northern border of the town; the other, a little above the south line, takes a westerly direction, and after passing a few miles, rises and spreads into the Beartown mountains. In the hollow between these ranges, the Hop brook, rising in a small pond in Otis, flows westerly and discharges itself into the Housatonic in Lee. It derives its name, in common with the intervale and settlement on its borders, from the wild hops which formerly grew upon its banks.

In this town are a number of ponds and small rivers, whose waters fall into the Housatonic. Although the surface of the town is rough and uneven, yet the soil is strong and productive of the common varieties of agricultural product, especially of the fruits of the dairy.

The manufactures of the town consist of paper, iron castings, boots, shoes, leather, forks, rakes, palm-leaf hats, chair stuff, wooden ware, &c.

There is a very neat and pretty village near the centre of the town, which lies about twenty miles south by east from Pittsfield, thirty-six west north-west from Springfield, and one hundred and thirty-four miles west south-west from Boston. From this village about three miles north, are Hop Brook and Shaker villages. Here a family of our friends, the Shakers, number about one hundred. They own an extensive tract of land, mostly on the hill top and mountain side, but which is excellent for grazing. They employ themselves in family gardening, and raising stock; and in the spring of the year, they manufacture large quantities of sugar of the purest quality from the sap of the sturdy maple. They also manufacture many other articles with a neatness peculiar to themselves. From Shaker village to Becket depot is ten miles. See *Harvard*

UPTON.

Worcester Co. Previous to its incorporation in 1735, the territory of this town was attached to Mendon, Sutton, Uxbridge, and Hopkinton. A church was gathered soon after its organization as a town, and the Rev. Thomas Weld was ordained its pastor.

Upton is bounded north by Westborough, east by Hopkinton and Milford, south by Mendon, and west by Grafton and Northbridge.

The surface of the town is partly plain land, and partly rough and hilly, with a strong soil, capable of yielding good crops of grain and hay. Much attention has been paid to fruit-trees in this town, and many fine orchards of various kinds of fruit have been the result. West river, a branch of the Blackstone, rises from a pond in Upton, and furnishes a power for a number of mills. The manufactures consist of woollen goods, boots, shoes, leather, straw bonnets, sashes and blinds; annual value about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Near Pratt's pond and two other beautiful little Yankee lakes, is a pleasant village, near the centre of the town, which lies thirteen miles south-east from Worcester, and about seven miles south from the Worcester railroad at Westborough, from which it is thirty-two miles to Boston.

UXBRIDGE.

Worcester Co. This large, wealthy, and flourishing town was, until 1727, the west part of ancient Mendon. Its Indian name was *Wacuntug*. It is bounded north by Northbridge, east by Mendon, south by Smithfield, in the state of Rhode Island, and west by Douglas. A church was formed here in 1731, and the Rev. Nathan Webb ordained pastor.

The central part of the town has a fair soil; the surrounding hills are moist, and well adapted to grazing and orchards. There are in the town a quarry of stone, easily wrought and highly valuable, and an iron mine, from which much ore has been taken. Uxbridge enjoys important advantages in being situated, for nearly its whole length, on the Blackstone river and canal, as well as from the water-power of West and Mumford rivers, which here join the Blackstone.

The admirable hydraulic power which this town enjoys, renders it a location of great promise for the prosecution of all the branches of domestic industry, so rapidly and favorably progressing in our country. By the steed that never tires, the markets of Boston and Providence will be placed, as it were, at the door of its mills.

The manufactures of the town consist of cotton and woollen goods of various kinds, yarn, straw bonnets, leather, boots, shoes, cabinet and tin wares, chairs, &c. The value of these manufactures in 1837, was about half a million of dollars; since which it has much increased.

There are a number of flourishing manufacturing villages in Uxbridge, situated in valleys, and surrounded by picturesque scenery. The principal village is situated at the north part of the town. It is a beautiful place, containing many handsome public and private buildings. The railroad from Worcester to Providence passes through it. It lies sixteen miles south-east from Worcester, forty south-west from Boston, and twenty-four north north-west from Providence.

WALES.

Hampden Co. This town was formerly a part of Brimfield, and called South Brimfield. It is bounded north by Brimfield, east by Holland, south by Stafford and Union, in the state of Connecticut, and west by Monson.

This is a mountainous township, but there is much good land in the valleys, and most of the highlands afford excellent grazing. Near the village in the centre of the town is a beautiful pond, the outlet of which is the rise of the Wales branch of Quinebaug river. This stream affords the town a good water-power. From the top of Hitchcock's hill, in the north-west corner of the town, one thousand one hundred and ninety feet above the sea, is a splendid prospect. There are some manufactures in the town, of woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, axes, hatchets, &c.

Wales was named for James Wales, Esq., one of the principal men in the town at the time of its incorporation, in 1828.

Wales lies twenty miles east by south from Springfield, and about nine south-east from the depot of the western railroad at Palmer, from which to Boston is eighty-three miles.

WALPOLE.

Norfolk Co. Walpole was a part of Dedham until 1724. Its first minister was the Rev. Philips Payson, in 1730. The second was the Rev. George Morey, in 1783. The Rev. John P. B. Storer was settled colleague pastor with Mr. Morey in 1826.

Walpole is bounded north by Dedham, east by Sharon, south by Foxborough and Wrentham, and west by Wrentham and Medfield. The surface of the town presents a pleasing variety of hill and valley, and its soil generally is of a good quality.

Three beautiful tributaries to the Neponset meet in this town. They rise in Foxborough, Medfield, and Sharon. These streams afford the town a good water-power; a large part of which is already improved for manufacturing purposes. The manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, paper, iron castings, hoes, hats, leather, straw bonnets, twine, &c. As long ago as 1837, the value of goods made in this town amounted to but little less than three hundred thousand dollars.

This is a very pleasant and flourishing town, with a number of pleasant villages within its borders. The south village lies about three miles from the east village. The east village lies nine miles south by west from Dedham, nineteen south south-west from Boston, and three miles from the Boston and Providence railroad at Sharon.

Mr. Eleazer Smith, the original inventor for cutting and heading nails; also for pricking the leather, cutting, crooking, and setting card-teeth, all at one operation, was a native and resident of this town.

WALTHAM.

Middlesex Co. This town was the west parish of Watertown until its incorporation, in 1738. The three first ministers in the town were the Rev. Warham Williams, in 1723; the Rev. Jacob Cushing, D. D., in 1752, and the Rev. Samuel Ripley, in 1809.

The surface of this town is moderately level, with some elevations. "Prospect Hill," four hundred and eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, presents a delightful view of Boston, its harbor, and the adjacent towns and country. A part of Fresh pond lies within the limits of this town. The soil is generally not very fertile, but is rendered productive by industrious and skilful farmers.

"Waltham Plain" is a beautiful tract of land, under a high state of cultivation. It is about two and a half miles in length, and a mile in

width. On the road over this plain is a continuous village, containing many handsome dwellings and beautiful gardens; among the number, that of the Hon. Theodore Lyman is preëminently beautiful. Mr. Lyman's garden, of many acres in extent, is decorated with almost every variety of fruit-tree, shrub, and flower, both native and exotic, and is rarely surpassed in costliness and splendor, by any private establishment of the kind in the United States.

In this town, the first cotton mill, on an extensive scale, was erected, in 1814. The capital of the company was six hundred thousand dollars. By extraordinary skill and good management, through all the various commercial changes, this establishment gave a character to domestic manufactures, both at home and abroad, which proved lucrative to the proprietors, and highly beneficial to the public. The waters of Charles river, which glide through the town, being fully improved, the proprietors extended their manufacturing operations at Lowell, on a scale and with a success never equalled in this or any other country.

There were in Waltham, in 1837, three cotton mills, a bleachery, a machine shop, a paper mill, and manufactures of boots, shoes, hats, carriages, wagons, chairs, cabinet and tin wares; total value of manufactures, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Beaver and Mead's ponds are handsome sheets of water, well stored with fish. Around their borders is some fine scenery, and well cultivated fields. The former produces a mill stream which passes to Sudbury river.

Waltham is a beautiful residence, and a fine retreat from the noise and bustle of a busy city. The common roads in this and the neighboring towns are uncommonly good; indeed, in no part of the country are the roads better, if so good, as in the vicinity of Boston. The Fitchburg railroad passes through Waltham, nine miles west by north from Boston, and eleven east south-east from Concord.

WARE.

Hampshire Co. Ware was formerly connected with Brookfield and Palmer, and was called "Ware River Parish." The first church in the town was formed in 1757, and the first minister, the Rev. Grindall Rawson, was settled in 1757. The village church was constituted in 1826, and the Rev. Parsons Cooke was settled the same year. He resigned in 1835.

Ware possesses a most extensive and valuable water-power, by Ware and Swift rivers, and Beaver branch, so called, all branches of the Chicko-pee. Perhaps there is no better illustration of the value of a good water-power to one of our rough and rocky New England towns than in the case of Ware. "Ware remained unsettled for many years after the adjoining towns were settled, the soil being so hard and rough that it was considered unfit for cultivation. At an early period nearly the whole territory now comprised in the town, was granted by the general court to a military company from Narragansett, as a reward for expelling the Indians from that vicinity. So little value was placed upon it by the company, that they shortly after sold it to John Reed, Esq., of Boston, for two coppers per acre; yet it is now one of the most flourishing towns in this part of the state," and would probably command more money by the acre than some towns at the "far west," where the soil is said to be ten feet deep.

Ware has become a large and important manufacturing town. Nearly ten years ago, the manufactures here amounted to nearly seven hundred thousand dollars annually, since which they have greatly increased. The articles manufactured were cotton and woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, tin ware, hats, straw bonnets, augers, sheet iron, starch, carriages, harnesses, &c.

Ware contains a beautiful village, surrounded by highlands and picturesque scenery. It is a mart of business for this section of the county. It lies about five miles north-west from the Warren depot on the western railroad, which is seventy-three miles west by south from Boston; and twenty-two east south-east from Northampton, by the old road.

WAREHAM.

Plymouth Co. This town formerly comprised the east end of Rochester, and a plantation belonging to Plymouth. The Indians called this place *Wawayantat*, the name of one of its rivers, now spelt *Weweantic*. The town was first settled about the year 1682. The first minister was the Rev. Rowland Thatcher, in 1740.

Wareham is about seven miles long from east to west, and about five miles in width. It is bounded north by Plymouth, east by Plymouth and Sandwich, south by Buzzard's Bay, and west by Rochester. It lies at the head of Buzzard's Bay, and is watered by the Weweantic, Wankinco, and Agawam rivers, which severally fall about fifty feet, thereby producing a great and valuable water-power.

Wareham presents a rare instance of the union of hydraulic and navigable privileges; both of which being well improved, renders it an important and flourishing commercial and manufacturing town.

The harbor of Wareham is good and safe for vessels drawing twelve feet of water. In the year 1844, there were two hundred and forty arrivals of coasting vessels, bringing and taking away fifty thousand tons of goods. There were also belonging to this port three ships and three brigs engaged in the whaling business, at an outfit of one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars.

The streams in this town are crossed by nine mill dams, for the purpose of carrying four rolling mills, three puddling mills, with their appurtenances, and four extensive nail and hoop factories, which use not less than ten thousand tons of iron annually. There are also in the town a number of furnaces for castings, manufactures of salt, and various other articles, the whole employing a capital of more than a million and a half of dollars. The business of the town is probably doubled since 1844, as in 1845, two new manufacturing companies went into operation, with a capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and yet, so great is the water-power at this place that there is an abundance to spare for future operations.

The soil of the town is generally light and sandy, but there is much good salt marsh, and many of the swamps have been drained, and made to produce excellent crops. There is a good deal of oak timber in the town, suitable for ship-building, and large quantities of pitch pine timber, and fire wood are sent to market. The rocks are generally granite bowlders, which answer a good purpose for building.

There are a number of expensive bridges in the town across the streams; and six villages, called the Narrows, Centre, Agawam, Tihonet, Washington, and Poles. These villages are scattered along and near the head of tide-water streams, and bear evidence that their favorable position for business is appreciated by their inhabitants.

The rivers and ponds of Wareham abound with a great variety of fish, the shores with oysters, lobsters, quahogs, and clams; while the deer and the fox gambol in the forests. No part of the state affords a better field for the sportsman than this and the neighboring towns.

Manomet is the name of a creek, or river, which runs through the town of Sandwich, into the upper part of Buzzard's Bay, formerly called Manomet Bay. Between this and Scusset Creek is the place which has been thought of, for more than a century, as proper to be cut through by a canal, and thus form a communication between Barnstable and Buzzard's Bays. It is only six miles across. Manomet rivulet was visited as early as 1622, by Governor Bradford, to procure corn. The stream was called by the natives *Pimcsepoese*, a word signifying, in their language, "pro-visit[illegible]" [illegible] the Ply-

mouth colonists, for the convenience of trade, built a small [illegible] at Manomet, to which place they transported their goods. Having taken them up the creek within four or five miles, they carried them over land to the vessel, and thus avoided the dangerous navigation around Cape Cod. For the safety of their vessels and goods, they built a house, and kept some servants there, who planted corn, raised hogs, &c. In the time of the last war with Great Britain, this mode of transportation was revived again, and the inhabitants of Cape Cod found it convenient to resort to this place, to avoid the risk of capture by the enemy's cruisers along the coast.

Wareham, lies [illegible] miles south [illegible] from Boston, [illegible] south from Plymouth, fifteen miles south-east from Middleborough, [illegible] Corners, and fifteen north-east from New Bedford. The [illegible] post-[illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] Bay [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] are the proprietors of some existing railroad from Boston, and [illegible] extend a branch to this flourishing town.

WARREN.

Worcester Co. Warren was formerly attached to Brookfield, Brimfield, and Palmer, until its incorporation by the name of Western, in 1742. In 1834, it took its present name, in honor of the memory of the patriot Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. A church was formed here in 1743, and the Rev. Isaac Jones was ordained their pastor in 1744.

Warren is situated at the south-west part of the county. The land, though rather rough, is productive. The river Quoboag, from Brookfield, enters this town from the north-east, and, passing through it, goes out at the west part, and falls into the Chickopee river. Coy's hill, in the north part of this town, affords abundance of granite, being here valuable for building stone. At the foot of the hill, near the river, iron ore is found, and a mineral spring has been discovered, which has some visitants.

Warren has a fine water-power, and has become quite a manufacturing town, having greatly increased in its business since the opening of the western railroad, which passes through the town. Its manufactures are cotton and woollen goods, palm-leaf hats, scythes, and various other articles. The Quaboag Seminary, in this town, is in successful operation.

Warren depot lies twenty-nine miles west by south from Worcester, seventy-three west by south from Boston, and twenty-five miles east north-east from Springfield.

WARWICK.

Franklin Co. The territory of this town was granted in 1736, to the descendants of thirty-nine soldiers who went from Roxbury and Brookline, under Captain Andrew Gardner, in an expedition to Canada, in 1690; all of whom, [illegible], save one, by the name of Nowell. The tract was called Roxbury Canada until its incorporation by its present name in 1763. It was first settled about 1744, and the first church was formed, and the first minister, the Rev. Lemuel Hedge, was settled, in 1760. The Indian name of the territory was *Shamrock*.

Warwick is bounded north by Winchester and Richmond, in the state of New Hampshire, east by Royalston, south by Orange, and west by Northfield.

This town is elevated, and contains Mount Grace, one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight feet in height, from which a delightful prospect is presented. The soil is strong, warm, and produces excellent pasturage. There are no considerable streams in the town, and its manufactures consist only of leather, scythes, and palm-leaf hats. Moose pond, a pleasant sheet of water, furnishes an abundance of fine trout, pickerel, and perch.

There is a very pleasant village in the centre of the town, which lies sixteen miles north-east from Greenfield, and about seventy-five miles west north-west from Boston.

WASHINGTON.

Berkshire Co. This town was first settled in 1760, and was called Greenwood, and for some time Hartwood. Its Indian name was *Tukonick*. The first minister was the Rev. William G. Ballantine, in 1774. The town is bounded north by Hinsdale, east by Middlefield, south by Becket and Lee, and west by Lenox.

This town is situated on the Green mountain range, and its surface is greatly diversified by hills and valleys. It is, however, a fine township for grazing, and within its limits are many large and productive farms. No large river waters the town, but the crystal springs which gush from the mountains, and the sparkling ponds which decorate the valleys, give to the town an ample water-power for [illegible] uses, and [illegible] pass to the Westfield and Housatonic.

The principal settlement in the town is beautifully located in a mountain valley, through which the western railroad passes, one hundred and thirty-eight miles west from Boston, and thirteen miles south-east from Pittsfield.

WATERTOWN.

Middlesex Co. The first Englishmen who are known to have visited this place, were the Rev. Mr. Wareham, and some of his people, who afterwards settled Dorchester. The place in Watertown where they remained a few days, is stated yet to bear the name of Dorchester Fields. Shortly after their removal, a permanent establishment was effected by another company. A party of the adventurous emigrants who came in Winthrop's fleet, with Sir Richard Saltonstall and Rev. George Phillips at their head, selected a place on the banks of Charles river for their plantation. On the 7th of September, 1630, (O. S.,) the court of assistants, at Charlestown, "ordered that Tremountain be called Boston; Mattapan, Dorchester; and the town on Charles river, Watertown."

The name of *Watertown* is said to have originated from the circumstance of its being a "well watered place," or, perhaps, from its being situated on a considerable fresh water river, and the communication with Boston being at first *by water*, in boats. The Indian name of the town was *Pigsguesset*. The territory thus called Watertown was, like most of the towns of that early period, very large, and its boundaries on the west side for a considerable time somewhat undetermined. Waltham, Weston, and a part of Lincoln, were once comprehended within its limits. A church was gathered here in 1630, and the Rev. George Phillips was settled its pastor. His successors were the Rev. John Knowles, in 1640; Rev. John Sherman, in 1648; Rev. John Bailey, in [illegible]; Rev. Thomas Bailey, in 1687; Rev. Samuel Angier, in 1707.

Charles river gives this town a good water-power; it passes along its south-eastern border, and divides the town from Brighton and Newton. This river is navigable to the centre of the town for vessels drawing six feet of water.

The surface of the town is diversified by hills and valleys, which is rendered very beautiful by a high state of cultivation, and by the numerous villas, neat farm-houses, cottages, and delightful gardens which meet the eye in every direction.

A part of the beautiful sheet of water, called "Fresh Pond," and a part of the celebrated Mount Auburn Cemetery lie in this town. On the north bank of the river, a short distance below the principal village, the United States Arsenal, containing a large amount of munitions of war, occupies a site of forty acres of ground.

In 1837, there were two paper mills in the town, a cotton mill, print works, an establishment for finishing woollen goods, and manufactures of soap, candles, boots, shoes, boxes, &c. In that year three soap and candle man-

ufactories used three hundred tons of tallow, three hundred and fifty tons of barilla, fifty tons of palm-oil, one thousand seven hundred and fifty barrels of rosin, two thousand casks of lime, and one thousand bushels of salt. Large quantities of beef, pork, bacon, &c., are annually packed at this place for the Boston market, and for transportation.

In the early wars of the country, and in the revolutionary war, the inhabitants of Watertown took an active part. In the time of excitement preceding the war of American independence, the article of tea was proscribed in this town, in the following words: "Voted, That we consider to lay aside all foreign teas, as expensive and pernicious, as well as unnecessary; this statement accompanying with many words of a more salutiferous quality, which if we were as much [illegible] as the possessors [illegible] wealth, [illegible] a time be as [illegible] able, perhaps much more so, [illegible] whilst by a manly influence, we expect our women to make this sacrifice to the good of their country, we hereby declare we shall highly honor and esteem the encouragers of our own manufactures, and the general use of the productions of this continent; this being in our judgment, at this time, a necessary means (under God) of rendering us a happy and free people." The second and third sessions of the provincial congress were held at Watertown, in the meeting-house, within the first six months of the year 1775. Dr. Joseph Warren, the early and lamented martyr in the cause of freedom, on the memorable 17th of June, presided at their deliberations.

Watertown village, or the principal business part of the town, lies about seven miles west from Boston, and twelve south-east from Concord.

The Fitchburg railroad passes on the north side of the town, and the Worcester railroad on the south. From the business part of the town to the Newton Corner depot, on the Worcester railroad, is about half a mile.

The borders of Fresh pond are truly delightful, spread out as they are with country seats, pleasure-grounds, and places of resort for visitors in quest of country air, and rural sports. Where the beauty of this pond, and the ease by which it is approached by railroad, attracts thousands to its banks in summer, it is scarcely less noticed in winter to witness a novel species of Yankee enterprise. Vast quantities of Ice are here prepared, for transportation. See *Charlestown*.

Three hundred men and as many horses are often seen cutting, and storing it in large and costly brick buildings on the borders of the pond, preparatory to its transportation by railroad, about four miles to Charlestown; from whence it is shipped to [illegible] parts of the world less cold than our own. The ice at this place is of the "first water," and is cut and taken from the pond by ingenious machinery prepared for the purpose, somewhat different from that described under *Wenham*.

Mr. Cushing's Farm, in this town, two and a half miles west from the buildings of Harvard University, is a superb concern, unquestionably without a rival in America. It comprises about sixty acres of choice land, so elevated in its situation as to command a view of all the rich and varied scenery which the vicinity of Boston so bountifully yields.

Were a quarter part of the lands in the "Old Bay State" put into such exuberant tilth as Mr. Cushing's farm, Massachusetts might send hay to Vermont, potatoes to Maine, and furnish Maryland and Virginia with bread-stuffs.

That part of Mr. Cushing's farm denominated "the Garden," is an enclosure of a number of acres, near the centre of the estate. These grounds are laid out by wide and adamantine walks into spacious lawns, gay parterres, and silent groves. Here are found every tree, shrub, plant, or flower that will live and flourish in a northern climate. Streams of soft and pure water from a neighboring fountain, pass round the whole.

Within the enclosure are numerous large buildings calculated for producing and sustaining a suitable degree of temperature at all seasons of the year, for the culture and perfection of every flower and fruit which blooms and ripens under every sky but our own.

Within the enclosure are also a princely palace for the lord of the manor, gardener's house, and other buildings suited to such a magnificent establishment.

While we gaze with delight on this fine exhibition of the varied views of nature's soft and lovely charms, we cannot but admire the [illegible] taste of its proprietor, and the patriotic feeling which directed him, after acquiring an immense [illegible] in other climes, to build, within his native New England, an earthly paradise.

WAYLAND.

Middlesex Co. The name of this town was East Sudbury from 178[illegible] to 1835. It lies on the east side of Sudbury river, and was [illegible] part of Sudbury. The surface of the town is pleasant; the soil is generally good, and contains some very cultivated farms. In 1837, there were four forges in this town, and manufactures of chairs and cabinet-ware; but the principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes.

Wayland is bounded north by Lincoln, east by Weston, south by Framingham, and west by Sudbury. It lies sixteen miles west from Boston, and seven south from Concord. From the centre of the town to the Weston depot of the Fitchburg railroad is about four miles.

A church was formed here in 1723. The following reverend gentlemen have been its pastors:—William Cooke, settled 1723; Josiah Bridge, 1761; Joel Foster, 1803; John B. Wight, 1815; Richard T. Austin, 1836.

WEBSTER.

Worcester Co. This town was incorporated in 1832, and named in compliment to Hon. Daniel Webster, late secretary of state, United States, and now senator to Congress from Massachusetts. It included a part of Dudley and Oxford, and a tract of land previously unincorporated. It is bounded north by Oxford, east by Douglas, south by Thompson, in Connecticut, and west by Dudley.

There were in operation in this town in 1837, two woollen, and four large cotton mills, a cotton [illegible] machine shop, one [illegible] tery, a tannery, and a manufactory [illegible] the whole annual value of manufactures for the year ending April 1, 1837, amounted to twelve [illegible] two hundred and seventy-seven dollars. [illegible] that date the business of [illegible] is probably [illegible]

[illegible] and a pond give this [illegible] [illegible] its name from [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] which is [illegible] after it empties into French river to about [illegible] feet before it joins the Quinebaug in the state of Connecticut. These waters afforded ample water-power for the late Samuel Slater, Esq. to concentrate here a large portion of his manufacturing capital; and it is to the enterprise of this "Father of American manufactures," that this place is indebted for most of the prosperity which it at present enjoys. It was his favorite residence, and where his remains now rest.

A remnant of the Dudley, or more properly of the Nipmuck Indians, reside here. They are few in number and but few of them are of pure blood. These Indians formerly owned a con-

siderable tract of reserved land in the centre of Chabanakongkomom or Dudley. This was sold by order of the legislature, and the proceeds appropriated to their support, and to the purchase of about thirty acres, on which they now reside. This money is now expended, and they are dependent upon the bounty of the state for support.

Although the features of this town are rather rough, and uninviting to the farmer; yet with the privilege of a home market and city prices, the stubborn soil has become subdued, and made to yield abundantly.

There are a number of pleasant and flourishing villages in Webster, but Merino village, partly in this town, and partly in Dudley, is the largest. This village, through which the Worcester and Norwich railroad passes, lies sixteen miles south from Worcester, sixty south-west from Boston, forty-three north from Norwich, and thirty-four north-west from Providence.

WELLFLEET.

Barnstable Co. This township extends across Cape Cod, between Eastham on the south, and Truro on the north. It was taken from Eastham in 1763. Its Indian name was *Punnonakanit*.

The village is on the west side of the cape; it is neatly built; and although its soil is light and sandy, it presents a handsome appearance. It contains four churches, and ten school-houses.

Wellfleet Bay sets into the town from the south, and is separated from Cape Cod Bay by several islands, which form a good harbor, at a place called "Deep Hole." The eastern section of the town is wooded to the edge of the ocean, which lashes a smooth, sandy beach.

The people of Wellfleet are engaged mostly in the coasting trade, fisheries, and the manufacture of salt; which is produced by solar evaporation. In 1844, there were eighty-two vessels belonging to this place, measuring about four thousand five hundred tons, and employing six hundred and forty men. There were in the town three establishments for the inspection and packing of mackerel, at which there were put up during the same year, twelve thousand barrels, intended for the southern and western markets. The oyster business is also a source of revenue, furnishing employment for many vessels and men. At the first settlement of the town its bays and coves were well stored with this excellent shell-fish; and since they have become exhausted, thousands of bushels are annually brought by vessels belonging to this town from the rivers of Virginia. The oyster trade of Boston is principally carried on by the people of this town.

There are some manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, &c., in the town, and several wind-mills for grinding corn.

During the summer months, this place, on account of its pure and wholesome air, and the facilities it affords for sporting, is the resort of many travellers and city denizens who love to "sit by the ocean's roar," or traverse the vales "to sound the shrill horn."

Dr. Morse stated in 1797, that "since the memory of people now living, there have been in this small town, thirty pair of twins, besides two births that produced three each."

This is one of the most thriving towns in the state. One of its former residents, Colonel Elisha Doane, is said to have acquired a fortune of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling on this sandy spot.

Wellfleet lies thirty miles below Barnstable, and ninety-five miles east south-east from Boston, by land. To Boston by water is about sixty-five miles.

WENDELL.

Franklin Co. This town is bounded north by Erving, east by Orange and New Salem, south by New Salem and Shutesbury, and west by Montague. It was formerly part of Shutesbury and Erving, and was incorporated in 1781, and named in honor of Oliver Wendell, Esq., a very worthy man, for many years president of the Union Bank, in Boston, the second institution of the kind in Massachusetts. Mr. Wendell was a great patron of this town, and frequently visited it. The first minister in the town was the Rev. Joseph Kilburn, in 1783.

This town is on elevated ground, and is the source of streams which flow to the Chickopee on the south, and Miller's river, which separates it from Erving, on the north. Its soil is strong and fertile, and well adapted for grain and grass.

Miller's river affords a valuable water-power; and on its banks are some fine intervale and delightful scenery. At the north part of the town Bear mountain rears its head, one thousand two hundred and eighty-one feet in height.

There are manufactures in the town of palm-leaf hats, leather, boots, shoes, chairs, cabinet-ware, &c. Other manufactures have commenced, and doubtless will increase, as the Fitchburg railroad passes along the side of the river, which, with its hydraulic power, will render Wendell an important site for various mechanical operations.

There is a handsome village in the town, about four miles south of the river; eleven miles east by south from Greenfield, and about eighty miles west by north from Boston.

WENHAM.

Essex Co. This town was formerly a part of Salem. It was first settled about 1638, and was called Enon.

The surface of the town is pleasant; the soil generally of a good quality, and well cultivated by industrious and independent farmers.

Wenham or Enon pond is a beautiful sheet of water, of irregular form, comprising an area of about a mile square, and affords an abundance of excellent fish. The banks of this pond afford delightful scenery, and its silver waters are sometimes so beautifully crystalized as to merit the high encomium of the little queen on whose dominions the sun never sets. The waters of this pond are very deep and remarkably pure; large quantities of ice are annually taken from it, and transported by railroad to Salem, and from thence shipped to all quarters of the globe.

It is stated that this ice is so nicely manufactured by Jack Frost, that one may see to read through a piece of it two and a half feet in thickness. Of this we have not had ocular demonstration; but of the softness and purity of the waters of Essex county, there can be no doubt, for its ladies are noted for their bloom and beauty.

The following is a brief account of the manner of cutting and preserving ice at this place, for exportation:—

The ice-house is built of wood, with double walls all around; the space between which is filled with saw-dust; thus interposing a medium, that is a non-conductor of heat, between the ice and the external air; the consequence of which is, that the ice is entirely unaffected by any condition or temperature of the external atmosphere; and can be preserved without waste for an indefinite time.

The machinery employed for cutting the ice is very curious, and is worked by men and horses, in the following manner: From the time when the ice first forms, it is carefully kept free from snow until it is thick enough to be cut; that process commences when the ice is a foot thick. A surface of some two acres is then selected, which at that thickness will furnish about two thousand tons; and a straight line is then drawn through its centre from side to side each way. A small hand-plough is pushed along one of these lines, until the groove is about three inches deep, and a quarter of an inch in width, when the "Marker" is introduced. This instrument is drawn by two horses, and makes two new grooves parallel with the first, from twenty to forty inches apart, the gauge remaining in

the original groove. The marker is then shifted to the outside groove, and makes two more. Having drawn these lines over the whole surface in one direction, the same process is repeated in a transverse direction, marking all the ice out into squares. In the mean time, the "plough," drawn by a single horse, is following in these grooves, cutting the ice to a depth of six inches.

One entire range of blocks is then sawn out, and the remainder are split off toward the opening thus made with an iron bar. The bar is shaped like a spade and of a wedge-like form. When it is dropped into the groove, the block splits off; a very slight blow being sufficient to produce that effect, especially in very cold weather. The labor of "splitting" is light or otherwise, according to the temperature of the atmosphere. "Platforms," or low tables of frame-work, are placed near the opening made in the ice, with iron sides extending into the water, and a man stands on each side of this slide, armed with an ice hook. With this hook the ice is caught, and by a sudden jerk, thrown up the "slide" on to the "platform." In a cold day everything is speedily covered with ice by the freezing of the water on the platforms, slides, &c.; and the enormous blocks of ice, weighing some of them more than three hundred pounds, are hurled along these slippery surfaces as if they were without weight.

Forty men and twelve horses will cut and stow away four hundred tons a day! in favorable weather one hundred men are sometimes employed at once. When a thaw or a fall of rain occurs, it entirely unfits the ice for market, by rendering it opaque and porous, and occasionally snow is immediately followed by rain, and that again by frost, forming snow ice, which is valueless, and must be removed by the "plane." The operation of planing is similar to that of cutting.

In addition to filling their ice-houses at the lake and in the large towns, the company fill a large number of private ice-houses during the winter, all the ice for these purposes being transported by railway. It will easily be believed, that the expense of providing tools, building houses, furnishing labor, and constructing and keeping up the railway, is very great; but the traffic is so extensive, and the management of the trade so good, that the ice can be furnished at a very trifling expense.

The first sermon preached in this place was on the border of this pond, by the celebrated Hugh Peters, minister of Salem, about the year 1636. His text was, "At Enon near Salem, because there was much water there." Mr. Peters went to England, as agent for the colony, in 1641; engaged in the civil wars on the side of parliament, and was executed after the restoration of Charles II.

The first settled minister in this town was the Rev. John Fisk, in 1644. He was succeeded by the Rev. Antipas Newman in 1663; Rev. Joseph Gerrish in 1675.

John Duntan, an Englishman, who travelled in this country in 1686, and on his return to England published a journal of his travels, gives the following account of Wenham, and of its minister, Rev. Joseph Gerrish:—

"Wenham is a delicious paradise; it abounds with rural pleasures, and I would choose it above all other towns in America to dwell in; the lofty trees on each side of it are a sufficient shelter from the winds, and the warm sun so kindly ripens both the fruits and flowers, as if the spring, the summer, and the autumn had agreed together to thrust the winter out of doors.

"It were endless to enter on a detail of each faculty of learning Mr. Gerrish is master of, and I therefore take his character in short hand. The *philosopher* is acute, ingenious, and subtle. The *divine*, curious, orthodox, and profound. The *man* of a majestic air, without austerity or sourness; his aspect is masterly and great, yet not imperious or haughty. The *Christian* is devout without moroseness, or starts of holy frenzy and enthusiasm. The *preacher* is primitive, without the occasional colors of whining or cant, and methodical, without intricacy or affectation; and which crowns his character, he is a man of public spirit, zealous for the conversion of the Indians, and of great hospitality to strangers. He gave us a noble dinner, and entertained us with such pleasant fruits, as I must own, Old England is a stranger to."

Wenham lies six miles north from Salem, and twenty north from Boston. The eastern railroad passes through the centre of the town, and very near the pond.

WESTBOROUGH.

Worcester Co. The territory of this town was a part of Marlborough, and called Chauncy village until its incorporation, in 1717. A church was gathered here in 1724, and at the same time, the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman was settled pastor, and continued such fifty-nine years, until his death, in 1782, aged eighty.

As several persons in this town were engaged in a field spreading flax, in 1704, the Indians rushed upon them from the woods, and seized four boys, and killed one, named Nahor Rice, about five years of age, who was the first white person buried in the town. The men made their escape to the house. One of the boys was redeemed; the others remained, and mixed their posterity with the French and Indians. Timothy Rice, the youngest, seven years of age, when taken, became a chief of the Cognawaga Indians. He visited Westborough in 1740, and remembered the house where he had lived, and the field where he was captured, and some aged people. He had lost the English language, and was accompanied by an interpreter. He was sent for, and visited Governor Belcher, at Boston, but chose to return to his Indian habits.

The waters of this town consist of some of the sources of Concord and Blackstone rivers, which furnish a good water-power. There are several handsome ponds in the town, well stocked with fish.

The manufactures consist of boots, shoes, leather, axes, chairs, cabinet and tin wares, ploughs, straw bonnets, sleighs, and harnesses; total value in one year, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; principally for boots and shoes.

This is a beautiful town; the surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is good, and appears to be cultivated by men who understand their business. Between four and five thousand hogsheads of milk are annually sent from this town to the Boston market. A brief statement of the products of Mr. Samuel Chamberlain's farm, of about one hundred acres, a few years since, is here given.

Butter, 3,486 lbs.,	$767
Cheese, 3,836,	221
Beef,	603
Pork,	652
Veal,	152
Total,	$2,395

This is the native place of Eli Whitney. Soon after he graduated at Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he resided many years. While there, he invented the cotton gin, which is worth millions of dollars annually to the southern states. He died, and was buried in the city of New Haven. The following is inscribed on his monument:—

"Eli Whitney,
the inventor of the
Cotton Gin.
Of useful Science and Arts,
the efficient patron
and improver.
Born December 8th, 1765. Died
January 8th, 1825.
In the social relations of life,
a model of excellence.
While private
affection weeps at his tomb, his
country honors his
memory.

There are a number of neat and handsome villages in Westborough.

Its easy approach by the Worcester railroad renders it a desirable abode, particularly in the summer months. It lies twelve miles east from Worcester, thirty-two west from Boston, and three and a half north-west from Hopkinton Springs.

WEST BOYLSTON.

WORCESTER CO. This town once composed a part of Boylston, Holden, and Sterling. It was first settled about the year 1720; in 1786 it became a parish, and in 1797, its first minister, the Rev. William Nash, was ordained.

The surface of the town is very pleasant; the soil good, and well cultivated. The Quinepoxet and Stillwater rivers meet the Nashua in this town. These streams fertilize a large portion of the town, and afford a water-power of much value.

There are in the town a number of pleasant manufacturing villages, which are rapidly increasing in size, and in various pursuits of domestic industry. The value of cotton goods leather, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, cotton machinery, straw braid, school-apparatus, hatchets, baskets, boxes, &c., amounted nine years ago to two hundred thousand dollars.

There is some scenery in this pleasant town of rather an uncommon character, and worthy of the traveller's observation. It is a romantic little spot, called "Pleasant Valley," once the bed of a small pond, about a mile south of the principal village.

"On leaving the road you enter a grove of oaks and maples, between two declivities, and continuing down this avenue that winds along through the shrub-oaks, at once opens to the view a plain of three or four acres, of an oval form, surrounded on every side, except the narrow pass by which you enter by high and almost perpendicular banks, whose sides are covered by the birch and shrub-oak, and whose tops are surmounted by trees of the largest size. The plain is more level and smooth than art could make it; no remains of ancient trees, no stone, not even a stray branch of the neighboring grove near the scene. A fine short grass covers the whole area, and presents to the eye an enchanting fairy green. The stillness of death reigns, undisturbed by the noise of the world. It is a place for contemplation, where man can turn his thoughts home to his own breast, and meditate on the follies of the world, or where he can upturn them to Him, the Supreme Architect of nature."

West Boylston lies about eight miles north from Worcester, and forty-two west from Boston.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

PLYMOUTH CO. This town was taken from Bridgewater in 1822. Its first settled minister was the Rev. James Keith, in 1664. The town is bounded north by North Bridgewater, east by East Bridgewater, south by Bridgewater, (the mother of them all,) and west by Easton. The surface of the town is generally level, and its soil is capable of producing large crops. There is much meadow land in the town which yields an abundance of excellent hay.

A large branch of Taunton river gives this town a good water-power, and manufactures of iron castings, shovels, ploughs, forks, hoes; and other articles, such as boots, shoes, &c., are in a flourishing state.

Ancient Bridgewater was the first interior settlement in the county, and many of the settlers were called to encounter the troubles and dangers of Indian warfare. During Philip's war they displayed great resolution and intrepidity. Surrounded by a savage foe, "they were strongly advised and solicited to desert their dwellings and repair down to the towns on the sea-side." They however resolutely kept their ground, and defended their settlement, and encouraged and assisted other towns to do the same. They erected a stockade, or garrison, on the south side of the river, and also fortified many of their dwellings. It is stated that the Indians burnt every building in the town except the garrison-houses.

Bridgewater, before its division, was a very large town, comprising seventy-five square miles. It is one of the most respectable sections of New England, and it is a pity that its various divisions have not more distinctive names.

Centre and Madagascar villages, in West Bridgewater, about two miles apart, are neat, and busy in the labors of domestic industry.

West Bridgewater lies twenty-five miles south from Boston, twenty north-west from Plymouth, ten north north-east from Taunton, and twenty-five north by east from Fall River. A railroad will soon be in operation, passing from the Old Colony railroad, at Braintree, through Randolph, North Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, Bridgewater, Raynham, and Berkley, meeting the Fall River branch near the south-west corner of Middleborough.

WEST CAMBRIDGE.

MIDDLESEX CO. This was the west parish of Cambridge, called "Menotomy," until its incorporation in 1807. A part of the lands are low and swampy, but the general features of the town are pleasant. Spy, Little, and a part of Fresh pond, lie in this town; they abound with fish, and add much to the beauty of the place. These ponds cover an area of about two hundred acres, and furnish large quantities of ice for transportation. In this town are some very pleasant villages, numerous country-seats, and well cultivated farms. Large quantities of milk are daily taken to the Boston market, and this place is a considerable mart for cattle from the interior country.

Sucker brook, though a small stream, furnishes a good water-power. The descent of this stream is so great, that dams are erected in the town for appropriating its waters nine different times. The mechanical operations of West Cambridge consist of dying and printing calico, pulverizing drugs, medicines, and dye-stuffs, a turning and sawing-mill, and the manufacture of saws, cards, boots, shoes, cabinet-ware and chairs; total annual value about five hundred thousand dollars.

West Cambridge is six miles north-west from Boston, and twelve east by south from Concord.

The whistling steed passes through this town several times a day on his trips between the celebrated battle-fields of Charlestown and Lexington; and, though a fiery fellow, not in hostile array, but carrying peace and prosperity in his train.

WESTFIELD.

HAMPDEN CO. This delightful town is situated at the confluence of Little river from the west, and the powerful Westfield from the north. It has the Hampshire and Hampden canal passing through it from north to south, and the western railroad from east to west.

Westfield lies one hundred and eight miles west by south from Boston, ten west from Springfield, sixteen south from Northampton, and ninety-two east from Albany. It is bounded north by Southampton, east by West Springfield, south by Southwick, and west by Russell and Montgomery.

This place was formerly the residence of many red men, who called it *Woronoake*, and was the scene of much Indian barbarity. At the time of its incorporation, in 1669, it was the most western settlement in the colony of Massachusetts, and from that circumstance it derived its name.

The central part of the town lies in a valley or basin, of about four miles in diameter, surrounded by high hills, and is supposed to have been the bed of a lake whose waters burst the Mount Tom range of mountains, and discharged itself into Connecticut river.

At this place nature has been bountiful of her charms; here "are around us all the varied features of her beauty and grandeur—the forest-crowned height; the abrupt acclivity; the sheltered valley; the rippling cur

rent, and deep glen; the grassy glade, and the silent grove." When to these natural beauties, connected with the admirable hydraulic power of the place, are added the artificial improvements wrought by the hand of man, for the benefit of the community, no one can but adore the hand of Him who has changed this lovely spot from a haunt of savage beasts and men, to the residence of those who can appreciate His power and benevolence, and who possess both the will and the means to labor for the best interests of their country.

Such are the different kinds of soil in this town, that it probably produces a greater variety of native trees, grasses, shrubbery, and flowers, than any other place of its size in the country. The population of the town in 1830, was 2,911; in 1837, 3,039; in 1840, 3,524, and in 1845, 4,200.

The principal village in the town is about half a mile south from the western railroad. It is very handsome, and is fast advancing in wealth and population. One of the Normal schools, established by the state, is located here. This school has about seventy-five scholars, and is an institution highly spoken of as a nursery for teachers. And here too, is the Westfield Academy, founded in 1796. This institution is in high standing, and since it went into operation, in 1800, has produced about five thousand scholars.

A large part of the population of the town are engaged in manufacturing such articles as whips, gunpowder, tin ware, ploughs, cabinet and wooden wares, chairs, palm-leaf hats, cigars, leather, boots, shoes, &c.; the annual value of which, before the western railroad was opened, amounted to nearly half a million of dollars; the article of whips alone amounted to at least half that sum.

Westfield was first settled about the year 1659. The first religious meeting on the Sabbath held in the town was in 1667. For some time after that, the people were called to the house of prayer by the beat of a drum. A church was organized in 1679, and the Rev. Edward Taylor, the first settled minister, was ordained the same year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Nehemiah Ball, in 1726. The next minister was the Rev. John Ballantine, in 1741. "Mr. Ballantine never preached the same sermon twice; always kept twenty sermons before hand, and completed his two sermons for the Sabbath on Tuesday evening, leaving the remainder of the week for visiting and domestic concerns. He always rose before sunrise at all seasons of the year." He died in 1776, aged sixty.

WESTFORD.

Middlesex Co. This is a good farming town, on elevated ground, twenty-eight miles north-west from Boston, and ten north north-west from Concord. From Forge village to the Littleton depot on the Fitchburg railroad, is about three miles south.

Westford is bounded north by Tyngsborough, east by Chelmsford, south by Littleton, and west by Groton:

The surface and soil of the town are well adapted to the growth of grain, grass, and fruit, and large quantities of hay and vegetables are annually sent to Boston and Lowell. Quantities of fine granite, commonly called "Chelmsford granite," are found here, quarried, and transported. Westford is watered by several beautiful ponds; and by Stony brook, which rises in the town, gives it good mill privileges, and passes to the Merrimack.

The manufactures of Westford consist of bar iron, shoes, leather, &c.

The village in the centre of the town is handsomely situated on a swell of fine land, commanding a beautiful prospect, of great extent, and contains an academy of ancient date, and respectable standing.

The meeting-houses in this town are so elevated as to be seen at a great distance.

The first church was formed in 1727. Clergy, Rev. Willard Hall, 1727; Rev. Matthew Scribner, 1779; Rev. Caleb Blake, 1792; Rev. Ephraim Randall, 1829.

WESTHAMPTON.

Hampshire Co. This town is bounded north by Chesterfield and Williamsburgh, east by Northampton, south by Southampton, and west by Norwich. It was first settled about the year 1767, and formed the west parish of Northampton until its incorporation, in 1778. The first minister was the Rev. Enoch Hale, in 1779. Mr. Hale was the brother of Captain Nathan Hale, of Connecticut, who fell a martyr to the cause of American liberty, having been executed by the British as a spy, in 1775.

The features of the town are generally rough, but pleasing; the soil is good, and productive of beef cattle, wool, and the fruits of the dairy. A number of streams rise in the highlands, among which is the Manhan, affording a water-power sufficient for domestic uses. There are some manufactures in the town, but the principal business of the people is farming, by which they live and thrive.

There is a neat village near the centre of Westhampton, which lies eight miles west south-west from Northampton, and ninety-eight west by south from Boston.

WESTMINSTER.

Worcester Co. This town lies on the range of highlands which separate the waters of the Connecticut and Merrimack. From a handsome village in the centre of the town a prospect is presented of lake, mountain, and valley, with all the varied scenery which renders a New England town peculiarly delightful.

Several streams, rising from large ponds in this town and its neighborhood, produce a considerable water-power, which is improved for manufactures of various kinds. These waters are so elevated and constant that, with a small expense, they might be rendered exceedingly valuable. They deserve the particular attention of those in search of mill sites in this part of the state.

The manufactures of Westminster consist of chairs, cabinet, and wooden wares, hats, boots, shoes, straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, card boards, saddlery, and leather.

This town lies fifty miles west north-west from Boston, twenty north by west from Worcester, and seven south-west from Fitchburg.

This town was first settled in 1737. In 1739, a meeting-house was built; and in 1742, a church was formed, and the Rev. Elisha Marsh was ordained pastor.

WEST NEWBURY.

Essex Co. This delightful agricultural town was taken from ancient Newbury in 1819. It is bounded north by Merrimack river, east and south by Newbury, and west by Bradford. The first ministry commenced here in 1698, and the Rev. Samuel Belcher was settled the same year. In this town are a Society of Friends.

This town occupies an elevated situation on the south bank of the Merrimack. The soil is excellent, and grain and hay are produced in great quantities. The butter and cheese made in this town are held in high estimation. Fruit is also produced in abundance. The town is connected with Rocks village, Haverhill, by an excellent bridge over the Merrimack, one thousand feet in length. This bridge was built in 1828; the one previous was erected in 1796, but was swept away in the great freshet of 1818. From the elevated grounds in this town many fine prospects of the surrounding scenery are obtained. Perhaps in no part of the country are finer views of distant mountains; and richly cultivated fields, with a wide and placid stream in their midst, than can be found in this and other towns on the banks of the beautiful Merrimack.

Although most of the inhabitants of the town are *professional* farmers, still there are manufactures of bar iron, combs, chaises, leather, and shoes.

West Newbury lies four miles west from Newburyport, and by the railroad from Newburyport, thirty-eight miles north from Boston.

WESTON.

MIDDLESEX Co. Previous to its incorporation, in 1713, the territory of this town was a part of Watertown. The town was settled about 1673. The first settled minister in this place was the Rev. William Williams, in 1709. His successors were, the Rev. Samuel Woodward, in 1751; the Rev. Samuel Kendall, D. D., in 1783; the Rev. Joseph Field, D. D., in 1815.

This town is on high ground, and its surface is agreeably varied by hills and valleys. There are many elevated spots in the town from which the distant hills; the fine cultivated farms; delightful villages, and country seats, in this and the neighboring towns are presented to view.

The soil of the town is good, and well improved. There are some small streams in the town, Stony brook and others, and Charles river washes its eastern border, and divides it from Newton. The Worcester railroad passes its south-eastern corner, and the Fitchburg railroad goes through the north part of the town. From the centre of the town to the Fitchburg railroad depot is about a mile.

The manufactures of the town consist of boots, shoes, leather, machinery, ploughs, chairs, harnesses, pottery ware, &c.

This pleasant town is so easily approached from the city, that it is fast filling up by citizens who love a country residence. It lies fourteen miles west by south from Boston, and nine south south-east from Concord.

WESTPORT.

BRISTOL Co. Westport is bounded north by Fall River, east by Dartmouth, south by the ocean, and west by the state of Rhode Island. It lies near the entrance into Buzzard's Bay, on the north side. It has an excellent harbor near the sea, formed by Horse Neck beach, extending in front of a large and handsome maritime village, called Westport Point, situated between the east and west branches of Acoakset river, which meet the tide-waters here. This place was formerly the residence of many Indians, who gave to it the name of the river. It was attached to Dartmouth until its incorporation, in 1787.

Acoakset river, extending the whole length of the town, more than twelve miles, affords a good water-power, some part of which is employed in the manufacture of cotton goods, iron ware, &c. A number of whaling vessels have sailed from this port for many years, and that adventurous business is annually increasing. There are other vessels belonging to this place engaged in common nautical pursuits.

There is another flourishing village in the town, called the Head of Westport, on the Acoakset, about eight miles north from Westport Point, eight north-east from Fall River, and seven west by south from New Bedford.

There is much good land in the town, but the surface is somewhat varied. Considerable wool is grown here, and some salt manufactured.

The village at the harbor, on the east side of the point, lies about twelve miles south-west from New Bedford, sixteen south south-east from Fall River, and sixty-seven south from Boston.

WEST SPRINGFIELD.

HAMPDEN Co. This is a large, pleasant, and flourishing agricultural town, situated on the west bank of Connecticut river, and watered by the beautiful Westfield river from west to east. It stretches along the bank of the Connecticut the whole width of the county, some fifteen miles, and is about five miles in breadth. It is bounded east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Springfield, south by Suffield, Connecticut; west by Southwick, Westfield, and Southampton, and north by Northampton and Easthampton.

The surface of the town is delightfully varied by hills and valleys. From Proven's mountain, six hundred and sixty-five feet above the river, a vastly varied prospect is presented. The soil of the town is also greatly varied, but for the most part the lands are excellent; large tracts along the banks of the rivers are exceedingly fertile. This town presents not only a soil and surface of good character for agricultural pursuits, but possesses cultivators who make it their study to understand the nature of soils, and to apply their skill and labor in producing suitable crops, to the best effect.

Our agricultural and horticultural societies are making laudable exertions to awaken the attention of farmers to the sciences connected with the natural productions of the earth; by such means the stubborn soil of New England will be subdued, and its varied features become as a blooming garden, supplying the wants of its thousand factory villages, and rendering itself independent by a proper application of its means.

Westfield river and its tributaries afford the town a good water-power; and although the people have generally, hitherto, devoted themselves to the cultivation of the soil; producing fat cattle, wool, and all the varieties of the dairy, they are now using their streams for manufacturing purposes; thereby providing a home market for their surplus productions. The manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, paper, and various other articles.

There are a number of pleasant and flourishing villages in this large town; those called West Springfield, Agawam, Feeding Hills, and Ireland parish, are the principal. The former lies about two miles above Springfield, on the opposite bank of the river, and is about three miles north from Agawam, five north-east from Feeding Hills, and six south from Ireland parish. This town is connected with Springfield, by a bridge, four ferries, and by the western railroad, which crosses the river by a viaduct, and passes through the town, one hundred miles west south-west from Boston, and one hundred east south-east from Albany.

This town was formerly a part of Springfield, and called "Springfield Mountains." It was first settled about 1654. The first church was gathered in 1698, and the following Rev. gentlemen have been its pastors:—John Woodbridge, settled in 1698; Samuel Hopkins, 1720; Joseph Lothrop, D. D., 1756; William B. Sprague, D. D., 1819; Thomas E. Vermilye, 1830; John H. Hunter, 1835.

See Note No. 2.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE.

BERKSHIRE Co. This town was formerly a part of Stockbridge. It was purchased of the Stockbridge Indians by the whites, and called Queensborough until its incorporation, in 1774. The white men first settled here in 1766; and in 1789 they formed a church, and settled their first minister, the Rev. Oliver Ayres, in 1793. It is bounded north by Richmond, east by Stockbridge, south by Alford and Great Barrington, and west by Alford, and Austerlitz, in the state of New York.

A collection of rugged hills occupy the centre of the town. Near the south-west corner is a mountain called Tom Ball, extending into Great Barrington and Alford, while Stockbridge mountain is on the eastern side. The south and south-eastern parts consist generally of rough, broken land. Lime quarries abound. There is much valuable marble in the town, of various colors; some hardly less inferior in whiteness to snow, some particolored, mostly with blue; some is dove-colored, some is gray, and some is black. In Boynston's quarry, near the village, (in 1828,) an opening or fissure in the rocks, about fifteen feet deep, and from eighteen to four inches in diameter, was charged with two hundred and four pounds of powder. Upon firing it, a mass of marble was raised, about sixty feet square on the surface, and eight feet thick, and at least twice that quantity was loosened.

The manufactures of the town consist of machinery, bar iron, axes, brads, leather, boots, shoes, &c; but,

the chief article of manufacture, is its beautiful native marble, which is quarried in large quantities, sawed and formed into all shapes, and transported to all quarters.

West Stockbridge village, watered by Williams' river, which passes through the town, is a pleasant, busy place; it is the terminus of the Housatonic railroad from Bridgeport, on Long Island Sound, but is united to the western railroad by a branch railroad, two miles and three quarters in length, to the state line, where a depot on the western railroad in this town is located. From this depot the distances, by railroads, are, to Boston, one hundred and sixty-two miles; to Albany, thirty-eight; to Hudson, thirty-four, and to Bridgeport, ninety-eight miles. From Albany to New York, by water, is one hundred and forty-five miles; from Hudson, one hundred and sixteen; and from Bridgeport to New York is sixty miles.

WEYMOUTH.

Norfolk Co. This town is bounded north by the waters of Boston harbor, east by Hingham, south by Abington, and west by Braintree and Randolph. It is about eight miles in length, and three in breadth. It was called *Wessaguset* by the Indians, and by the English, Weymouth, from a town in England, from which emigrants came in 1624.

This was the second settlement made by white men in New England. Mr Thomas Weston, a respectable merchant of London, who had been active in promoting the interests of the Plymouth colonists, sent two ships and fifty or sixty men to plant a colony at this place, in the year 1622. The fate of the colony was as unfortunate as the designs of Mr. Weston were philanthropic. By the unjust and wanton conduct of his agents towards the natives, the colony would have been totally destroyed, were it not for the timely assistance afforded it by a band of men from the Plymouth Colony, commanded by the gallant Standish. The colony was broken up, and Mr. Weston lost his life on the coast in attempting to reach it. This place was, however, permanently settled by the Rev. William Morrill, Captain Robert Georges, and others, in the year 1624.

The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified by hills and valleys. Some of the elevations are commanding, and present delightful views of Boston harbor, Massachusetts Bay, and the adjacent country. The soil is a strong gravelly loam, with a granitic superstructure.

This town was formerly noted for its excellent dairies, particularly for its cheese, of a superior richness and flavor; but little of which is now made in consequence of the increased value of the lands.

Weymouth is finely watered by large and beautiful ponds, and by two important arms of Boston harbor, called Fore and Back rivers. These rivers are navigable for large vessels, and at their head are valuable mill privileges. Between these rivers, and between the towns of Braintree and Hingham is a large tract of gently swelling land of good soil, extending to Quincy, and is united to "Quincy Point" by a bridge across Fore river. Over this ground the turnpike road between Quincy and Hingham passes.

There are several pleasant villages in Weymouth, but the principal place of business in the town is at "Weymouth Landing," so called, or Washington Square, at the head of Fore river, on the line of, and connected with a large village in Braintree. This place, being at the head of navigation for a large and flourishing section of country, has long enjoyed, and must ever possess, superior privileges as a place of trade. About one thousand tons of shipping are owned here, employed in the fishery and domestic commerce. At this place are a number of wharves, warehouses, a steam saw-mill, and manufactures of various kinds. Ship-building is carried on to some extent, and large quantities of lumber, flour, grain, lime, coal, wood, &c., are annually sold.

This village lies on the Plymouth and New Bedford turnpikes, eleven miles south by east from Boston, twenty-four north north-west from Plymouth, fourteen south-east from Dedham, five west from Hingham, three south-east from Quincy, and nine south south-west from Boston Light. The railroad from Quincy to Cohasset and Duxbury passes through this pleasant and flourishing village.

The village at the south part of the town is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, about three miles south from Washington Square. The people here are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The Old Colony railroad passes through this part of the town, fourteen miles from Boston.

Intercourse with the city, by land, is exceedingly easy, and packets, for the transportation of granite, and all kinds of merchandise, navigate the rivers about nine months in the year.

The roads in this section of the country are remarkably fine, and many citizens of Boston make Weymouth their summer residence.

The manufactures of the town are various, but those of leather, boots, and shoes, are the most considerable. The annual amount of these manufactures varies from half a milion to a million of dollars annually.

This ancient town has been the birth-place and residence of many men of great usefulness in society. Among the number, the name of Cotton Tufts, M. D., M. M. S. S., A. A. S., will long be remembered as a revolutionary patriarch, and skilful physician.

The following are the names of the Rev. gentlemen who have been pastors of the first church in Weymouth, with the year of their settlement:—Rev. Mr. Barnard, 1624; Joseph Hull, 1635; Thomas Jenner, 1636; Robert Lenthall, 1638; Samuel Newman, 1639; Thomas Thatcher, 1644; Samuel Torrey, 1656; Peter Thatcher, 1707; Thomas Paine, 1719; William Smith, 1734; Jacob Norton, 1787; Josiah Bent, 1824; John C. Phillips, 1833; Joshua Emery, jr., 1839.

WHATELY.

Franklin Co. Previous to its incorporation, in 1771, this town comprised the north part of Hatfield. The Rev. Rufus Wells, the first minister in the town, was settled in 1771, and died in 1834, aged ninety. The Rev. Lemuel P. Bates was settled as colleague in 1822, and was succeeded in the ministry by the Rev. John Ferguson, in 1836.

Whately is bounded north by Conway and Deerfield, east by Connecticut river, south by Hatfield, and west by Williamsburg and Conway. The town is well watered by Mill river and West brook, on which streams are manufactures of woollen goods, tanneries, and manufactures of gimlets, hammers, augers, brushes, &c A considerable amount of boots, shoes, pocket-books, palm-leaf hats, brooms, &c., are made here.

In this town there is a considerable quantity of intervale land on Connecticut river, but it is not of the first quality. The principal street runs parallel with the river about two miles westward; between this street and the river there is an extensive tract of swampy land, called Whately swamp, extending from north to south, almost the entire length of the town. Westward of the street the township is hilly, and the soil in many places rich and fertile.

The town produces considerable quantities of broom corn, and large numbers of sheep graze in its pastures.

The village of West Whately is pleasantly located amid the high grounds at the west part of the town, about five miles from the river. About two miles northward from this village is Mount Esther, nine hundred and ninety-five feet above the river, from which is a grand prospect of mountain, meadow, and river.

Whately lies nine miles north from Northampton, eleven south from Greenfield, and ninety west by north from Boston. The railroad between Springfield and Greenfield passes through this town.

WILBRAHAM.

Hampden Co. This territory was first settled in 1731. Before its incorporation, in 1763, it was the fourth parish of Springfield, and called "Springfield Mountains." The first settled minister was the Rev. Noah Merrick, in 1741.

The people of this pleasant town are principally employed in agricultural pursuits, and are remarkable for equality of property. This town is watered by the Chickopee and several of its small tributaries. The surface is agreeably diversified by hills and valleys, and the soil is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. The products of Wilbraham are numerous; among others, the weight of two thousand two hundred and ninety-two fleeces of wool, sheared in this town in one year, was six thousand one hundred and ten pounds, valued at three thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars. There are some manufactures in the town of boots, shoes, leather, straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, wagons, &c.

The "Wesleyan Academy," in Wilbraham, is an institution of great value, and in high reputation. It has considerable funds, and about two hundred and fifty scholars attend throughout the year. Scholars are received at this seminary from ten years of age and upwards. The annual cost to a scholar for board and tuition is from eighty to ninety dollars. This institution was incorporated in 1824, and is governed by a board of trustees. This institution is situated at the north part of the town, in a pleasant village, about three miles from the western railroad. From this village, by the railroad, it is nine miles to Springfield, and ninety-five from Boston. South Wilbraham village lies four miles south from the academy, and two miles north from Rattlesnake Hill, which rears its head one thousand and seventy-seven feet above the Connecticut.

Great excitement existed in this quiet town and vicinity by the murder of Marcus Lyon, on the 9th of November, 1805. The murder was committed by two foreigners, Halligan and Daley, who were hanged at Northampton on the 5th of June, 1806.

Stafford Springs, a celebrated watering-place, in the town of Stafford, Connecticut, lies about ten miles south-east from South Wilbraham village. Travellers from the *east* can best reach these springs by stopping at the Palmer depot, on the western railroad, from which they are about fifteen miles south.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Hampshire Co. This township was granted in 1736, to volunteers for services against the Indians in 1704. It was attached to Hatfield, and called Hatfield Addition, until its incorporation, in 1771. The first minister in the town, the Rev. Amos Butler, was settled in 1773.

The surface of this town is quite elevated, but pleasantly variegated by hills and valleys; the soil is warm, fertile, and productive of fat cattle, wool, and fruits of the dairy. It is watered by Mill river, a fine stream, which passes through the centre of the town, and falls into the Connecticut at Northampton.

The manufactures of the town are numerous and important; they consist of woollen cloth, boots, shoes, leather, hats, iron castings, axes, gimlets, screw-drivers, stocks, flexible and japan buttons, stocking yarn, lather boxes, &c.

Our New England towns are well enough in most respects; but the boundaries of some of them are as angular as an old fashioned cocked-up hat, and the lines as crooked as the streets in Boston. Owing to this, and our unpardonable neglect in not examining Mr. Borden's excellent map of the state more minutely, we have noticed Haydensville under *Hatfield*, when that flourishing village is located in *Williamsburg*.

Williamsburg lies eight miles north-west from Northampton, and ninety-eight west from Boston.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

Berkshire Co. This town is situated in a large and fertile valley, surrounded by romantic elevations, and watered by Hoosack and Green rivers. These beautiful streams unite their hydraulic powers and fertilizing qualities, to render this remote valley a scene of competence and peace, and a delightful retreat for the muses.

This town was first settled about the year 1751, and was called *Hoosuck* by the Indians. It lies at the north-west corner of the state, and is bounded north by Pownal, in Vermont; east by Clarksburg and Adams; south by New Ashford, and west by Berlin and Petersburg, in the state of New-York.

A church was organized here in the year 1765, and the Rev. Whitman Welsh was settled the same year. Mr. Welsh's successors were the Rev. Seth Swift, in 1779; Rev. Walter King, in 1813; Rev. R. W. Gridley, in 1816; Rev. Joseph Alden, in 1834.

This beautiful valley has four easy passages to it from different sides, one on the north, by which the Hoosic passes to Pownal; a second on the east, near the north-east corner, by which the Hoosic comes in from Adams; a third on the south side, near the middle, by which the east branch of Green river comes in from New Ashford; and a fourth at the south-west corner, by which the west branch of Green river enters from Hancock.

The general character of the soil is clayey; but in few places is the clay so hard and stiff as to be injurious to its fertility. Loam predominates in some places, and a few spots of some extent, may be called gravelly. Some of the best lands lie along the Hoosic, particularly in the eastern part of the town, though not a very large part is properly called "meadow." A pretty large tract in the south part of the town, about the junction of the two principal branches of Green river, and along up those streams is also particularly fertile and beautiful. But the hills also, and generally the mountain sides, almost, and sometimes quite, up to their tops, have a good, and in many places, an excellent soil, suited both to grazing and tillage; though generally best for the former. There is in the town very little swampy or marshy land, and the hill pastures are not overrun, as in many parts of the country, with moss and ferns.

There are cotton and woollen mills in the town, and manufactures of starch, cabinet-ware, chairs, palm-leaf hats, shovels, hats, leather, &c.

The number of sheep in this flourishing agricultural town, in the year 1837, was eight thousand; viz., two thousand Saxony, five thousand eight hundred Merino, and two hundred common. The fleeces of these sheep weighed twenty-three thousand two hundred pounds, and sold for thirteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars. Large quantities of beef, pork, butter, and cheese, are annually sent to market from this rich and well cultivated valley.

The village in this town is delightfully situated on a gentle rise from the river. The buildings are generally tastefully constructed, and command a great variety of superb scenery. This town contains a tepid spring, of some repute in cutaneous diseases.

Williams College, in this town, is handsomely located. It derived its name from Colonel Ephraim Williams, a native of Newton, and a distinguished benefactor of Williamstown. Colonel Williams was a man of talents, brave, witty, polite, and popular. He commanded the line of forts on the west side of Connecticut river, in the French and Indian wars from 1740 to 1748. In 1755, he received the command of a regiment, and joined general Johnson. He fell, at the head of one thousand two hundred men, near Lake George, on the 8th of September of that year. Colonel Williams, being a bachelor, gave the most of his estate for the establishment of a free grammar school at this place. The school went into operation in 1791, and in 1793 the legislature vested it with college privileges. See *Public Institutions*.

Williamstown lies one hundred and twenty-five miles west north-west from Boston, twenty-four north from Pittsfield, thirty-five west by north from Greenfield, and thirty-five east by north from Albany.

A railroad will soon be in operation from Adams to Pittsfield. That road will doubtless be extended to this delightful Alpine valley, a distance of seven miles, and ultimately to Bennington, Vermont, a distance of about forty miles from Pittsfield.

WILMINGTON.

Middlesex Co. At the time of its incorporation, in 1730, this town was a part of Woburn and Reading. It is bounded north by Andover, east by Reading, south by Woburn and Burlington, and west by Billerica.

The surface of this town is generally level, with a light and sandy soil. The wood is chiefly pine, and much charcoal is made. This kind of soil, although unfit for the generality of crops, is well adapted for the growth of hops, of which large quantities, of a fine quality, are produced in Wilmington and the neighboring towns, which frequently afford the cultivator a large profit.

During the period of thirty-two years, 1806—1837, inclusive, there were inspected at Charlestown, seventy-six thousand eight hundred and sixty bags of hops, weighing sixteen million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-two pounds. The price varied from thirty-four to five cents a pound. The highest price was in 1817, the lowest, in 1819; average price, thirteen and one fifth cents. Total value, two million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

The town is watered by a branch of Ipswich river; the Middlesex canal passes through it, and adds much to the beauty of its scenery.

The Boston and Lowell and Boston and Maine railroads pass through this town, fifteen miles north-west from Boston, seven southeast from Lowell, and seven south from Andover.

WINCHENDON.

Worcester Co. Before its incorporation, in 1764, the territory of this town was called "Ipswich Canada," it having been granted to the heirs of soldiers from Ipswich who served in an expedition to Canada in 1690. It was first settled about the year 1752, and the first minister, the Rev. Daniel Stimpson, was settled the same year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Brown, in 1769; the Rev. Levi Pillsbury, in 1801; Rev. Ebenr. L. Clark, in 1820; Rev. Daniel O. Morton, in 1836.

This town is bounded north by Rindge, New Hampshire; east by Ashburnham, south by Templeton, and west by Royalston.

The surface of this town is somewhat uneven, but not mountainous; there are many rocks, but the soil is deep, strong, and fertile, possessing every requisition of a good farming town.

This town is watered by several streams which afford a good water-power, but particularly by Miller's river, a noble mill stream, which takes its rise from Monomonack pond, partly in this town, and partly in Rindge. There are fine quarries of granite in the town, and a spring tinctured with iron and sulphur.

There are a number of neat and flourishing manufacturing villages in the town, called Robinsonville, Bullardsville, Waterville, Spring, North, and New Boston; near the latter is a beautiful pond, whose crystal waters would suit the fastidious notions of the good people of Boston, if they could tap it.

Manufacturing operations commenced here some years ago, and have been annually advancing in value. The excellent water-power in the town, and the Boston and Vermont railroad passing through it, will place Winchendon high on the list of manufacturing towns.

The manufactures in 1837, consisted of cotton and woollen goods, leather, chairs, cabinet and woodenwares, &c.; total value about one hundred thousand dollars.

Winchendon lies thirty miles north north-west from Worcester, about fourteen west north-west from Fitchburg, from which to Boston is fifty miles.

Tornado. "About six o'clock, Sunday evening, September 9th, a black and terrific cloud appeared a little south of the centre of Northfield, Franklin county, nearly in the form of a pyramid reversed, moving very rapidly, and with a terrible noise. In its progress it swept away or prostrated all the trees, fences, stone walls, and buildings which came within its vortex, which in some places was not more than twenty rods, and in others forty or fifty. It passed from Northfield through Warwick and Orange, to the south-westerly part of Royalston, where its force was broken by Tully mountain. Its path was strewed for the distance of twenty-five miles, through the towns of Royalston, Winchendon, Ashburnham, and Fitchburg, with fragments of buildings, sheaves of grain, bundles of cornstalks, clothing, &c.

"Several persons were killed and wounded, numerous houses, barns, &c., demolished, and many domestic animals in the track of the tornado, were destroyed. Large trees were taken two hundred feet into the air, and logs which would require four oxen to remove them, were swept out of the bed of Tully river, where they had lain for more than half a century. The ground was torn up from the river to the mountain, about forty rods, from one foot to six feet deep. The surface of the earth was broken throughout the whole course of the whirlwind, as with the ploughshare of destruction. Stones of many hundred pounds' weight, were rolled from their beds. Lots of wood were hurled into promiscuous heaps, with roots and tops, and tops and roots. The appearance presented by the track of the whirlwind, indicated, as near as the writer can judge from actual inspection, that the form of the cloud, and the body of air in motion, was that of an inverted pyramid, drawing whatever came within its influence towards the centre of motion."

WINDSOR.

Berkshire Co. Noah Nash gave the province of Massachusetts one thousand four hundred and thirty pounds for this township, in 1762. It was six miles square. It was first settled about the year 1766. Its Indian name was *Ouschankamaug*. It was incorporated by the name of Gageborough, in 1771; but, after the revolutionary war began, in 1777, the name was changed, "because Gageborough might seem to perpetuate the memory of the detested General Gage." A church was formed here in 1772, and the Rev. David Avery was installed their pastor in 1773.

This town has a lofty elevation, and surface somewhat uneven. The height of land lies in a north and south direction, a little west of the centre; from which the descent is gradual, both to the east and west. On the east side rises Westfield river, which takes a north-eastern course; and on the west side the Housatonic, which runs towards the south-west. The origin and sources of these streams are but a few rods from each other, a little south of the Congregational meeting-house. They receive several brooks in their passage through the town.

On the Housatonic, in the south-west part of the town, near the line of Dalton, are falls, judged to be about seventy feet. Though the quantity of water is not great, yet it is precipitated down the rock with such violence that it affords a prospect truly sublime. The rock over which it passes is divided near the middle, one part projecting much farther than the other. On the projecting rock a flume is placed, which takes sufficient water to carry a saw and grist-mill.

The soil of the town is warm, and finely adapted for grazing. There are some excellent farms in Windsor, and the productions of the dairy and of cattle are considerable. In one year, there were seven thousand one hun-

dred and fifty-seven sheep in the town, principally of the Saxony and Merino breeds. Their wool weighed twenty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven pounds, and sold for ten thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars. This town is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants; which is doubtless owing to the purity of its air and water. There are some manufactures in the town, but chiefly for domestic uses.

Windsor lies twelve miles north-east from Pittsfield, and, by the old road through Northampton, about one hundred and twenty miles west by north from Boston.

WOBURN.

Middlesex Co. This town is situated ten miles north-west by north from Boston, twelve east by north from Concord, fourteen south-east from Lowell, and fourteen west from Salem. It was granted by the general court to the town and church of Charlestown, in 1640; settled therefrom early in 1641, and called Charlestown Village. In 1642 it was incorporated under its present name.

The surface of the township is uneven, and very much diversified by hills, dales, and woods, being thereby rendered exceedingly variegated and pleasant. It contains several beautiful sheets of water, particularly Horn Pond, which is so remarkable for its rural beauties, as to attract numerous visitors from a distance. Middlesex canal passes by the side of the pond, and makes a descent of forty-five feet by means of three double locks. The waters of this and several smaller ponds, after furnishing some valuable and well improved water-power, fall into Mystic river, through Mystic pond, in Medford.

The soil is very various, but generally strong and rough; much of it is fertile, and the town contains some beautiful farms. Woburn is, however, essentially a manufacturing town; and pleasant villages have sprung up in its various parts. The principal manufacture is of shoes and of leather; besides these are doors, blinds, and sashes, mahogany veneers and knobs, furniture, tin, and cabinet-wares, India rubber goods, sewing silk, files, saws, and lasts.

The Boston and Lowell railroad passes from south to north through the easterly part of the town; from which a branch two miles in length, to Woburn Centre, has just been constructed. Warren Academy, incorporated 1828, is delightfully situated near the centre, on a beautiful eminence. The houses of public worship in town are two Congregational, two Baptist and one Universalist.

A church was formed in Woburn in the year 1642, and the Rev. Thomas Carter was settled the same year. Mr. Carter's successors were, the Rev. Jabez Fox, in 1680; Rev. John Fox, in 1703; Rev. Edward Jackson, in 1729.

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The following is a copy of the bill of expenses at the ordination of Mr. Jackson, in 1729; from the town records:—

	£	s.	d.
To 133 dinners, at 2s. 6d. a dinner,	54	2	6
To suppers and breakfasts 178,	8	18	0
To keeping 32 horses 4 days,	3	0	0
To six barrels and a half of cyder,	4	11	0
To 2 gals. of brandy and 2 gals. rhum,	1	16	0
To 25 gallons of wine,	9	10	0
To loaf sugar, lime juice, and pipes,	1	15	0
	£83	12	6

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When the Rev. Ellis Gray, of Boston, died, in 1752, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-eight pounds was subscribed to defray the expenses of his funeral. The charges were, six hundred and fifty-three pounds; and two hundred and fifteen pounds were given to the widow. Some of the items were as follows:—"Wine, rum, pipes, and tobacco, ten pounds; shoes and clogs; hose and gloves," to a very large amount. "Necklace for the negro. A large beaver hat for Mr. Welstead," (the associate pastor.)—"Three ditto for Mr. Gray's two sons and negro. Fifteen candles. Black shoe buckles." A great many "gold rings. Handkerchiefs. A light gray bob-wig for Mr. Welstead. Tolling six bells," &c., &c.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Worcester is the shire town.

This county crosses the state from New Hampshire on the north, to the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island on the south. It is bounded west by the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden, and east by Norfolk and Middlesex counties.

This is the largest county in the state. Its territory is larger than the state of Rhode Island, and its population is greater than that of the state of Delaware. Its surface is rather undulating than hilly. Wachuset mountain is its highest elevation. The soil is generally strong, and produces all kinds of grain, grasses, fruits, &c., common to its climate. Its water-power is abundant in almost every town, and perhaps in no section of New England are the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures more completely blended; nor can there be found better resources for their united support. Its principal rivers are the Blackstone, Quinabaug, Nashua, Ware, Miller's, and Mill.

The Blackstone canal passes from the centre of the county to the city of Providence; and two important railroads pierce the county from east to west, at suitable distances from each other, which, with their various branches, afford to almost every section of this large and flourishing county, a safe and rapid communication to the capital of the state, and to distant towns and cities at the north, the west, and the south.

In 1837, the value of the manufactures in the county of Worcester was eleven million four hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars; the number of sheep in the county was twenty-four thousand three hundred and one; value of the wool, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars. See *State Tables*.

COURTS IN WORCESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court. Law Term. At Worcester, on the first Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of September. Nisi Prius. At Worcester, on the sixth Tuesday next after the first Tuesday in March.

Common Pleas. At Worcester on the first Monday of March, third Monday in June, Monday next after the fourth Monday in August, and first Monday of December. *Criminial Court.* On the third Monday of January, last Monday of May, and fourth Monday of September.

Meetings of the County Commissioners. At Worcester on the fourth Tuesday in March; the second Tuesday of September, and on the third Tuesday of June, and the fourth Tuesday of December.

Probate Courts. At Worcester on the first Tuesday of every month. At Brookfield on the second Tuesdays of May and October. At Lancaster on the third Tuesdays of May and October. At Fitchburg on the Wednesday next after the third Tuesday in May and October. At Templeton on the Thursdays next after the third Tuesdays in May and October. At Barre on the Friday next after the third Tuesdays in May and October. At Mendon on the fourth Tuesday in May. At Uxbridge on the fourth Tuesday in October.

WORCESTER.

WORCESTER Co. Worcester is a large and flourishing town, the capital of the county whose name it bears, in which it is both centrally and delightfully situated. It is bounded north by Holden and West Boylston, east by Shrewsbury, south by Millbury and Auburn, and west by Leicester and Paxton.

Worcester was formerly very large; it contained the territory of some of the adjoining towns. An attempt was made to settle this part of the country as early as 1675, but the hostility of the Indians was such as to prevent a permanent settlement until 1713, when Jonas Rice and family became permanent residents, on the 21st of October of that year. The Indians were very numerous; they had towns on Tatnuck and Boggachoag hills, and called the neighboring country *Quinsigamond*, the name of a lake, or Long pond, which skirts the eastern border of the town.

It is stated that "in 1718 there were in the town fifty-eight humble dwelling-houses; some were furnished with windows of diamond glass," while others obtained the light "through the dim transparency of oiled paper."

The surface of the town is pleasantly varied by hills and valleys; the greatest elevation is that of Chandler's hill, seven hundred and forty-eight feet above the sea, from which a fine view of the beautiful country surrounding it, is presented. The soil is various, and suited to the cultivation of all the grains, grasses, vegetables, fruits, and flowers, common to a New England climate. The natural advantages which the town enjoys, with the skill and taste displayed in the cultivation of the soil, has covered the face of this section of the state with beauty and abundance.

Worcester is watered by numerous rivers, brooks, and rivulets. Mill brook, a branch of the Blackstone, and Tatnuck and Boggachoag rivers, and Turkey brook, branches of French river, are the principal. These streams, though not large, are constant, and furnish the town with a good hydraulic power. The population of Worcester from 1790, will be seen by the *Tables*. In 1845, it was eleven thousand five hundred and fifty-six.

In 1719, a meeting-house was built in Worcester, a church organized, and the Rev. Andrew Gardner ordained. Mr. Gardner's successors were, Rev. Isaac Burr, in 1725; Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, in 1747; Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D., in 1790; Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, in 1816; Rev. Aretius B. Hull, in 1821; Rev. Rodney A. Miller, in 1827.

Second Church. The Rev. Aaron Bancroft was settled in 1786; Rev. Alonzo Hill, in 1827.

The public and private Schools, and other Literary Institutions, in this town, are of a high order:—perhaps in no part of the world is education more cherished and honored than in Worcester. See *Town Table*.

The manufactures of Worcester are large and important; and in no town in New England are the domestic interests of the country more ardently cherished. In the year 1837, the value of its manufactures amounted to nearly eleven hundred thousand dollars; since which the amount has much increased, while many new operations have commenced, and new articles been manufactured. At that time, there were in Worcester eight woollen, five cotton, and two paper mills; an air and cupola furnace, nine woollen machinery factories, three tin factories, and manufactures of coaches, chaises, boots, shoes, hats, cutlery, chairs, cabinet-ware, ploughs, straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, wire, lead pipe, paper, machinery, &c. A particular account of the manufactures in this, and all other towns in the state, for the year 1845, will be found in the *Tables*.

There are a number of pleasant villages in Worcester, but that near the centre of the town, the site of the county buildings, and the mart of a large and flourishing trade, is the principal. This village is situated in a valley, and is surrounded by hills of gentle acclivity. There are many handsome streets in this village, but the most important, or main street, is about a mile in length, wide, well shaded, and on each side are tasteful buildings, both for public and private uses, and well suited to a large manufacturing and commercial inland town; the head-quarters of the largest agricultural, and one of the wealthiest counties in New England.

The principal village of Worcester has become so thickly settled, that a wise policy of its citizens has recently directed them to convey, by a costly aqueduct, from a neighboring height, an abundant supply of that indispensable element to health and comfort, soft and pure water.

All denominations of Christians in the town are amply supplied with houses of public worship. Some of the churches possess much taste and beauty. A new and splendid church, one hundred and twenty by sixty-five feet, has recently been erected for the use of the Roman Catholics. At this place is the new and beautiful Catholic College of the HOLY CROSS, under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. In this college only Catholic students are admitted.

This is a very delightful village; it contains many splendid and costly edifices, and travellers as they approach it from any direction, are delighted with its neatness and beauty. It has long been the residence of men of great wealth and talents; and its access from any part of the country is rendered so easy by railroads, as to have become a favorite resort for citizens and strangers.

The STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM. See *State Institutions*.

The AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was founded in 1812. By the liberality of the late ISAIAH THOMAS, LL. D., one of its first benefactors, a spacious hall was erected in 1820, for the reception of its large and valuable cabinet of antiquities, and its library of about twelve thousand volumes of American publications, particularly of all works pertaining to American history, and literature generally.

Mr. Thomas was the father of New England printers. He published the first newspaper in this town, in 1775, and, a few years after, the first Bible in America. He was a gentleman of great patriotism and liberality. He was born in Boston, January 19th, 1749, and died in this town, April 4th, 1831.

The Blackstone canal passes from Worcester, forty-five miles, to Providence; and this place has become a central point for railroad communications. From Worcester to Boston by railroad is forty-four miles; to Springfield, fifty-four; to Hartford, seventy-nine; to Albany, one hundred and fifty-six, and to Norwich, fifty-nine. A railroad will soon be opened between this place and Providence, forty-five miles; and another across the Boston and Vermont railroad, at Groton, to meet the great northern railroad from Boston to Montreal, at Nashua, New Hampshire, forty miles.

WORTHINGTON.

HAMPSHIRE Co. This town is bounded north by Cummington, east by Chesterfield, south by Middlefield and Chester, and west by Peru.

This township occupies an elevated situation near the centre of the Green mountain range, upon its eastern declivity. The waters in this township are discharged into the Connecticut by the Westfield river, the principal branch of which washes the south-west boundary of the town, and other branches pass through the middle and north-east parts. It is one of the best townships of land in this vicinity; the surface is handsome and pleasant, and much of the soil rich and productive.

The manufactures of Worthington consist of leather, boots, shoes, curtains, children's wagons, hats, &c.

There were sheared in this town in one year, nine thousand and fifty merino sheep; the wool weighed twenty-seven thousand pounds, and sold for sixteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Worthington lies on the old stage-road from Northampton to Pittsfield, seventeen miles west north-west from the former, eighteen east from the latter, and one hundred and seven west from Boston.

WRENTHAM.

Norfolk Co. This town was a part of Dedham, until its incorporation in 1673. It was first settled about the year 1661, and was named for a town in England. Its Indian name was *Wollonopauge*. During Philip's war in 1676, this town was the scene of savage aggression. After the war was over, a family of Indians resided in a curious cavern in the town, called "Wampum's Rock," nine feet square and eight feet in height.

The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified by hills and valleys; Joe's Rock Hill, four hundred and eighty-six feet in height, and Red Brush Hill, four hundred and fifty-six feet, are the most elevated grounds in the town, from which extended and interesting views are obtained of large parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The soil is generally of a good quality, and is rendered productive by skilful management.

From the highlands, and a large and beautiful pond, called by the Indian name of the town, branches of the Charles and Neponset rise. These streams, though not large, afford the town an excellent hydraulic power, which is well improved in manufacturing operations. As long ago as 1837, the value of woollen and cotton goods, axes, boots, shoes, hats, straw bonnets, boats, hoops, &c., made here, amounted to more than two hundred thousand dollars.

Eagle Factory village, at the outlet of the pond, and Shepardsville, at the south part of the town, are neat and flourishing places; and the village near the centre of the town, containing an academy and other handsome buildings, makes a very fine appearance. There is also a pleasant village in the north part of the town, about four miles from the centre village.

Wrentham is bounded south in part by Cumberland, Rhode Island, and lies twenty-seven miles south south-west from Boston, seventeen south south-west from Dedham, sixteen north from Providence, and about seven miles west from the Boston and Providence railroad depot at Foxborough, which is thirty-one and a half miles from Boston.

A church was organized in this town in 1692, when the Rev. Samuel Mann was ordained. Mr. Mann was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Messenger, in 1719; Rev. Joseph Bean, in 1750; Rev. David Avery, in 1786; Rev. Elisha Fisk in 1799.

"In memory of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Bean, pastor of the 1st church in Wrentham, who died Feb. 12th, 1784, in ye 66th year of his age.

"Near half an age with every good man's praise,
Among his flock ye shepherd passed his days.
The friend, ye comfort of ye sick & poor,
Want never knocked unheeded at his door;
Oft when his duty call'd disease and pain
Strove to confine him, but they strove in vain.
All mourn his death; his virtues long they try'd
They knew not how they lov'd him till he dy'd."

YARMOUTH.

Barnstable Co. This town was first settled by white men in the year 1637. It was called *Mattacheeset* or *Muttacheest* by the Indians, and was probably inhabited by the same tribe that was found at Barnstable. It was incorporated as a town in 1639. The Rev. Thomas Thornton was settled here in 1662; two other ministers, Mr. Millar and Mr. Matthews, were settled previously, but the dates of their settlements are lost.

The soil in this town in many parts is quite productive, and much attention has recently been paid to its cultivation and improvement. Thirty bushels of corn to the acre is considered an average crop. There are large tracts of salt meadow in the town which is very valuable. German's Hill, one hundred and thirty-six feet above the sea, is the highest land in the town.

Yarmouth extends across Cape Cod, and is bounded west by Barnstable, and east by Dennis. It has good harbors on each side of the cape, of ample depth of water for fishing and coasting vessels, of which a large number are owned here, and constantly engaged.

The people in this town, in common with those in other towns on the cape, are much devoted to nautical pursuits; and it is to the enterprise and skill of these people that our merchants are greatly indebted for their success. Go to any port on the globe, and nine times in ten you'll find a Cape Cod captain there. About forty of these hardy sons of Neptune belong to this town; they sail from various ports in the United States, and are generally part owners of the vessels in which they sail.

There are in this town manufactures of salt, cordage, carriages, cabinet and tin wares, &c., to a considerable amount. The manufacture of salt by solar evaporation commenced in that part of this town which now constitutes Dennis, in 1776. At that time, and for many years since, that manufacture was pursued with great spirit and success. In the year 1837, there were three hundred and sixty-five thousand bushels of common salt, and large quantities of Epsom salt, made in this town, valued at one hundred and ten thousand dollars; but this business is less profitable than formerly, and is consequently decreasing.

In this town are a number of large and beautiful ponds, of pure and soft fresh water; such as would do the Boston folks good merely to look at. From one of these ponds issues Bass river, a considerable stream for Cape Cod, affording a small water-power. This stream partly divides Yarmouth from Dennis, and has at its mouth a good harbor; the government of the United States having recently erected a breakwater for its protection.

There are a number of pleasant villages in this town; those called Yarmouth, Yarmouth Port, South Yarmouth, and West Yarmouth, are the most important.

It is worthy of remark that the second temperance society ever established, was organized in Yarmouth, in 1817; a short time after the establishment of that in Boston, which was the first in the world.

In and about the numerous ponds and large salt meadows in this town and Barnstable, are found an abundance of fowl and fish, in their season; and these towns are much visited in the summer by the sportsmen from Boston and vicinity, and also by many people of business or leisure, who are desirous of escaping, for a time, from the heat and noise of the city, to enjoy the comforts of a summer sea-breeze and country air; where they meet with fine accommodations and hospitality. The number of visitors to these towns has very much increased within the last few years, in consequence of the establishment of a regular steamboat communication between them, Plymouth, and Boston, which is kept open through all but the winter months.

Yarmouth Port, on the north side of the cape, lies four miles east from Barnstable, and sixty-nine south-east from Boston. South Yarmouth village, near a small stream called Parker's river, on the south side, is about four miles south from Yarmouth Port. From Barnstable to Plymouth, by water, is thirty-two miles; to Boston sixty-four. From Yarmouth, to meet the Old Colony railroad at Plymouth, is thirty-two miles.

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